PROJECT DOCUMENT

Forestry, Land Use and Value Chains Development in Tanzania

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The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFD	French Development Agency
BEVAC	Beekeeping Value Chain Support Programme
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CC	Climate Change
CCO	Cross Cutting Objective
CCRO	Certification of Customary Right of Occupancy
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHRAGG	Commission of Human Rights and Good Governance
COVID-19	Corona Virus Pandemic
CRPD	UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DC	District Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DFO	District Forest Office
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERET	External Review and Evaluation Team
ERS	Environmental Risk Screening
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EWP	Engineered Wood Product
FAM	Finance and Administration Manager
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
FDT	Forestry Development Trust
FFD	Finnish Agri-agency for Food and Forest Development
FITI	Forest Industries Training Institute
FME	Forest Management Expert
FORVAC	Forestry and Value Chain Development Programme
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
FTI	Forestry Training Institute
FWITC	Forest and Wood Industries Training Centre
FY	Fiscal year
FYDP III	Five-Year National Development Plan 2020/21-2025/26
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion

GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GiZ	German International Coopeeration
GN	Government Notice
GoF	Government of the Republic of Finland
GoT	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
GVA	Gross Value Added
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
JFM	Joint Forest Management
LDC	Least Developed Country
LGA	Local Government Authority
LIMAS	Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support Programme 2010-2016
LKTS	Lesser-known Tree Species
MEUR	Million Euros
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MIS	Management Information System
MJUMITA	Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NAFORMA	National Forest Monitoring and Assessment
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NCMC	National Carbon Monitoring Centre
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEMPSI	National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions
NFBKP	National Forestry and Beekeeping Programme
NFPIS	National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy 2021-2031
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Comission
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSDS	National Skills Development Strategy
NTPF	Non-timber Forest Product

OECD	The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAF	Performance Agreement Framework
PAN	Protected Area Network
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PFP	Private Forestry Programme
PFP2	Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme
PiVP	Persons in Vulnerable Positions
PMT	Project Management Team
PO-RALG	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RA	Result Area
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RODRA	Repository of Disability Rights in Africa
RWE	Round wood equivalent
SB	Supervisory Board
SC	Steering Committee
SCABPU	Sustainable Charcoal and Briquette Production Union
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHIVIMITA	Tanzania Forest Industries Federation
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SSC	Sector Skill Council
TA	Technical Assistance
TAFORI	Tanzanian Forest Research Institution
TAHA	Tanzanian Horticulture Association
TASAF	Tanzanian Social Action Fund
TaWoFe	Tanzania Wood Working Federation
TC	Town Council
TFCG	Tanzanian Forest Conservation Group
TFS	Tanzanian Forest Service Agency
TFWG	Tanzanian Forestry Working Group
TGA	Tree Growers' Association
TGNP	Tanzanian Gender Network Programme
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
TNBC	Tanzania National Business Council
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TRAFFIC	Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce
TTCS	Transforming Tanzania Charcoal Sector
TTGAU	Tanzania Tree Growers' Associations' Union
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling

UN	United Nations
UNCRPD	UN Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Authority
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
VLUP	Village Land Use Plan
VNRC	Village Natural Resource Committee
VPO	Vice-President's Office
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

Project Fact Sheet

Project Title:	Forestry, Land Use and Value Chains Development in Tanzania
Project Number:	
Sector:	Natural Resources
Sub-sectors:	Forestry
Geographical Coverage:	19 Districts in Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma and Lindi Regions
Duration:	2024 – 2028
Starting Date:	1.11.2024
Impact statement:	Sustainable and inclusive forestry sector, contributing to Tanzania's economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and resilience against climate change impacts.
Outcome statement:	Increased income and improved livelihoods of communities, smallholder tree growers and SMEs from viable, sustainable forest-based value chains.
Project Financing: Contribution from	
Government of Finland:	EUR 20,000,000
Government of Tanzania:	TZS 2,000,000,000, presently approx. EUR 800,000
Local governments:	
Community contribution:	
Others:	
Total	
Competent Authorities:	GoT/Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) GoF/Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA)
Executing Agencies:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Forestry and Beekeeping Division

1. Executive Summary

Tanzania has about 48.1 million ha of forests and woodlands, which corresponds to more than half of the total land area of the country. In the Tanzanian forestry, the private sector and especially the rural communities are important players. Together they own 53% of Tanzanian's forests. Especially the Southern part of Tanzania, where the *Forestry, Land Use and Value Chain Development in Tanzania (FORLAND)* Project is located, is rich of natural forest resources. It is also home of almost half of forest plantations in Tanzania.

The Project area is Iringa, Njombe, Ruvuma and Lindi Regions, covering 19 districts and some 170 villages. The actual number of the villages and districts to be involved will be further determined during the inception phase of the project. The Project will support small woodlot owners to establish and manage tree plantations, and rural communities to manage their Miombo Village Land Forest Reserves through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). The law allows the village to have full authority to the benefits from the Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR). In addition, the Project will also strengthen the value chain aspects and help communities, tree growers and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to add value to their products. The number of beneficiaries is estimated to be over half a million. The Project will build on the results of the previous supported programmes to ensure sustainability of the achievements and supported institutions. It also responds closely to the development policies and priorities of the Government of Finland and the Government of Tanzania, contributing to poverty alleviation, job creation and climate resilience.

Forestry is a major economic activity and is a significant contributor to government revenue and employment, and a supplier of raw material and wood products for numerous downstream industries. However, smallholder tree growers and MSMEs face several challenges that hamper their economic growth. In addition, there are good opportunities for environmentally and sustainable CBFM, but communities face many obstacles, which hinder unlocking the business potential available from the VLFRs.

In terms of long-term impact, the Project's aims to contribute to a '*Sustainable and inclusive forestry sector, contributing to Tanzania's economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and resilience against climate change impacts'*.

The Project's expected outcome is: *"Increased income and improved livelihoods of communities, smallholder tree growers and SMEs from viable, sustainable forest-based value chains*".

The Project is implemented through four results areas:

1. Smallholder plantation management. Result 1: '*Tree growers and organisations effectively manage plantations'*. This result continues the work of PFP2 to support individual tree growers and their organizations and focuses on strengthening the capacity of smallholder tree growers to manage and protect their plantations and achieve optimal yields.
2. Community Based Forest Management. Result 2: *'Communities implement CBFM'*. The result aims at facilitating communities to sustainably manage their Miombo natural forests, building further on the work of the Forestry and Value Chain Development Programme (FORVAC).
3. Value chain and enterprise development. Result 3: '*CBFM communities, tree growers and MSMEs run viable forestry enterprises'.* Under this result the Project will build on the results of the Participatory Plantation Forestry Programme (PFP2) and FORVAC and support the beneficiaries (CBFM communities, tree growers and MSMEs) in improving their production and business skills, as well as facilitate their actual enterprises in terms of increased/improved

value-added production and marketing.

4. Enabling environment/institutional development. Result 4: *'Improved enabling environment for the forestry sector, supporting smallholder forestry, CBFM, and MSMEs in the forest value chain'.* The Project will strengthen institutions, particularly in forest education and their ability to provide services related to Result areas 1-3. The Project will support relevant research and help improving the enabling forestry policy environment through facilitating a dialogue between public and private stakeholders.

The Project applies a human rights-based approach and aims to achieve not only the five cross-cutting objectives of Finnish development co-operation (gender equality, non-discrimination with an emphasis on disability inclusion, climate resilience, low emission development, and protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity) but also the cross-cutting issues recognized by the Government of Tanzania (HIV/AIDS, gender and governance). The Project's activities will be based on sustainable land use through a participatory land use planning process that integrates adequate biodiversity and ecosystems services concerns in the landscape.

Compared to previous programmes, the Project will put increased focus on the value addition and enterprise development aspects. With respect to the wood industry, the Project will support MSMEs to take advantage of opportunities in the markets, especially the emerging Engineered Wood Products (EWP) sector. The forest education institutes, especially the Forest Wood and Industry Training Centre will be strengthened to provide training services and at the same time support MSMEs to improve their production processes and marketing of added value products, such as furniture, of high quality.

With regards to CBFM, the Project will continue to support communities to obtain revenue from the management of their VLFRs as the best option for conservation, based on the principle *the forest that pays stays*. The Project will further support value added processes and help communities to access better markets. In addition, the business management skills will be strengthened. The revenue generated from the VLFRs are used for payment of management services and also as social funds to support various community development activities. But to ensure a stable and sustainable income, more focus on improved business planning is needed.

Finally, the Project will support various institutions to provide better services to the sector, including Tree Growers' Associations, the Tanzania Tree Growers' Association Union (TTGAU), CBFM Associations, and public extension, research and education institutions. As the same time, engagement with the private sector will be strengthened.

The Project aims at strengthening the capacities of both the duty bearers (government bodies) and the rights holders (village communities, smallholder tree growers and MSMEs), who have a legal right to use their forests.

The Project aims to adhere to the specific emphasis put by the Programme of the Government of Finland with respect to the use of Finnish expertise. The Programme states: "*In developing countries, the Government will support sustainable forestry and afforestation projects by leveraging Finnish expertise.*" This initiative harnesses the Finnish knowledge and commercial opportunities within the forestry sector. Partners for this project may encompass a wide range of entities, including businesses, government agencies, universities, research institutes, universities of applied sciences, civil society organizations, and various other stakeholders.

The Project is planned for four years (2024-2028), and it will be implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of Tanzania with the assistance of a multi-disciplinary Technical Assistance team.

The estimated budget of the Project is 20 million EUR from the Government of Finland and 2 billion TZS (approximately 800.000 EUR) from the Government of Tanzania.

2. Background

2.1 Country context

Tanzania has one of fastest growing economies in the World. In the 2010s, the growth rate of the GDP was quite stable at around 7% annually. The economic growth was driven by non-labour-intensive sectors. There was a decline in the GDP growth due to COVID-19. However, the recovery has started; the GDP growth rate for 2022 is 4.6%, which is slightly more than the growth in 2021 (4.3%). Tanzania's GDP per capita in 2021 was 1136 USD.

Population is the greatest driving force for change in Tanzania. The initial results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census indicate that Tanzania's population is at 61.7 million. According to the Census results, the population increased by 37% between 2012 and 2022, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 3.2%, the third highest population growth rate in the world. As a result, Tanzania's population is very young: half of its population is under 18 years and 70% under 30 years. In the remote areas, like the Project working area, the population pyramid is even lower. Therefore, the youth is not just an important minority to be considered in the Project, it is the majority of rural population.

In the UNDP Human Development Report 2021, Tanzania has the Human Development Index (HDI) 0.549 with a rank of 160 out of 189 countries included. Almost half (49%) of Tanzanians were living in 2017 under the international poverty line (US$1.90 per day), multidimensional poverty was higher in rural (69%) than in urban areas (28%) (IDS 2020). Globally, Tanzania is classified in the least developed country (LDC) category, but the GoT has aligned its present Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) with the National Development Vision 2025 to bring the Nation into a middle-income economy driven by industrialisation and human development. However, it is already clear that, due to COVID-19 and other reasons, it won't take place in 2025 as planned.

Some 70% of Tanzanian population depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The main commercial crops are cotton, sugar, cashew nuts and coffee. However, most of farmers are engaged in subsistence rain-fed farming of maize, rice, cassava and millet, which is providing a meagre income. In practice, many small farmers are chronically underemployed, as the seasonal farming does not provide year-around employment. The farm economy is typically supplemented by livestock raising. The efficiency of agriculture is far from optimal, and its share of GDP is only 26%. The tourism sector complements the rural economy substantially and reached 10.6% of GDP in 2019, but declined to around 5% as a result of COVID-19.

The Constitution of 1977 prohibits gender-based discrimination, but women have been marginalised in the society and economic activities. In the global Gender Inequality Index (GII) (introduced to capture women's disadvantages in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity) Tanzania had in 2021 a score of 0.56 with a rank of 146 among 191 included countries. In global assessments Tanzania is doing slightly better in equality (as measured by GII) than in overall human development (measured by HDI), but in both fields there is plenty of space for improvement. Disaggregated data indicates clearly that women have been unable to benefit equally from Tanzania's development progress.

There is no universal definition for Persons in Vulnerable Positions in Tanzania. The 1st National Human Rights Action Plan 2013-2017 applies a concept "Groups of Special Needs" and lists the

following: women, children, children in conflict with the law, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, persons living with HIV, prisoners, and refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons. Subsequently different strategies and policies of Government of Tanzania address different groups that it considers vulnerable or marginalized. For example, the Five-Year Development Plan (2020/21-2025/26) (FYDP III) addresses explicitly women and youth. The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) (2021-2026), the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2013) and the National Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan 2021-2031 all explicitly mention women, youth and persons with disabilities.

The GoT has recognized persons with disabilities better than many other governments in the region; already the 2012 Population and Housing Census reported that 9.3 % of population have a disability (IDS 2020). The 1977 Constitution and its amendments prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities and Tanzania ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in 2009, obliging the government to take measures to safeguard the rights of people with disabilities. A review carried out in 2016, however, found that Tanzania is lagging behind in implementation of the commitments (IDS 2020).

2.2 Policy framework

The Project is compatible with policies, strategies/master plans/frameworks, action plans and legislations that influence forest conservation, management, sustainable utilization and private sector development in Tanzania. An analysis of relevant policy documents (see Annex 2) showed that 11 national strategies/masterplans/frameworks, two action plans, eight sector policies, and nine legal acts/legislations will have some implications for implementing the Project.

Through the **National Forest Policy of 1998** and the **Forest Act of 2002**, the GoT has put a policy and legal framework to support Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) in the country. A number of regulations and amendments, which have kept the legislation up-to-date, has accompanied the Forest Act. The last amendment is dated 31.3.2023.

The overall goal of the National Forest Policy 1998 is to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The objectives of the forest sector development based on the overall goal are to: (i) Ensure sustainable supply of forest products and services by maintaining sufficient forests under effective management, (ii) Increased employment and foreign exchange earnings through sustainable forest-based industrial development and trade, (iii) Ensured ecosystem stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility, and (iv) Enhanced national capacity to manage and develop the forest sector in collaboration with other stakeholders. The policy recognizes the importance of participatory management systems of natural and other forests. The move towards Participatory Forest Management (PFM) was derived from two factors: firstly, recognition that neither central government nor local governments have the human and material capacity to manage the nation's forest resources in a sustainable way without the support of communities living close to the forest. Secondly, there was a political will to decentralize government functions to the lowest levels of government. The PFM attempts to secure and improve the livelihoods of local people dependent on forest resources. Although the National Forest Policy is more than twenty years old, during the period 2018 – 2019 it was the subject of a policy review process that was led by government, involved multiple stakeholders, and was found to be still relevant.

The National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS) (2021-2031), which is presently the main tool to implement the National Forest Policy of 1998, has identified key target areas to achieve the main four policy areas namely; forest land management, forest-based industries and products, ecosystem conservation and management, and institutions and human responses. The strategy has taken-up cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and governance. The goal is to achieve the forest policy goal of enhancing the contribution of the forest sector to sustainable development of Tanzania, and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The expected results emanating from effective and efficient implementation of the strategy will lead to; i) Sustainable supply of forest products and services, ii) Increased employment opportunities and foreign exchange earnings, iii) Enhanced ecosystem stability and iv) enhanced national capacity to develop and manage the forest sector.

To put the NFPIS into action, MNRT embedded key target areas of better forest conservation and management in its five-year strategic plan (MNRT Strategic Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26) under two major objectives; i) Objective C: focusing on Conservation, management and sustainable utilization of natural forests, and ii) Objective D: focusing on Development and utilization of forest plantation and woodlots. Under the Objective C, the intention is to strengthen protection of forest resources through avoiding encroachment in forest reserves boundaries and occurrence of wildfires; gazettement of unreserved forest areas; promote sustainable means for utilization of available forest resources; promote involvement of communities in forest conservation; create enabling environment for the participation of private sector in forest conservation; create awareness to the communities on the importance of forest conservation through improvement of extension services; resolve forest-based land-use conflicts; and undertake researches for informed decision-making. Some of these targets have already been achieved (Annex 2). For example, preparation of the National Charcoal Strategy and Action Plan (2021-2031) has completed and waiting for approval by the Ministry. The strategy is an output of countrywide assessment of the challenges and opportunities bestowed in the sub-sector including wider stakeholder consultation that begun in 2018 (MNRT 2019). According to MNRT (2021), the contribution of charcoal sub-sector to the overall forest sector GDP of 3.3% is estimated to be 44%. Therefore, the potential to contribute to the increase of government revenue is huge if well strategized. Implementation of the drafted strategy will facilitate revenue collection and contribute to the sustainable management of the forest resources in the country.

MNRT published the National Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan 2021-2031, which covers most of the issues to do with community involvement in the management and improvement of value chains from the village areas. The specific objectives of the action plan are closely related to the objectives of the National Forest Policy 1998 and the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031). These are to: i) Improve effective management of forest in CBFM areas in order to increase the supply of forest products and services, ii) Support the development of sustainable forest-based industries in CBFM areas as sources of employment and earnings, iii) Contribute to forest ecosystems stability through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility, and iv) Engage with key stakeholders in order to enhance the capacity of the nation in managing and developing the forest sector. The Project supports the forest policy by implementation of this action plan through the identification of five strategic results areas and proposing interventions as presented in Annex 2. Successful implementation of these interventions will also contribute to the achievement of the targets set up in FYDP III.

Under the Objective D of CBFM, which is focusing on development and utilization of forest plantation, the intention was to strengthen the management of state-owned forest plantations and oversee operations undertaken in private owned plantations to ensure that there is adequate supply of wood materials from these plantations. However, most of the existing forest plantations have been facing challenges such as forest fires, low productivity due to inadequate adherence to silvicultural treatments, low availability of improved seeds, occurrence of pests and diseases, inefficient technologies in processing of forest resources, poor management of forest wastes, limited market of forest products, inadequate extension services, and high investment costs in establishment and management of forest plantations and woodlots. These challenges drive the Ministry to promote investment in proper management and utilization of forest plantation and woodlots resources.

According to Tanzania's **Nationally Determined Contributions 2021 (NDC)**, the country has negligible emissions of greenhouse gases, whereby per capita emissions are estimated at 0.2 tCO2e. On the other hand, the country has a total of 88 million hectares of land area with an estimated total of 9.032 trillion tons of carbon stock. This implies that Tanzania is a net sink. Tanzania will embark on a climate resilient development pathway, and in doing so, the adaptation contributions will reduce climate related disasters from 70% to 50%, and significantly reduce the impacts of spatial and temporal variability of declining rainfall, frequent droughts and floods which have long term implications to productive sectors and ecosystems. Tanzania will continue to undertake efforts, which contribute to the global mitigation agenda, including enhancing carbon sinks through forest conservation, afforestation and reforestation. Tanzania will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions economy wide between 10-20% by 2030. The intended contributions in the sectors of energy, transport, forestry and waste management will enable the country to achieve low emission growth pathway while achieving the desired sustainable development. These sectors are among the top contributors towards economic development in Tanzania.

The **National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021-2026 (NCCRS)** was developed to guide national climate change initiatives amid the global COVID-19 pandemic. Concern is expressed in the document that Tanzania's efforts towards lower middle-income status may be impeded by climate related shocks like natural disasters and extreme weather. Moreover, preparation of the NCCRS coincided with the Tanzania Third Five Year National Development Plan (FYDP III), providing higher priority on climate change challenges and concerns in the national development agenda and for future five-year development plans. The NCCRS provides a set of interventions on adaptation and mitigation, which are expected to strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change and contribute to global efforts of reducing GHG emissions. Emerging opportunities such as digital and blue economy initiatives, low emissions development pathways as well as climate financing are described in the NCCRS. Chapter three of the NCCRS presents strategic interventions and an action plan to address climate change in each respective sector. Forestry is the only sector, along with energy and livestock, to be represented in NCCRS priority strategies for both adaptation and mitigation.

The key policies, which guide the forest sector development and on which the Project is built on, are Tanzania Development Vision, **Five-Year Development Plan (2020/21-2025/26) (FYDP III**) and the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031). **The Tanzania Development Vision 2025** aims to improve living conditions of Tanzanians; the existence of peace, security and unity; good governance and the rule of law; the existence of well-educated and learning society. Section 3 of it refers to building strong and competitive economy in which the efforts to address the current adverse trends in the loss and degradation of environmental resources such as forests, fresh water, climate

soil and biodiversity will be considered. Section 4 of the Vision redefines the role of the State and its new place in the economy to permit and facilitate various actors including, the family, business enterprises and civic organizations to participate in the market. Under the Vision, the role of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) is restricted to ensuring that a legal and regulatory framework is in place and functioning and that markets permit a wide participation of men, women, youths and the entire citizenry in activities, which enable the realization of the Vision.

The FYDP III with a theme of "Realizing Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development" aims to increase efficiency and productivity in manufacturing using the resources available in abundance within the country. FYDP III is the last plan of the 15-year Long Term Perspective Plan, which was specifically designed to implement the National Development Vision 2025 with an aim to bring the Nation into a middle-income economy driven by industrialisation and human development. Further, FYDP III highlights for increased investment in science, technology and innovation as a way for the country to move from comparative advantage into competitive advantages, stimulate industrial development and become competitive in local, regional and global markets. In addition, FYDP III aims to implement sectoral strategic plans, agreements and regional and international strategic plans including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to accelerate economic growth and social development. The Project contributes especially to the No Poverty (SDG 1), Decent Work, and Economic Growth (SDG 8). Other significant SDGs supported by the Project are Gender Equality (SDG 5), Clean Energy (SDG 7), and Reduced Inequality (SDG 10), Sustainable Communities (SDG 11, Climate Action (SDG 13), Life on Land (SDG 15) and Partnerships to Achieve the Goals (SDG 17)

The FYDP III in Chapter 5, states that the government will continue to strengthen the systems of environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. Among the key areas that are considered in FYDP III are the following: to develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, and bee resources; to increase the contribution of the beekeeping sub-sector in the economy; and to promote stakeholder's engagement in development and management of plantation forest resources for conservation and economic growth.

The Project will contribute to the achievement of seven out of identified 12 objectives of FYDP III:
(i) To strengthen capacity building in the areas of science, technology and innovation to enhance competitiveness and productivity in all sectors especially the productive, manufacturing and services sectors to enable Tanzanians to benefit from the opportunities available within the country; (ii) To strengthen the industrial economy as a basis for export-driven growth including investing in new products and markets and enabling Tanzania to become a production hub in the countries of the East, Central and Southern Africa and thus increasing the country's contribution to international trade; (iii) To facilitate increased business start-up and private sector involvement to find the best way to promote the growth of the sector in tandem with job creation and make the sector a strong and reliable partner in development; (iv) To accelerate inclusive economic growth through poverty reduction and social development strategies as well as productive capacity for youth, women and people with disabilities; (v) To strengthen the relationship between the sectors that are endowed with natural wealth and resources with other economic and social sectors; (vi) To strengthen the role of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in bringing about development and increasing income at the community level; and (vii) To strengthen the country's capacity to finance development by ensuring access to domestic revenue and effective management of public expenditure.

The overall objective of the **Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy (2002)** is to foster job creation and income generation through promoting the creation of new MSMEs and improving the performance and competitiveness of the existing ones to increase their participation and contribution to the Tanzanian economy. The Policy was designed to revitalise the sector to enable it to contribute to the objective of the National Development Vision 2025. The policy aims at revolutionising the MSME sector to make it a vibrant and sustainable agent of stimulation of growth of the economy. The policy encourages women and other disadvantaged groups' participation in MSME activities through facilitating MSME service providers to design special programmes for women and disadvantaged groups and through identify in factors inhibiting women and other disadvantaged groups from going into business.

MNRT in collaboration with Tanzania National Business Council's (TNBC) Forest Working Group (2021) have prepared the **National Engineered Wood Sector Development Framework 2021-2031** and it's **Action Plan of 2021-2031**, with a focus on forest plantation products. The framework is expected to enhance EWPs development and trade strategically and systematically in Tanzania, to promote internal consistency in the economy through import substitution of Engineered Wood Products (EWPs) and in return increasing the foreign exchange revenue. The strategic objectives of the framework are; i) promoted engineered wood investments for enhancing forestry sector economic contribution, ii) enhanced productivity in the engineered wood sector, iii) ensured adequate and sustainable supply of raw materials for engineered wood industry, iv) enhanced institutional and human resource capacity to manage the engineered wood sector, and v) enhanced engagement of vulnerable groups in the engineered wood sector. Overall, the framework tries to address challenges related to lack of value addition of forest products from forest plantation and other related challenges in the wood industries.

MNRT has prepared **a new technical order of 2021** to provide outline of best silvicultural practices and thus proper establishment and management of plantations and woodlots resulting in high quality and productivity. **Integrated fire management guidelines** to address the issues of forest fire have also been prepared.

The Project will also contribute to achieving the interventions identified in the **National Environmental Master plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI) (2022 – 2032).** The overall objective of the NEMPSI is to guide strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options. The specific objectives of the master plan are to: i) Provide the existing status of environmental challenges, indicating the causal effect, existing initiatives and constraints; ii) Provide the direction of required changes; iii) Indicate priority focus areas for interventions; and iv) Establish realistic and fact-based intervention options for addressing the environmental challenges. The Project will contribute to prevent land degradation, deforestation, forest degradation and climate change impacts. Selected interventions for addressing the identified challenges are listed in Annex 2.

The overall goal of the **National Environmental Policy (2021)** is to provide a national framework for guiding harmonized and coordinated environmental management for the improvement of the welfare of present and future generations. This Project will contribute to the achievement of six out of 12 specific objectives. These include; i) To enhance conservation of forest ecosystems for sustainable provision of environmental goods and services; ii) To strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change impacts; iii) To strengthen conservation of wildlife habitats and

biodiversity; iv) To promote environmental management of water sources; v) To promote gender consideration in environmental management; and vi) To promote good governance in environmental management at all levels.

The overall aim of a **National Land Policy 1997** is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources, and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment. Specific objectives which are relevant to the Project include; i) promote an equitable distribution of and access to land by all citizens, ii) ensure that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (i.e. peasants and herdsmen who are the majority of the population in the country) are recognized, clarified, and secured in law, iii) ensure that land is put to its most productive use to promote rapid social and economic development of the country, iv) promote sound land information management and v) protect land resources from degradation for sustainable development. The policy will ensure women have access to land and security of tenure through purchase and allocations. The policy will also ensure that sensitive areas, such as water catchment areas, mountains, forests, national parks, river basins and banks, and areas of biodiversity are protected and should not be allocated to individuals to conduct development activities. The policy promotes community involvement in resource management, land use planning and conflict resolution. In the period 2016 – 2017, the National Land Policy had a policy review exercise that was led by government and involved stakeholder consultations. The 1997 policy was determined to be still relevant and valid. The Project adheres to the National Land Policy by upholding the customary law and strengthening district and village institution to manage the forests under village land. The customary rights have no time limit; it is an absolute right of ownership of land.

The overarching goal of the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020** is to significantly improve the integrity of Tanzania's ecosystems, thereby sustainably contributing to human well-being and socio-economic development of the country. The strategy provides a strategic planning framework for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as advocating for equitable sharing of the benefits accrued from utilization of biological resources among all social groups. It seeks to address national biodiversity targets based on the national priorities that contribute to the global targets. It also addresses a number of emerging issues such as climate change and variability and the continuous anthropogenic impacts to the environment. The strategy aimed to achieve five Strategic Goals: i) Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society, ii) Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use, iii) Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, iv) enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem Services, and v) enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. The importance of biodiversity conservation and management has received special attention in several sectoral policies (forest, wildlife, land, water and environment) including their respective strategies.

The vision of the **National Youth Development Policy of 2007** is to have empowered, well-motivated and responsible youth capable of participating effectively in social, political and economic development of the society. The mission to create an enabling environment for youth empowerment and enhancement of employment opportunities and security. Among others, the focus of the policy in youth development includes economic empowerment, environment, employment promotion, youth participation, HIV and AIDS and gender, arts and culture, sports, adolescent reproductive health

and family life issues. Youth development is a crosscutting issue requiring multi-sectoral approach for effective implementation. As the review of other policies suggest, the National Youth Development Policy has been successful in mainstreaming of the youth development issues in the policies of the Ministries.

The foundation for the present gender policies in Tanzania is laid the **Policy on Women and Gender Development (2000)** that provides guidelines on women and gender development and integration of gender equity in policies, plans and development strategies. The goal of the **National Strategy for Gender Development (2008)** is to achieve gender equality and equity in Tanzania as stipulated in the national Constitution and in the Women and Gender Development Policy. The objective is to guide and involve all stakeholders to bring about gender equality in a more harmonized manner for enhanced development. At present, the main provisions for gender are integrated, for example, into the National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22-2025/26) and in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (WB 2022). The Tanzania Development Vision emphasizes the county's commitment to promoting gender equality in all social, economic, and political contexts. The mission of the **Gender Policy (2018) of the East African Community** is to achieve gender equality and equity through gender responsive sustainable development. The objectives include, among others, promoting women's participation in political and decision-making at all levels, promoting equal access to and control of productive resources and participation in regional trade, and strengthening measures that prevent and respond to Gender- based violence and other harmful cultural practices.

Regarding human rights, the first **National Human Rights Action Plan (2013-2017)** contributed to the adherence of human rights in the country and to the mainstreaming of human rights in different policies, legislation and development programs. GoT has not yet completed second National Human Rights Action Plan (GoT 2021). For more information, please see Chapter 4.

2.3 Rationale vis-à-vis development policies of Finland

Finland's development policy promotes the worldwide goal aiming at sustainable poverty reduction and the realisation of fundamental rights, the rules-based multilateral system, and the SDGs adopted in the UN. Finland's international cooperation and actions are grounded in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the objective of Finland's development cooperation is to strengthen developing countries' own carrying capacity.

Finland's development policy focuses on five priorities:

- Strengthening the status and rights of women and girls, with an emphasis on sexual and reproductive health and rights, preventing and eliminating gender-based violence, and advancing the rights of persons with disabilities,
- Education, especially the quality of education, participation of persons with disabilities, and gender equality,
- Sustainable economy and decent work, especially innovations, the role of women in the economy and female entrepreneurship,
- Peaceful, democratic societies, especially the development of tax systems in developing countries, and support for democracy and the rule of law,
- Climate change, biodiversity and sustainable management and use natural resources, with an emphasis on strengthening adaptation alongside mitigation of climate change; food security

and water; meteorology and disaster risk prevention; forests and safeguarding biodiversity; energy.

The Project is directly geared towards the last priority area related to climate change, biodiversity and sustainable use and management natural resources.

The Project also contributes to the priority area of strengthening the status, rights and role of women and girls. The Project promotes gender equality and non-discrimination by, for example, advancing women rights to decent work, and participation in economic and social and life.

The Human rights-based approach (HRBA) and crosscutting objectives (CCOs) are promoted in all development cooperation that Finland supports. The Development Policy defines the following five CCOs: gender equality, non-discrimination with an emphasis on disability inclusion, climate resilience, low emission development, and protection of the environment, with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity.

Non-discrimination as a human rights principle that covers all forms of discrimination is an important element of Finland's human rights policy and in the Development Policy, the focus is on addressing the discrimination against persons with disabilities with a focus on mainstreaming disability inclusion.

Finland's Country Strategy for Tanzania

The Project supports the achievement of the objectives of the overarching goal of Finland's Country Strategy for Tanzania 2021-2024, which is to:

- Promote democracy, human rights and gender equality,
- Advance stability and sustainable development by contributing to poverty alleviation, promotion of livelihoods and climate resilience,
- Strengthen inclusive and sustainable growth and employment creation by engaging in trade promotion and supporting the business environment.

The strategy states that cooperation in forestry will continue, but with a stronger attention to climate resilience. In addition, Finland will continue bilateral development cooperation efforts to improve livelihoods and climate resilience in rural communities through sustainable management and efficient use of existing forest resources and establishing new forests where there is none. For ensuring environmental and social sustainability, Finland will support participatory land-use planning processes that secure a balanced allocation of land for different purposes. Finland will also support education in the forestry sector as well as grassroots innovation.

The Project is also well aligned and supports the results of the Finnish country programme for development cooperation Tanzania 2021–2024, particularly on two impact areas:

- Inclusive development through active citizenship, and
- Improved forest-based livelihoods and climate resilience. Finland's forestry cooperation will concentrate in the Southern Highlands and in selected miombo regions of Southern and Northeastern Tanzania. Forests and land should be used in a sustainable way to secure income, improve livelihoods and climate resilience of the local communities. A sustainable use of forests and land also contributes to carbon sequestration and other ecosystem services.

2.4 Project's previous phases and lessons learnt

Lessons have been learned from five bilateral programmes that have been implemented in Tanzania's forestry sector with financing from the Government of Finland (Table 1). These programmes are, the National Forestry and Beekeeping Programme (NFBKP II), Lindi and Mtwara Agribusiness Support (LIMAS), the Private Forestry Programme (PFP), Participatory Plantation Forest Programme (PFP2) and Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC).

Table 1. Key characteristics of NFBKP, LIMAS and PFP.

Programme name and purpose	Geographic area	Main components or result areas	Duration	Budget and other contributions
LIMAS To increase income for rural population through sustainable opportunities for competitive agribusiness.	Newala and Liwale Districts	1) Business environment. 2) Agricultural processing & marketing. 3) Sustainable forestry & beekeeping.	2010 – 2016	Total 9.45 MEUR MFA 9 MEUR GoT 0.45 MEUR
NFBKP II Pro-poor CBFM with 20 communities commercializing timber, honey and other forest products.	Operating in 16 districts	1) Forest Conservation & Management 2) Institutions, Human Resources 3) Legal & Regulatory Framework 4) Forest Industries & Livelihoods	2013 – 2016	Total 6 MEUR MFA 2.9 MEUR GoT 3.1 MEUR
PFP Develop high-quality tree growing and strengthen private plantation forestry value chains.	Iringa, Njombe & Morogoro Regions	1) Enabling environment for private plantation & value chains. 2) Capacities in private plantation VC. 3) Participatory Village Land Use Plans. 4) Tree Growers Associations. 5) Income Generating Activities.	2014 – 2018	Total 19.5 MEUR MFA 18.5 MEUR GoT 1.0 MEUR

Source: Adapted from Talvela and Mikkolainen 2019

NFBKP II, LIMAS and FORVAC have worked to develop and advance CBFM regimes to the second generation, where sustainable forest management generates income and employment to communities from legally and officially declared Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR). The 2nd generation CBFM allows commercial utilization and harvesting of VLFR, entailing villagers generating income, economic incentives and other tangible and intangible benefits in a planned, deliberate and predictable manner from sustainably managed forests.

PFP and PFP2 have worked in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania. PFP facilitated small farmers to improve their livelihoods through establishing, harvesting and utilizing tree plantations in the Southern Highlands, where plantation forestry and related industries have already demonstrated their viability when practiced by private companies and wealthy landowners. For small farmers, however, it has been difficult to grasp this economic opportunity mainly due to long payback period of 10 to 20 years (plantations), high initial investment costs (industries) and lack of cooperation between farmers to reach the economies of scale (both).

Through these programmes private individuals, groups, and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the well-established tradition of Iringa, Njombe, and Mbeya Regions have established forestry plantations. PFP directly supported private forestry interventions that included diversifying forest products, improving processing technology, providing training, and improving the enabling environment for the development of the private forest sector. PFP has created 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.

NFBKP II and LIMAS projects reported the following challenges and lessons learned:

- Much of the hardwood timber sold on the markets in Tanzania is illegal because it is not based on sustainable harvesting plans, originating from (a) timber licensed by Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) (mostly from unreserved village lands) and (b) timber sometimes imported irregularly from neighbouring countries.
- Traders buy hardwoods much cheaper from general lands because the current method for converting wood volumes and thereby determining royalty rates is not applied correctly. As a result, timber sold from VLFRs is 50-60% more expensive.
- Communities with VLFRs continue to be fragmented and lack significant negotiation power in value chains, in the absence of an apex body for VLFRs
- For more credible business intentions, villages with VLFRs would need to be organized. They should set up an organization, a cooperative or a company that would be capable to acquire capital through loans and to tackle long-term risks.
- Administratively set royalty rates are very high to timber traders, which encourages many actors in the value chain towards illegal and non-transparent practices.
- Villages are not obliged by any law to use government royalty rates but in practice, this has become a norm. Villages can go for auctioning of their timber but there are not enough buyers.
- Responsible private sector actors are not many.
- Government has key role and mandate over timber supply systems. This creates a situation, which encourages non-transparent practices in the hardwoods chain. This means that most of the timber selling and logging is happening through uncontrolled routes.
- Comprehensive data on hardwoods does not exist, including present and future market demand by tree species in domestic and export markets, and including lesser-known species;
- Capacity, machinery, recovery rates and production volumes of sawmilling are poorly known.

The External Review and Evaluation Team (ERET) based on its annual monitoring visits to PFP2 and FORVAC has reported the following:

PFP2 and FORVAC are well aligned with Tanzanian national policies by focusing on poverty reduction, job creation and climate resilience through the forestry sector. There are several constraints that

hamper the smallholder plantation industry, including inadequate capacity of tree growers and MSMEs, contributing to low quality products. PFP2's approach in addressing those constraints provide a model that can be used for upscaling.

PFP2 is built on its earlier achievements, but made some changes in the approach in order to increase its impact, sustainability and inclusiveness:

- PFP2 changed from plantation establishment to supporting improved woodlot management, because many smallholder tree-growers are already involved in tree planting but were applying poor silvicultural practices.
- PFP2 put developed clearer strategies for promoting gender equality and involvement of people in vulnerable positions.
- PFP2 supports a jurisdictional approach to Integrated Fire Management at regional, district and village levels.

Plantation forest value chains in Tanzania are based on a very small number of tree species of unknown provenance. It is in the country's interest that the genetic source of plantations is diversified with different species and provenances to avoid a risk of diseases or any negative effects of climate change. PFP2, together with TFS contributed to the development of improved germplasm through seed orchards. It is expected that improved germplasm will increase productivity and consequent carbon sequestration by 10-20%. In addition, carbon sequestration should be enhanced through longer plantation rotation cycles and fire management.

PFP2 promotes improved silvicultural practices, leading to better quality products, and generating higher incomes. However, the adoption of good silvicultural practices depends largely on the perceptions of smallholder tree growers to the costs and benefits of good woodlot management. For sustainability, a conducive environment and favourable market conditions are required but currently the local market is not very sensitive to quality. Several carpentry micro enterprises managed by youth or women benefitted from improved access to interest free loans provided by district councils and have been able to upscale their operations. However, it is unclear how MSMEs are able to grow their operations unless their access to markets improves.

FORVAC is highly relevant for communities that possess adequate forest resources, especially for timber production, but is less the case for those with fewer resources and more limited options for income generation. Sustainable forest management is likely to be continued in villages engaged in timber harvesting. Community members see the value of their forest, which reduces the risk of conversion to other land uses. Some villages have begun to fund their own management plan review processes. Opportunities for diversification are not easy but might exist for ecosystem services, sustainable charcoal and marketing lesser-known tree species (LKTS).

Carbon projects might be an option but this would require a very cautious approach combined with a high level of capacity building. Degraded areas lend themselves to sustainable charcoal initiatives that allow revenue generation while forest vegetation is recovering. However, a controversy towards charcoal especially that is not considered as clean energy means that this avenue has not been readily available to FORVAC.

The External Review and Evaluation Team draft report (ERET 2023) made the following recommendations for the remaining period (2023-2024) of the PFP2 and FORVAC, which will serve also as guidelines for the forthcoming Project:

- Liaise with the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to support simplification and better integration of environmental and biodiversity concerns in the guidelines and implementation within the main designated land use areas, especially those allocated to agriculture and plantation development.
- Continue supporting/making use of Forest and Wood Industries Training Centre (FWITC) to its full potential and facilitate the possible adoption and sustainability of the introduced technologies, including availability of materials for improved nursery development.
- Continue providing support to integrated fire management and facilitate the harmonisation of the different approaches.
- Continue providing support to CBFM and focus on enhancing the sustainability of the processes and especially addressing the issues and challenges of the timber value chain, including enhancing improved linkages to private sector businesses.
- Strengthen the overall value chain approach, including links between community level enterprises and the private sector regarding VLFR products and value addition.

2.5 Project formulation and appraisal process

The Project was formulated in March–July 2023. Background data for the formulation mission was collected and compiled by the annual visits of the External Review and Evaluation Teams (ERET) to both PFP2 and FORVAC in 2021, 2022 and 2023 and by the Project Identification Mission conducted in late 2022. The formulation team studied the reports of all above mentioned missions in general, and their recommendations in particular.

The formulation team visited all the organizations in Tanzania, which were visualized to have a direct role in the implementation of the Project, namely Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT/FBD), President's Office (PO-RALG), and the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), and a small sample of regional and district authorities, and communities, in order to verify their continued interest in the Project, their commitment and estimate their capacities and contributions. Other important stakeholders were consulted on specific issues by visiting them, by phone or by e-mail. See the full list of persons interviewed in Annex 9.

FORVAC and PFP2 were also visited to learn the historical evolution of both projects. To complete the picture, the home-office staff of the three consulting companies supporting FORVAC and PFP2 were consulted.

The draft project plan was presented to the competent authorities the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at the Embassy of Finland in Dar es Salaam on the 8th of May 2023. The first draft of the Project Document was submitted to MFA on the 15th of May. After receiving the comments from the competent authorities, the Final Draft of the Project Document was prepared and submitted to MFA on the 14th of July 2023.

An appraisal of the Draft Project Document was carried during February-March 2024. The consultation process in Tanzania started on 5 February and lasted two weeks. The appraisal team travelled to Dodoma, Iringa, Mafinga, Morogoro, and Dar es Salaam for consultations and had two

debriefing sessions, one with MFA and another with MNRT and the Finnish embassy. The objective of the appraisal was to ensure that the planned project is able to achieve its objectives.

3. Context

3.1 Description of sectors

The area of forest and woodlands of Tanzania mainland was 48 million ha, which is 55% of the total area (MNRT, 2015) (see Table 2). An overwhelming majority, 97% of the total wood volume is from trees of natural origin and only 3% is from planted trees. Almost half the total wood volume is in the country's Protected Area Network (PAN), which is made up of various protection forest and nature reserves, wildlife protection or management areas and national parks. These areas are legally inaccessible for harvesting (MNRT, 2015).

Table 2. Forest ownership in Tanzania

Ownership class	Area, ha	% of forest area
Central government (Under TFS)	16,610,581	34.5
District Authorities (Under DFOs)	3,107,351	6.5
Village Authorities (Under villagers)	21,975,094	45.7
Privately owned (Individual and companies)	3,515,889	7.3
General land (open access) (Under TFS)	2,733,824	5.7
Not known	98,767	0.2
No Data	49,194	0.1
Total	**48,090,699**	**100**

Source: MNRT (2015). National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment of Tanzania Mainland: NAFORMA (Main Results). Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT).

A comprehensive assessment of forest cover change was conducted in connection with a National Forest Resources and Monitoring Assessment (NAFORMA) exercise that calculated a deforestation rate between 1995 and 2010 of 373,000 ha per year (MNRT, 2015). The annual deforestation rate for the period 2002 – 2013 was estimated thereafter by the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC), as part of calculating Tanzania's Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) submission to the UNFCCC (FREL, 2016). The deforestation rate was estimated, in connection with FREL, at 470,000 ha/year, a figure almost 26% higher than the NAFORMA deforestation estimation. The large difference between the NAFORMA and FREL values is attributable to the fact that the forest definition was loosened considerably for FREL as compared to NAFORMA and FAO definitions, thereby including a larger area into the forest cover calculations. Because of the inconsistency in forest definition between the FREL and NAFORMA or FAO estimates, it has become common to not compare land cover changes across these different data sets.

Village land comprises 68% of all land in the country and villages are the biggest owners of forest and woodland in Tanzania with 46% share (MNRT 2015). Southern and south-western zones represent more than half of the village-owned forestlands in the country. Natural forests located on village lands make up the biggest share of these forested lands, comprising 22 million ha of the total forested land. The central government, through its natural resource management agencies such as TFS, manages the 17 million ha of forests that are located within the Protected Area Network (PAN) of

national parks, forest, game and nature reserves as public goods (MNRT 2015).

Tree Plantations

The area covered by planted forests represents about 1% of Tanzania's forested area (FRA 2020). In 2011, the total gross area of forest plantations in Tanzania, including small and medium holder woodlots, was estimated at about 250,000 ha and was estimated in 2016 to be 350,000 ha (INDUFOR 2011; UNIQUE 2017). Since then, the estimated plantation and woodlot area in Tanzania has increased to the 554,000 ha that is recorded in the NAFORMA data (FAO-FRA 2020; MNRT, 2015). The growing stock of plantations has increased from 56 m^3/ha in 1990 to 62 m^3/ha in 2020 (FRA 2020).

The greatest increase in the area planted to trees has been contributed by small and medium scale woodlots, which are planted by farmers and domestic investors. These private woodlots were, and continue to be, mostly located in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania and have been referred to as the largest smallholder afforestation effort in Africa since 2000 (ASBA 2019). Although the tree planting activity was originally supported by the government's tree planting programme and several donor funded projects, more recently improved tree seedlings and some extension services have come from the commercial forestry sector. However, smallholder planting in Tanzania has primarily been driven by the perception of forests as an attractive cash crop (ASBA 2019).

The majority of the forest plantations in the Southern Highlands are located in Njombe and Iringa Regions. Mufindi, Makete, and Njombe Urban are the districts with the greatest forest plantation coverage (PFP 2017). Approximately 66% of the plantations are pine, 19% eucalyptus and 15% wattle. The mapped plantation area (207,000 ha) is likely to be less than the actual area as the classification process finds it difficult to classify recently established and very small forest plantations (PFP 2017). The ownership pattern of forest plantations in Southern Highland is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Ownership of forest plantations in Southern Highlands

Ownership	Area in ha	%
Private smallholder	150,089	72.6
Company	20,573	9.9
Government	36,182	17.5
Totals	206,844	100.0

Source: PFP (2017). Forest Plantation Mapping of the Southern Highlands. Final report. Iringa.

Participatory Forest Management (PFM)

Because of the largest area of forest being located on village land, and that much of these forests on village lands are unreserved and not managed for sustainability, it follows that addressing deforestation on village lands will lead to the greatest impact on the deforestation rate in the country. PFM has developed the strategy for involving communities in forest management and thereby reducing the rate of land conversion from forests to other uses. By participating in sustainable forest management, communities and even private individuals who reside in registered villages are afforded the right to legally access formal markets for forest-sourced products such as timber, charcoal, fuelwood, honey and beeswax.

Managing forests on village lands is referred to as Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), whereas Joint Forest Management (JFM) is an arrangement between the government and communities in state-owned forests (reserve forests). Trade of trees from either Village Land,

Community, or Private Forests are licensed locally through bylaws adopted by village governments. Procedures for establishing VLFRs are outlined in the CBFM Guidelines of 2007. Section 78 of the Forest Act guarantees that all revenues and other benefits under CBFM are retained locally and are exempt from government royalties. PFM is an umbrella term that refers to both CBFM and JFM. It has been implemented in a wide range of circumstances across many districts of mainland Tanzania. It is implemented in various ecosystems including Miombo and Acacia woodlands, Mangrove forests, Thickets, Montane and Sub-montane, Coastal and Lowland forests.

The total number of villages in mainland Tanzania in 2019 was 12,319. The total area of forests covered by PFM arrangements during the same period was 5.9 million ha (URT 2019; MNRT 2020). The number of villages that have participated in CBFM establishment processes is 1,225, and of these, 685 have legally declared their forest reserves with a total forest area under CBFM covering 2.7 million ha. At the same time, 920 villages have participated in JFM establishment processes, covering a forest area of 3.2 million ha.

Forest sector economic contribution

Determining the contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy depends on how the sector is defined. In the national accounts, as calculated officially by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), forestry activities are those that are carried out in natural or planted forests and result in the production of timber and other products that undergo little processing, such as firewood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in an unprocessed form. In this definition, processing honey and beeswax, sawmilling, veneer production, briquette making, carpentry and joinery and all construction activities are excluded the from forest accounts. Based on the NBS definition, the forestry sector contributed 4% of total GDP (NBS 2019). More recently in 2020, a Gross Value Added (GVA) methodology was used in which the value of goods and services produced after deducting the cost of inputs and raw materials to estimate economic activity in the sector (NFTF 2021). This study's conclusion was that the sector contributed only 3.3% to GDP. The authors of the GVA study attributed the low GDP contribution to the exclusion of forest-based ecosystem and environmental services to the low estimation of the sector's contribution.

Tanzanian forest products are channelled through the following principal value chains:

- Charcoal production from natural forest,
- Sawn timber from natural forest,
- Artisanal furniture from natural forest,
- Export timber from natural forest,
- Sawn softwood from plantation forest,
- Sawn hardwood from plantation forest,
- Veneer and engineered wood products (EWPs) from plantation forest,
- Paper from plantation forest,
- Honey and beeswax from natural forests.

Charcoal is by far the largest forest-based product by volume and value. The charcoal trade provides full time equivalent employment for 400,000 Tanzanians, a large majority of whom are rural and poor. Labour force surveys do not show data for forestry separately from agriculture and fisheries; however, a national survey found that the sale of charcoal was the main livelihood activity for 0.6% of households across the country (0.6% of rural households, 0.8% of urban households) in 2016. Applying this rate to the population projections at the time would result in approximately 60,000

households, equal to 200,000 – 250,000 individuals nationally being involved either fully or part time in the charcoal value chain (NBS, 2018).

Wood product demand is driven largely by the construction, furniture and paper sectors. Other sectors using wood are power transmission, using eucalyptus poles and the transport sector consuming wood in the form of pallets and boxes. Wood product demand is expected to grow strongly, more than doubling in round wood equivalent (RWE) between 2013 and 2035, driven primarily by the construction sector and paper consumption (UNIQUE 2017). The total volume of wood products consumed in 2013 was 2.3 million m³ (RWE). Plantation sawn wood was by far the most important wood product (1 million m³, RWE), representing 44% of total consumption. Hardwood sawn wood constituted the second largest volume (20%), followed by pulp and paper products (19%). The most important consumer was the construction sector with around 1.6 million m³ (RWE), the furniture sector consumed 0.2 million m³ (RWE), pulp and paper products totalled almost 0.4 million m³ (RWE).

The forecasted demand (excluding potential exports and wood fuel) of wood products in 2035 shows an increase of 2.9 million m³ (RWE) compared to the base year 2013. Total volume of wood products` demand in 2035 is estimated to be around 5.2 million m³ (RWE). All groups of wood products will experience significant growth with plantation sawn wood being the most important wood product in demand growing by more than 1 million m³ (RWE).

Engineered Wood Products (EWPs) are manufactured composite wood products that have been processed to increase their quality and capacity for use in industry. Compared to solid wood, EWPs have better mechanical properties (dimensional stability and customizable sizing) and are more efficient as they use more of the available wood fibre from a single tree.

A small-scale EWP sector based on basic air-dried veneer production capacities and plywood mills producing marine plywood with different properties has emerged around Mafinga and Njombe. At least 40 EWP companies have been identified in the Southern Highlands with most having an approximate wood consumption per year between 10,000 and 20,000 m^3 (PFP2, 2022). Foreign investors with capital and access mostly drove the change to technology and export markets.

As the demand of raw materials is outpacing the available resources, it also creates opportunities for smallholder tree-growers to increase Eucalyptus plantations. Responding to the emergence of EWP industries, the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) published its National Engineered Wood Sector Development Framework (2021 – 2031) in 2021 (see Chapter 2.2).

PFP2 have supported charcoal and biochar production from plantation and industry waste. Charcoal production is fairly carbon neutral, and the charcoal can substitute more damaging fossil energy sources. Biochar is a charcoal-like substance made by burning organic material from agricultural and forestry wastes in a controlled process called pyrolysis. The heat created during pyrolysis can be captured and used as a form of clean energy (https://regenerationinternational.org). Biochar is more efficient at converting carbon into a stable form and is cleaner than charcoal.

The 55% of the land area of Tanzania mainland that is covered by forests is almost entirely suitable for beekeeping activities. The majority of Tanzanian woodland honey originates in apiaries that are located in forests, far from residential and farming areas, thus producing honey that is largely organic. It is estimated that the sector generates revenue of about TZS 4 billion annually, mainly through exports of honey and beeswax. Currently, the approximately 1,200,000 beekeepers in Tanzania produce approximately 34,000 metric tons of honey (TFS, 2018). Unfortunately, this accounts for only 25% of the existing potential of honey production capacity. Despite the potential of beekeeping, this

industry is threatened by destruction and degradation of bee resources. In Tanzania, honeybees' habitats are seriously threatened by human activities. Encroachment of forests has reduced size of forests leading to serious disturbance to bee ecosystems.

The economic contribution of forests to the welfare of Tanzanians goes well beyond the value of wood, charcoal, non-wood products and carbon sequestered. The indirect contribution of forests to Tanzania's tourist industry is vital, and forests provide important environmental services through the protection of water catchments and storage for hydropower. At present, the forest contribution to Tanzania's energy needs is perhaps the most important of all. Until now, all these forest inputs have been provided as 'free goods' to the national economy and population (TRA, 2012).

Biomass energy (fuelwood and charcoal)

The main source of energy for cooking in Tanzania Mainland is firewood (60.9% of households) followed by charcoal (28.8%), industrial gas (3.2%), electricity (2.1%), paraffin (1.3%) and solar (1.1%). The use of firewood by households is more common in rural areas (84.8%) than in urban areas (17.4%). Charcoal is more common in urban areas (60.5%) than in rural areas (11.5%) (NBS, 2018). In addition to use in cooking, fuelwood and charcoal have commercial applications in tobacco curing, brick making and in the drying of fish. In 2011, Tanzania was identified as the country with the largest relative contribution of charcoal production to total deforestation in the world, accounting for 33% (Chidumayo and Gumbo 2012).

A recent study found that that the volume of the charcoal trade entering Dar es Salaam has increased while the inflation-adjusted price has fallen over the last decade. The current market value of TZS 615.5 billion – TZS 851 billion is less than the market value estimated by the World Bank in 2009 (TFCG, 2019). The Dar es Salaam charcoal market being half the size of the national charcoal market means that at a national level, the charcoal trade is worth approximately TZS 1.2 trillion – TZS 1.6 trillion (USD 270 million - 376 million at 2018 exchange rate) per year, revenues that are divided among hundreds of thousands of producers, transporters, wholesalers and wood energy retailers.

Based on the available data, Tanzanian Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) determined that annual demand for charcoal in Dar es Salaam is at least 800,000 tons, with an upper limit of 950,000 tons (TFCG 2019). A full year of this charcoal consumption equates to more than 125,000 ha of forest harvested (WB 2009). This would mean that charcoal is responsible for about one third of all deforestation in the country. However, wood harvesting for charcoal most often results in a gradual degradation of forests over time, rather than clear-cutting, leading to real deforestation (WB 2009; TFCG 2019; TFCG 2020). Indeed, whilst charcoal is often cited as a driver of deforestation, there is limited empirical evidence to support this. Empirical studies on the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation in Tanzania are needed. Practices that encourage and protect natural regeneration were found to be the most reliable for forest recovery (Chidumayo and Gumbo 2012; TFCG 2019; TFCG 2020). Forest management practices can contribute positively to post harvest recovery in Miombo woodlands.

Climate change

According to the Nationally Determined Contribution (July 2021), Tanzania is already affected by climate change and variabilities. Extreme events such as droughts and floods are causing major economic costs, reducing long-term growth, and disrupting livelihoods of both rural and urban communities. The impacts are affecting, for example, agricultural production, water resources,

marine and coastal zones, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. The impacts are expected to curtail Tanzania from achieving key economic growth, sustainable development, and poverty reduction targets.

Changes in key climate variables have already been observed in Tanzania. According to the Second National Communication (URT, 2015), trend analysis results for the period 1961 – 2013 show a significantly increasing trend in mean annual maximum and minimum temperature with temperature rises of above 1°C in average maximum temperature.

According to the latest projections for climate change in Tanzania (GiZ Climate Risk Profile for Tanzania 2021), the temperature in Tanzania is projected to rise by between 1.4 and 3.6 °C by 2080, compared to pre-industrial levels. Higher temperatures and more temperature extremes are projected for the east of the country. In addition, the number of very hot days is expected to increase, particularly in eastern Tanzania. There is a natural year-to-year variability in precipitation which is why future projections on precipitation are less certain. Median model projections show a range of change from almost no change in precipitation in 2080 (compared to 2000) to a decrease by 42 mm until 2080.

Rainfall in Tanzania is increasingly variable. Projections indicate that rainfall will decrease during dry seasons and increase during wet seasons, which translates to higher risks for drought and flooding. The southern half of Tanzania is expected to experience a slight decrease in average annual rainfall by 2030. By 2090, these changes can reach up to 10% of current annual rainfall averages (Future Climate for Africa, 2017). However, the GiZ risk profile (GiZ 2021) found that precipitation trends are highly uncertain and project little change to an annual precipitation decrease of up to 42 mm by 2080. Future dry and wet periods are likely to become extreme.

As a result of these projected climate changes, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to increase and with it the impacts on climate-sensitive sectors, in particular agriculture and water resources, as well as impacts on infrastructure and ecosystems. Areas of increased drought have been observed in parts of Northeast and Southern Tanzania between 1981 and 2016 with devastating effects to agriculture, water resources and energy production and demand. Currently, a significant proportion (about 70%) of all types of natural disasters in Tanzania are climate change related and are linked to recurrent droughts and floods. Increased temperatures and droughts can also influence succession in forest systems while concurrently increasing the risk of invasive species, all of which affect ecosystems. In addition to these climate drivers, low agricultural productivity and population growth might motivate further agricultural expansion resulting in increased deforestation, land degradation and forest fires all of which will affect animal and plant biodiversity (GiZ 2021).

Climate change has been well recognized in Tanzania, and in early 2000s the Government of Tanzania enacted, the new Environmental Management Act (2004) and produced several strategies and plans to mitigate and adapt to the climate change, like the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2007 (currently under revision), National Climate Change Strategy 2009, Strategy on Gender and Climate Change 2011 with the support from Finland, and the National REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) Strategy and Action Plan 2013. Finally, in 2018 the Tanzanian Parliament ratified the Paris Climate Agreement of 2015. These plans are at national level, but until now, the actions have mostly consisted of local pilots on a modest scale. In addition to sector-specific policies and plans such as the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy

(NFPIS) (2021-2031), MNRT Strategic Plan 2021/22–2025/26 and the National Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan 2021-2031 (described in Chapter 2.2), the updated policy framework includes National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026) and the Nationally Determined Contribution 2021. Climate change has been given a due consideration in Tanzania's National Strategies for Growth and Poverty Reduction for the three last 5-year plans for a period from 2010 to 2025. (See Annex 6)

Women are particularly vulnerable in the context of climate change as they heavily depend on nature to carry out their daily routines. Women do most of the agricultural work. They typically fetch the water for the family use and for livestock. They also play a major role in the collection of fodder and various forest products, including fuelwood.

In 2018, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) approved the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for Tanzania. The research work proposing the National Carbon Monitoring Centre, based on the results of the FAO/Finland supported National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA), established FREL (the baseline for the national forest carbon balance and the first step to Nationally Determined Contributions). The biomass changes were analysed from 2002 to 2013. UNFCCC approved for Tanzania a balance of 91 million tCO_2e/year.

The corresponding calculations of carbon emissions in other sectors (agriculture, industry and transport) are still lacking behind, but it may be assumed that in Tanzania deforestation is the biggest source for carbon emissions and contributor to climate change. The energy consumption in Tanzania is modest compared to industrial countries (62 million Tanzanians consume less energy than 5.5 million Finns do). Furthermore, over 90% of total energy consumption is based on biomass, mostly wood, and its share of emissions has already been taken into account in the calculus of the forest carbon balance.

Environment and Biodiversity

According to the Tanzania Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Tanzania is a "mega-diversity" nation due to its high species diversity and variety of habitats. Forest biodiversity is categorized into six main types as follows: moist forest mosaic in the Lake Victoria Basin, coastal forests and thickets, montane forests in the Eastern Arc Mountains, Acacia-Savannah grasslands, *Acacia-Commiphora* thornbush, and *Brachystegia-Julbernadia* woodlands, popularly known as "Miombo". The 2019 State of the Environment Report (VPO 2019) also mentions the extremely diverse flora and fauna with at least 14,500 known and confirmed species, out of which, more than half of them (54%) constitute plant species. The country has between 400-3,000 endemic species. The number of threatened species in the country has almost tripled over the last decade because of habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation as well as climate change impacts. There are 914 threatened species recorded in Tanzania; the country is among the 15 countries globally with the highest number of threatened species. The proportion of threatened species is highest for plants and amphibians while the highest number of threatened species is found in plants, which is more than 375 species (URT 2014). The forests in the Iringa region are part of the Eastern Arc Mountains, which are among the oldest, most biologically diverse in the world (www.tfcg.org). They are part of Conservation International's biodiversity hotspots and are one of WWF's Global 200 priority ecoregions.

40% of the total land area is protected (VPO 2015). A large network of protected areas has been

designated with four protected areas Serengeti, Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro and Selous inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites (VPO 2015). While there is a lack of data on the current biodiversity status, indicators suggest a substantial reduction in ecosystem quality, species numbers and diversity. The decline is linked to habitat loss, degradation, and climate change impacts (VPO 2015).

In the 2019, State of the Environment report (VPO 2019), biodiversity loss is recognized as a significant environmental problem in addition to other problems, such as land degradation, deforestation and forest degradation, waste management and water quality. Human activities, such as shifting cultivation, overgrazing, deforestation, rapid population growth and inadequate land use management are listed as prime causes of land degradation. Poverty, population growth and economic growth are mentioned as main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Energy demand, unsustainable farming practices, climate change, wildfires, forestland tenure, and overgrazing and nomadic pastoral practices are recognized as significant pressure factors. Unsustainable agricultural practices can also lead into uncontrolled/haphazard disposal of various types of wastes and these, in turn, can result in deterioration of water quality. Degradation of quality of water due to various human activities, poses a great risk to both the health of the population and on all economic sectors.

According to the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (VPO 2022) Tanzania's economy is largely dependent on natural resources including forest, water, marine and freshwater bodies, wetlands, wildlife, land, natural gas and minerals. However, unsustainable utilization driven by over-dependence on natural resources has increased pressure on these resources resulting into environmental degradation. This affects a range of ecosystems, subsequently resulting in an economic loss of at least five percent (5%) of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

A 2014 analysis of land degradation for Tanzania revealed that the extent of land degradation has increased from 42% in 1980 to 50% in 2012. Further analysis was based on 2018 data and showed that the level of land degradation has increased to 80% (whereby 46% is moderate and 34% is highly degraded). The highly degraded areas are found in Tabora, Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Lindi, Pwani Simiyu, Manyara, Arusha, and Ruvuma Regions while the moderately degraded areas include Iringa, Songwe, Katavi, Mara, Mwanza, Tanga and Morogoro. Regarding deforestation and forest degradation, the analysis shows that currently, mainland Tanzania's annual deforestation rate is estimated to be about 469,420 ha per year, with highest deforestation rates found in Western Zone (2,222, 561 ha); followed by Southern Zone (1,053,784 ha); Central Zone (1,031, 316 ha); and the Southern Highlands (1,030,732 ha) (VPO 2022).

Despite Government initiatives put in place including national policies and legislations, environmental challenges persist. One of the factors exacerbating this situation is limited spatial information on environmental degradation and their appropriate intervention options resulting into formulation of interventions that are generic, inappropriate to specific areas and duplication and misallocation of limited resources at local and national level. In 2022, the Government of Tanzania developed the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI). The overall objective of the NEMPSI is to guide strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options.

Major disasters

The primary natural hazard causes of major disasters in the last two decades (1997 – 2017) are floods

(40%), epidemics (34%), earthquakes (9%), drought (6%) and storms (6%). Drought is the major reason for both water and food shortage and worsens agricultural development. Climate change and environmental degradation pose a high possibility of drought occurrences with significant consequences and high risk, as a large population of communities depend on rain-fed agriculture for their economic livelihood. The effects of floods and droughts under present and future climate conditions are likely to worsen.

3.2 Other projects and coordination arrangements

For the period 2013–2023, Tanzania's Development Partners have committed to provide a little over USD 540 million in support to improved natural resource management and an additional USD 230 million as climate finance (UNFFS 2022). Development Partner support has been, and continues to be, implemented through a variety of channels, including through public, private and Civil Society Organizations. Tanzania's efforts are supported by at least 11 distinct development partner agencies, six of which are bilateral agencies and the remaining five are multilateral. Finances from the development partners have supported policy reviews, capacity building and implementation in the field.

The development partners currently coordinate their support to government through their own fora, including the Development Partner Group on Environment. There is no comprehensive forestry programme being used by the government to mobilize and coordinate external actors. Coordination and coherence of the Project with the following processes need to be ensured:

EU: Integrated Approaches to Sustainable Cooking Solutions (2021–2025). The key objective of the project implemented in collaboration with MNRT and Ministry of Energy is to improve legislation and enforcement capacity for forest preservation, increase the commitment of wood-fuel producers to use forest resources sustainably, and to support the supply and demand sides of biomass cooking energy.

Beekeeping Value Chain Support Programme (BEVAC) 2022-2026. Delegated support to Enabel in collaboration with MNRT (see below).

EU as part of the Team Europe Initiative is developing with GoT the actions on Blue economy for job creation and climate change adaptation (2021–2027) and is in discussion with GoT to assist Tanzania to adapt to the EU's regulation on deforestation free supply chains. The Project will follow the development of these actions and seek cooperation with them.
The overall objective of the Blue economy action is to contribute to a climate resilient blue economy on the Tanzanian coast and ecosystems, Zanzibar and the Indian Ocean (Exclusive Economic Zone). Its focus is on (i) the environmental protection and a climate-resilient sustainable management of coastal ecosystems (including coastal forests), (ii) the support to sustainable and job-intensive businesses in blue economy, including the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal ecosystems, and (iii) a transformative governance and policy reforms.

The **NaturAfrica** initiative supports biodiversity conservation through an innovative, people-centred approach, in Kenya, South-Sudan, Uganda, and Northern Part of Tanzania. It identifies key landscapes for conservation and development where the EU will focus its support to create jobs, improve security and sustainability of livelihoods, while preserving the ecosystems and wildlife that are vital to all.

Enabel, Belgium: BEVAC financed by the EU and managed by Enabel. It is a 48 months intervention launched in February 2022. The intervention areas include the Regions of Tabora, Kigoma, Katavi, Singida, Shinyanga and Pemba Island. It will improve the facilities in the Beekeeping Training Institute in Tabora and provide laboratory equipment for the National Beekeeping Laboratory in Arusha to facilitate in-country quality controls of honey. These facilities could be used by the Project for training of its beekeepers and laboratory testing of honey. BEVAC's support to Pemba Island may provide chances for synergies with the Project in South-Eastern Tanzania.

Norway: Support to National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) and its stakeholders (government agencies and institutions). The work will support local, national and international reporting.
REDD+ Policy programme coordination (Strategic Support to Tanzania to become REDD+ ready) implemented in collaboration with the Vice-President's Office (VPO). Key objectives of the programme are increased capacity and coordination between government agencies on REDD +, which has been the key challenge since starting the REDD+ activities in Tanzania.

French Development Agency (AFD): The project to enhance management of forest plantations and mangroves forest reserves project has been designed by the AFD in collaboration with TFS and MNRT. The objective of the project will be to increase employment and wood revenue by upscaling forest plantations; to strengthen ecosystem services by sustainably managing mangrove forests and to develop the technical, logistical and institutional capacities of TFS.

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC): Between 2012 and 2019, Tanzanian Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and MJUMITA implemented the Transforming Tanzania's Charcoal Sector (TTCS) project, which aimed at establishing a commercially viable value chain for legally and sustainably produced charcoal and timber. Working in 35 villages in Morogoro Region, the partners piloted a model of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) that integrates sustainable charcoal and timber production. The project resulted in improved forest management, rural employment and community-led development projects. Following the phasing out of the TTCS, SDC provided more support through the Conserving Forests through sustainable, forest-based Enterprise Support in Tanzania (CoForEST) Project 2019-2022. The focus for the project is to scale-up the model beyond the original three districts and to strengthen mechanisms to sustain the model (http://www.tfcg.org). TFCG is currently replicating the model in selected villages in Lindi Region, including the districts where the Project will work, which opens up possibilities for cooperation.

UNDP: Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves network for biodiversity conservation in Tanzania. The key objective of this national programme is to improve protected areas management effectiveness in collaboration with MNRT and TFS.

UNEP: Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation. The key objective is to strengthen integrated natural resources management and restoration of degraded landscapes for building resilient socio-ecological systems in Tanzania. The implementing partners are VPO, National Environment Management Council and Local Government Authorities (LGAs).

FAO: Implementation of National Forest Monitoring and assessment (NAFORMA) and design of its second phase (NAFORMA II) with Tanzanian partners. The scope of the NAFORMA is to provide national level biophysical forest resource information for national and regional planning and

monitoring. The project will support different forest sector stakeholders and aim at special purposes such as carbon monitoring.

The Gatsby Charitable Foundation established The Forestry Development Trust (FDT) in 2013 as an independent Tanzanian institution with a long-term vision for development of the commercial forestry sector in Tanzania's Southern Highlands. Specifically, FDT works to increase the supply of improved genetic resources; increase access to markets; and strengthen the enabling environment through diagnostic studies and stakeholder coordination. FDT has collaborated with PFP and the Directorate of Tree Seed Production of TFS to address the narrow genetic base of tree seeds in the Southern Highlands by introducing and trialling more tree species and provenances in different growing conditions.

WWF Tanzania focuses on wildlife conservation as well as securing critical habitats in forests, freshwater and marine biomes for key landscapes in Tanzania. However, WWF also expanded its conservation programme to address major drivers for biodiversity loss in the country, including renewable energy, agriculture, infrastructure development and climate change vulnerabilities. WWF strives to focus on biodiversity conservation, as well as the reduction of human footprint, social equity and improved participatory processes. Currently WWF is working on priority landscapes including Coastal Forests and Miombo landscapes of the Southern part of the country. Beginning in 2004, funding from MFA Finland, supported WWF Tanzania, in collaboration with WWF Finland and TFCG, to complete the mapping of coastal forests, concentrating on forest biodiversity in the Eastern Usambaras. Between the years 2004 and 2008, MFA Finland supported these partners to implement the East Usambara Forest Landscape Restoration Project. MFA Finland funding also facilitated WWF Tanzania to implement the Eastern Africa Sustainable Forest Programme (2016-2021) which built on the foundation laid out by the Terrestrial Programme under WWF's Coastal East Africa Global Initiative that was implemented between 2010 and 2015 with support from MFA Finland.

CARE Tanzania collaborates with other large organizations in the country for facilitating strategic projects such as governances, livelihoods, gender and sustainable land use management. Recently CARE has teamed up with WWF to form CARE/WWF Alliance that focuses on building capacities on climate resilience by supporting sustainable smart agriculture, conservation agriculture and climate resilience programmes for women and youth including natural resources management.

The Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce (TRAFFIC), is a global conservation non-governmental organization. TRAFFIC monitors trade of wild plants and animals in the context of wildlife conservation and sustainability. In Tanzania, TRAFFIC has conducted assessments on timber trade consumption and dynamics, looking at use, trade routes and hubs within the country, particularly the southern region of Tanzania. Also, TRAFFIC and WWF has been convening the East Africa timber trade stakeholders' forums with participants from Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Mozambique and Madagascar, from government and non-governmental entities to discuss issues and solutions to address challenges for sustainable trade in timber and other relevant forest products. TRAFFIC has also worked with TFS to develop electronic traceability system for forestry products using mobile technology that is now operational countrywide.

TradeMark (Trade and Markets) East Africa (TMEA) is an aid-for-trade organization that was established in 2010, with the aim of growing prosperity in East Africa through increased trade. TMEA works closely with regional intergovernmental organizations, including the African Union (AU), East

Africa Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), national governments, the private sector and civil society organizations. TMEA support increase in trade, as a model to drive economic transformation and achieve sustainable and inclusive prosperity in Tanzania and developing agriculture-related economic growth along the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) corridor to Zambia. Also, leveraging ICT for trade, support advocacy for trade policy

Häme University of Applied Science (HAMK) is a Finnish University with long experience of cooperation with FTI and FITI.

Finnish Agri-Agency for Food and Forest Development (FFD) is an organisation supporting farmers' and forest owners' organisations in developing countries. FFD has supported Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA), TTGAU and some local associations through twinning arrangements. The focus has been on development of agricultural and forestry value chains.

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF): TASAF was established in 2000 for improving social services in the country. Over the years, its coverage and activities have been scaled up and it is now moving towards building a permanent national social safety system with activities such as Conditional Cash Transfers, public works and livelihoods enhancement. Since 2012, TASAF implements the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), which is a flagship social protection programme of Tanzania which provides to eligible households regular cash payments on bimonthly basis (incl. unconditional base transfer + additional amounts conditional on health checks and school attendance). PSSN has additional components such as livelihoods training and Public Works Program to supplement household incomes during lean season. TASAF carries a three-stage targeting process, incl. geographical targeting, community-based targeting and proxy means test. In its first stage, TASAF uses national poverty maps to identify poorest villages. At village level, village assembly for identifying and listing potential beneficiaries, which will be approved by Village Council & Village Assembly, selects community teams. Households will be identified and then enumerated for proxy means test to ensure poverty criterion. Those scoring below threshold, enrolled into programme. Target beneficiaries are:

- Communities with inadequate access to social services;
- Households with able-bodied adults suffering from food insecurity; and
- Individuals living in poor households affected by acute shocks (like HIV/AIDS).

4. Overview of Human Rights, Gender and non-discrimination

Human rights

A Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) integrates the norms, principles, standards and goals of the international human rights system into development plans and processes. It is closely linked to national and international legal responsibilities and identifies rights-holders and duty-bearers. Rights-holders are those who can legitimately claim a right – and duty-bearers are almost always government bodies, who are responsible for not getting in the way of the realisation of the right (respecting the right), not allowing others to interfere with the realisation of the right (protecting the right) and facilitating the realisation of the right (fulfilling the right).

Some of the relevant legal grounds to which Tanzania is a signatory are:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966),
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966),
- The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1980).

Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the health and safety of employees comes under Article 6 (the right to life), Article 23 (the right to just and favourable conditions of work), and Article 25 (the right to health); child labour comes under Articles 6 and 26 (right of protection of the child and right to education). The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has been ratified by Tanzania (signed in 1980 and ratified in1985). CEDAW is the most comprehensive international agreement on the basic human rights of women, and is the only international instrument that comprehensively addresses women's rights within political, civil, cultural, economic, and social life. The right to freedom from discrimination against women in rural areas is of particular relevance in the context of Project (CEDAW Article 14.2).

The relevant legislation of Tanzania regarding human rights specifically in the context of this Project are those relating to land tenure (such as the National Land Policy 1997, the Land Act 1999, and the Village Land Act 1999), and the general equality – such as the issues mentioned in the Constitution (1977). The Constitution defines that all citizens are equal and are entitled to freedom of discrimination and equal treatment, irrespective of their sex, tribe, place of origin, religion, political opinion or station in life. Despite the efforts that successive governments have made to promote the concept of community forestry, poor community members have not always participated fully. To ensure accountability, governments have to produce and disseminate relevant information about their plans, projects', decisions and results. A communication and information dissemination plan will be developed by the Project to ensure that this right to information regarding the intervention is fulfilled.

In addition, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Women's Empowerment Principles are of relevance, for those parts of the value chain considering processing, and the right to decent working conditions, including occupational health and safety. Small scale enterprises may not explicitly regard health, safety, and child labour issues as "human rights" issues, but they should address them through individual health, safety, and labour measures. In March 2023, the Government of Tanzania committed to the preparation of the first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights (Global NAPs website 2023).

Non-discrimination

The human rights principles include the following cross-cutting criteria: Universality, Interrelatedness and Indivisibility, Equality and Non-discrimination, Participation and Inclusion, Accountability and Transparency (MFA 2016). The MFA Guideline for the Cross-Cutting Objectives in the Finnish Development Policy and Cooperation (2023) states that the aim of non-discrimination as a cross-cutting objective is to ensure that critical forms of discrimination are taken into account when interventions are planned, implemented and evaluated. Non-discrimination as a human rights principle covers all forms of discrimination. In the Project context groups facing discrimination might include, for example, persons living with disability, those with chronic illness or HIV&AIDS, and 'outsiders' to the village (such as pastoralists or squatters). In Finland's Development Policy there is a focus on addressing the discrimination against persons with disabilities.

Repository on Disability Rights in Africa (RODRA) (http://www.rodra.co.za/tanzania) cites data on the prevalence of disability from the 2008 Tanzania Disability Survey. Almost 8% aged seven years and above had some form of activity limitation. Difficulties in seeing were the most reported form of disability followed by mobility, hearing, cognition, and communication. The Survey analysed disability in a way that conforms to the description under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Accordingly, the report regards persons with disabilities as: "[T]hose who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." The Convention further emphasises intersectionality and the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all efforts to promote the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities.

Most persons with disabilities in Tanzania live in extreme poverty, experiencing a high unemployment rate, inadequate education provisions, poor health services and lack of access to most structures and buildings. The awareness of national disability laws and policies is low, and most national and local plans and budgets do not cover disability issues, creating implementation challenges (IDS 2020).

Tanzania Human Rights Report 2022 brings up further issues of discrimination and groups that are discriminated against. For example:

- Economic violence against women: Concerns over rural women's access to, use of and control over land. Property grabbing from women and older persons is also a concern. Also, withholding access to money also common in rural areas
- Economic empowerment, of women, youth & persons with disabilities (PWDs): Economic empowerment crucial in fighting gender-based violence and safeguarding socio-economic rights, including rights to work and adequate standard of living. Economic empowerment of women, youth, and PWDs through 10% loans granted by LGAs creating positive impact, including self-employment and improved livelihoods.
- Violence against the Elderly: Elderly men and women subjected to different acts of physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence.

In recent years the rights of pastoralists, for example, related to Masai pastoralists residing in Ngorongoro and Kilimanjaro region, have received a lot of attention (THDRC 2022). During the formulation mission, it was learned that some other pastoralist groups are utilizing the forests in the Southeastern Tanzania. Discussions with regional and district authorities and villagers revealed that

at present the pastoralists are considered a threat in many villages. The land use rights of the pastoralist groups have not yet been well reflected in the Village Land Use Plans. This was confirmed by the ERET Report 2023. It was also learned that a dialogue is ongoing with the district and regional authorities, central government and the pastoralist groups with an objective to define measures to secure access to grazing lands and water also to pastoralists.

In 2021, the National report submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Council and its Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, under reporting on Land rights, the Government of Tanzania, informed about an ongoing review of the 1995 Land Policy with the intent to address issues of inequality in the land tenure system between women and men, access to land without discrimination and limitations which are imposed by customs and cultural practices. Government of Tanzania supports the comments received regarding the need to clarify land rights and safeguard indigenous culture, including traditional livelihoods, especially for indigenous peoples, and adopt positive measures to protect them.

Gender

Tanzania has made progress in mainstreaming gender and people in vulnerable positions in policies, legislations and institutional framework. For example, the National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021-2026 has mainstreamed gender considerations and plans stronger actions to address and reduce vulnerability to shocks and harmful effects of climate change for women and other marginalized groups, as does the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy 2021-2031, which has taken-up cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and governance.

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 emphasizes the country's commitment to promoting gender equality in all social, economic, and political contexts. The Government has implemented several policy reforms, which have supported greater gender equality and women's empowerment in terms of education, health, employment, access to assets, and protection from Gender-Based Violence. The Government has taken various measures to ensure gender integration by promoting gender equality and equity in existing decision-making platforms. Gender is one of the three cross-cutting issues of the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS) (2021-2031) and the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan. The Forest Act of 2002 requires consideration of gender balance in formation of Village Natural Resource Committee (VNRC), and the CFBM guidelines stipulate that at least one third of VNRC members have to be women. (MNRT 2022)

Despite much progress, the Tanzania Gender Assessment 2022 (WB 2022) lists a number of drivers of inequality in women's economic programmes that are reflected in the gender gap in agricultural productivity (in the range of 20-30 %), caused for example by lower returns from on-labor inputs, and the gender gap in yields is larger in the more disadvantaged areas. Women entrepreneurs' sales are 46% less than those of male entrepreneurs are, partly because women may operate in less productive sectors. In addition, women are less likely to register their enterprises and women's businesses are less able to cope with the impacts of poverty. Women are more likely to have time constraints due to performing unpaid domestic and care work; and women are more likely to work in the informal sector due to lower educational attainment and skill levels. Similarly, drivers of inequality exist between men and women in ownership and control of assets. While land insecurity is pervasive throughout the country, women are the most land insecure. This is, e.g., because women are less

likely to be included on a land title due to customary practices. Women also have lower levels of financial inclusion across all domains than men, e.g. because the lower earnings lead into lower ability to save. Drivers exist also for Gender-Based Violence (high rates of it) and low agency, which translates to women having lower levels of decision-making power.

Forestry is typically a very male-dominated field suitable for able-bodied men. Women in several areas are not considered by their community to be strong enough to take part in physical forestry harvesting work. Also challenging is participation in forest patrols, which require sleeping in the forest (particularly as that would mean potentially sleeping away from their husband and patrolling with non-family men) – although in many FORVAC villages women have joined in the patrol duty but in others, women have been less involved in patrols for this reason.

Regardless of these prejudices, **women** are increasingly involved. Women contribute to both the formal and informal forestry sectors in many significant ways. However, although women contribute substantially to the forestry sector, their roles are not fully recognized and documented, and their working conditions tend to be poor. One outstanding problem is the near absence of women in policymaking roles and processes concerning forestry, though they are the key actors in environmental management in Tanzania. They are involved, for example, as users, producers, managers and collectors of forest products for fuel, food and fodder requirements, collectors of water, farmers and income earners. Nevertheless, women in Tanzania have yet to achieve social and economic status equal to their economic contribution. For instance, women are still rarely seen in decision-making spheres. Naturally, a significant change has been the appointment of a female President, in 2021.

Despite the role of women in forestry and the gains accrued at family level, their role and position remain at the lowest level both at the household (Chingonikaya 2004) and national levels. Percentage of female employees' stands at 20 % compared to their male counterparts at 80% in formal forest sector (quoted in FAO 2003). The low enrolment of female students in university studies in the forestry sector, for instance less than 10% of the total number of students at the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism of Sokoine University of Agriculture in the 2010s, was typical. Recent developments, however, show that women are now increasingly involved in forestry studies with female enrolment in a Bachelor's degree in the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism, SUA fluctuating between 24% and 40% during 2019-2021.

Traditionally, women have had limited power and participation in forest governance organisations, such as via Village Natural Resources Committees. There is limited recognition of their forest knowledge and skills, and no, or poor, land access and tenure. Customary practices on land ownership and decision-making are patriarchal in nature, and they hinder women's participation and contribution in policy formulation both at local to national level. In addition, most significantly, due to their heavy workloads in the home and in household agriculture, they often have not had time to participate in forest activities or meetings, nor support from their families to do so. Some women have themselves perpetuated these traditions in the belief that women were incapable of doing 'men's work'.

By the end of 2022, 35% of the members of the VNRCs and 41 % of the Village Land Use Management Teams FORVAC worked with, were female. 70% of the members of the VICOBA and VSLA savings groups were women and 48% of the people receiving support for establishment of micro-businesses

were women. In the villages supported by PFP2, the share of women was 34% and of People in Vulnerable Positions 8 % of the beneficiaries. The share of women in TGA management bodies was 36%.

5. Stakeholder analysis

The Project applies a Human Rights based Approach (HRBA) that integrates the norms, principles and goals of the international human rights system into development plans and processes. It is closely linked to national and legal responsibilities, which GoT has signed.

Right Holders

Right holders are those who can legitimately claim their right, i.e. all people participating in or affected by forest management and related value chains in the Project area.

The private smallholder tree plantation owners and the villagers engaged in CBFM, who benefit from generated income from VLFR forest harvesting being the de facto owners of the forests, form the biggest group of beneficiaries of the Project. Forest owner is a strong word in Tanzanian context, but the Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFR) are legally established forests at the village land that are entirely under the management of the village governing bodies; the Village Assembly, the Village Council and the Village Natural Resource Committee, which is in-charge of the day-to-day management of VLFR.

The law allows the village to have full benefits from the VLFR through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM). To claim the right for sale of trees and to guarantee that the VLFR is managed sustainably Village Land Use Plans (VLUP), Forest Management Plans and Forest Harvesting Plans need to be prepared and approved, which is a lengthy process where the Project will assist the village. The process could be concluded by gazettement of VLFR by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) after three years of successful implementation of CBFM. The gazettement is the maximum security of possession of the forestland that may be achieved by a village.

Among the beneficiaries, there are people whose livelihoods depend on plantations and forests and who are actively involved in the work in forests. The MSMEs involved in the forestry and wood industry sector form an important group of beneficiaries. They are involved in logging, transport and processing of forest products, including sawmilling. In addition, labourers and employees of forest based MSMEs are included. There are also the traditional bee-keepers and fuelwood, mushroom, herbs and other non-timber forest products (NTPF) collectors. These people, or groups of people, have their *ancient rights* to access to the village forests. On the other hand, they have responsibility to report on any encroachment to the forest. Some villagers, like the members of VNRCs, may have part-time engagement in management and patrolling of Village Land Forest Reserves.

These active beneficiaries are typically in their working age; the youth and elderly have very few representatives in this group. In addition, the representation of women is not up to 50%, but they are present. There is a quota stipulated by GoT of minimum 33% in VNRC positions for women. There are very few persons with disabilities among active beneficiaries, but some other persons in vulnerable positions (like female widows) may have their engagement especially in collecting fuelwood and NTFPs.

The number of beneficiaries is well over half a million. Such a big group makes a good sample of Tanzanian society with many of its groups present. As the Project works in remote areas of Tanzania, some groups like the youth and the poor will be over represented compared to the national averages. On average, each villager owns about 1.5 hectares of forest, which is a good piece of land. In Finland,

the average forest area per capita is 4 hectares, the highest in Europe.

According to the recent ERET report, in the revenue from timber sales is split as follows: VNRC 30-35% (34% average), Village Councils 50-60% (57% average) and the LGAs 6-10% (average 9%). The VNRC funds are ploughed back to forest management. They are used for payment of conducting regular patrols, purchase of equipment and materials, review of forest management and harvesting plans and supervision of timber harvesting, trainings and meetings, purchase and maintenance of motorcycles, and transport and travel costs.

An important organisation and representative of the beneficiaries, especially for CBFM are Village Councils, which supervise the VNRCs and takes important decisions concerning management of the VLFRs. The Village Council funds are used for community development activities. The decision-making process on the use of the revenue is transparent with the Village Assembly having the final say. The income generated from the sales of wood will not be distributed among the villagers in cash, but it will be used mostly to provide services of high importance. The experiences from villages supported by FORVAC in the past years show that the children and youth form the biggest single group of beneficiaries (as they should be) with 37% of forest income going to improvement of schools, including 7% to school sanitation, which is especially important for girls. Also, persons in vulnerable positions (PiVP) have benefitted through 24% of benefits going to improvement of health services (building of health posts and dispensaries, but also acquiring medicine and health insurances directly to PiVP) and 10% of the income has been reinvested in economic activities. The remainder, 29% has been invested in improvement of village facilities; offices, meeting halls, stores, etc.

With respect to the plantation sector, Tree Growers' Associations (TGA) have been established. Most TGAs are working under the umbrella of the Tanzania Tree Growers' Associations' Union (TTGAU). These organizations are considered as beneficiaries of the Project and those in selected villages will receive tailored support to perform better in their respective functions.

TTGAU is a member-based organization established in 2017 to promote the interests of tree growers who are organized in TGAs. TTGAU builds and strengthens networking of tree growers; enhancing women and young people participation in tree planting; enhance smallholder tree growers' access to markets and integration in the value chains. Facilitate members' access to improved forestry and farm inputs and access to advisory and extension services for increased plantations productivity and quality hence improved net income at harvest. TTGAU has 154 member TGAs with more than 9,000 tree grower households.

Tanzania Forest Industries Federation (SHIVIMITA), Sustainable Charcoal and Briquettes Production Union (SCABPU) and Tanzania Wood Working Federation (TaWoFe), which represent different types of forest industry MSMEs, are important federations to channel information and training services to their member MSMEs and employees.

Also, those officials in duty-bearers organization (especially in Districts and MNRT), who are engaged in forestry and value chain work will be considered as direct beneficiaries of the Project.

Duty Bearers

The duty bearers are GoT bodies, who are responsible for protecting and facilitating the achievement

of right holders' rights. Various GoT organisations are involved in the forestry sector and related value chains. The main categories of stakeholders are (see more details the Annex 10:

Local Government Authorities (LGA), especially District Councils, have a role in facilitating the involvement of local communities in sustainable plantation and forest management, supply of forest products, fire management and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) process. District Councils will ensure that there is required capacity both human and financial resources for management of forestry activities within the district. District Councils will also ensure that there are strategies in place to increase reinvestment of income generated from forestry back into the sector and conducive governance environment to enable marketing and value chain aspects of forest products within the district.

The role of the President's Office (PO-RALG) and Regional Secretariats is to oversee and ensure that LGAs perform their duties related to forest management in accordance with principles of law and good governance and that LGA's laws and by-laws are enforced. They are responsible to build the capacity of LGAs.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) roles and responsibilities include;

- Policy, strategy, legislation and guidelines formulation, review and law enforcement,
- Resource allocation through budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting,
- Human resources capacity building in forest management and extension services,
- Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships,
- Institutional strengthening and reforms,
- Creation of conducive governance environment to enable marketing and value chain development for forest products from communities.

The Vice-President's Office/Environmental Division and Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) are key institutions for strengthening the enabling environment and governance aspects. TFS Directorate of Tree Seed Production is responsible for tree improvement, seed orchard registration, and seed collection and marketing.

Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) promotes and protects human rights and duties, and principles of good governance in Tanzania. Among others, CHRAGG engages in public awareness creation about human rights and the principles of good governance through its outreach activities including public meetings, seminars and workshops.

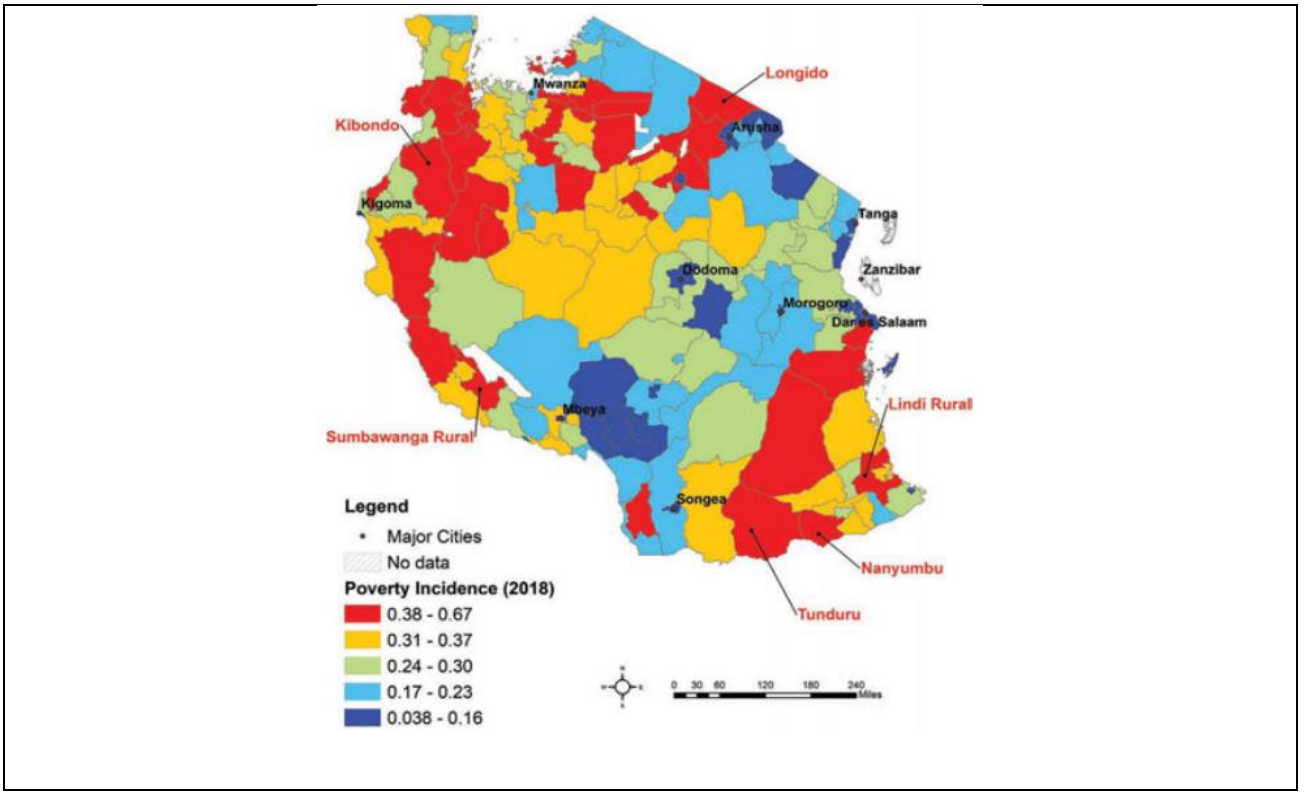
6. Project description

6.1 Rationale for launching the Project

The Project responds closely to the development policies and priorities of the Government of Finland and the Government of Tanzania, and aims at contributing to poverty alleviation, job creation and climate resilience.

In terms of poverty, the supported districts in the South, targeted for CBFM, are falling in the areas with the highest poverty incidence (Figure 1). A socio-economic study undertaken in 2022 in the FORVAC supported regions[1] confirmed that around half of the population was considered poor. For the Southern Highlands, the poverty figures of the districts range from low to above average. However, as shown in the socio-economic studies conducted by PFP, the distribution of wealth is uneven and most of the targeted beneficiaries belong to the poorer sections. The support to forestry provides a good opportunity for poverty reduction and economic growth.

Figure 1. Poverty incidence by district, 2018



Source: World Bank (2019). Tanzania Mainland Poverty Assessment.

In addition, the support will also contribute to climate resilience. The Project is in line with the nationally determined contributions (NDC) to the adaptation, in particular enhancing sustainable community-based forest management. The support to the plantations will also contribute to climate resilience and carbon sequestration through a focus on improved silvicultural practices, tree planting for a longer rotation cycle, fire management, and diversification of species of better provenance.

[1] MFA /Remme et al (2022), Socio-Economic Assessment; Poverty, Vulnerability, Gender & Community Based Forest Management supported by FORVAC.

The Project builds on the previous support provided by the Finnish government and MNRT to the forestry sector and particularly aims at consolidating and further strengthening the results of the current programmes, e.g. the Participatory Forestry Plantation Programme (PFP2), and the Forest and Value Chain programme (FORVAC) to ensure their sustainability. The following paragraphs explain the rationale for further support to these initiatives.

Rationale for further support to smallholder plantation forestry and related wood industry

Commercial plantation forestry is a major economic activity and is a significant contributor to government revenue and employment, and a supplier of raw material and wood products for numerous downstream industries. The Southern Highlands is the centre of the plantation forestry sector in Tanzania, including also a large part of the timber processing industry. It presents a unique opportunity for economic growth and poverty reduction, especially for smallholder tree growers and MSMEs. The establishment of tree plantations by individuals and groups, and timber trade and production by MSMEs are part of a well-established tradition in the Project area.

Smallholders own the largest plantation area. Studies conducted by the Forest Development Trust (FDT) and PFP (2017) estimated that the land of plantations owned by smallholder tree growers comprise about 150,000 ha, or almost 73% of the total plantation area in the Southern Highlands. In addition, MSMEs are the main producers of sawn wood in the Southern Highlands, mostly through AMEC/ding-dong operations[2].

However, the smallholder tree growers and MSMEs face several challenges that hamper their economic growth. These challenges are presented in Box 1.

Box 1 Challenges for smallholder tree growers and MSMEs

While growing conditions are generally favourable, the plantations are usually poorly managed, providing low quality logs, which are often harvested before reaching maturity, thereby providing low value. Some tree-growers perceive their production as a safety net that provides additional income in times of need, rather than a commercial enterprise that is managed professionally aiming at the highest quality and productivity.

In addition, the price setting and marketing of trees do not favour smallholder producers. Trees at the farmer level are priced per individual tree rather than by volume. These stumpage sales do not provide a fair price to the tree-grower as the trees are visually valued by the traders who take a large share of the revenue.

Although MSMEs are the main producers of sawn wood in the Southern Highlands, they produce mostly through inefficient processes, resulting in low-quality products. Their production is characterised by the following:

- Low level of capital investment and challenges in accessing equipment, services and capital.
- Low processing technology, mostly through AMEC/ding-dong operations.
- Rarely having bank accounts or business plans.

[2] SUA estimates national sawn wood production to be around 600,000 CBM / year. According to PFP2, Africa Forestry members (NFC, KVTC and Sao Hills Industries) produced only 11,598 CBM during 2019/2020. Apart from TANWAT the balance is being made up from AMEC/ding dong operations, and a few bandsaw operations in and around Mafinga. It is estimated that in Makete District alone they produce around 100,000 CBM/year.

- No social support system for employees.
- No considerations on work safety.
- Poor quality produce, which is difficult to market and hence having marginal profitability.

Smallholder tree-growers and MSMEs are underserved in training, extension, infrastructure, financial services, research, and innovation support and, consequently, do not achieve their potential. The training institutes (FTI, FITI) do not provide the practical skills training that are demanded in the sector, such as hands-on skills for the sawing machines and equipment used by MSMEs.

In addition, there are challenges with the availability of improved seed for decentralized commercial nurseries and improved seedlings for rural tree-growers.

Source: MFA / Remme et. al (2023). External review and Evaluation Services of Forestry Programmes in Tanzania

The focus on smallholder plantation forestry and small entrepreneurs is highly relevant as smallholders own the largest plantation area and MSMEs are the main producers of sawn wood in the Southern Highlands, though mostly operating through inefficient processes, resulting in low-quality products. The Project's focus on improved silvicultural practices and wood processing technologies is therefore highly relevant.

In addition, forest value chains are based on a few tree species of unknown provenance. It is in the country's interest that the source base of plantation forestry is diversified and widened with different species and provenance to avoid a risk of losing large areas of plantations in case of disease or effects of climate change. The support provided to the seed orchards is considered highly relevant by national stakeholders. According to estimates, improved seed should increase productivity by 10% - 20% above the current production levels and consequently also carbon sequestration would increase.

Over the past years, changes in the industry have occurred with the fast growth of veneer production factories and the upcoming Engineered Wood Products (EWP) industry. Given the growing domestic, regional, and global demand of EWP, such as plywood, fibreboards, blockboard and medium density fibreboards (MNRT, 2021), EWPs present a genuine opportunity to diversify forestry value chains, access high-value markets and increase foreign earning. Unfortunately, Tanzania has not been able to fully explore and grasp the opportunity as demonstrated by limited investments. Participation of MSMEs in the EWP sub-sector is minimal. A report conducted by FDT (2021) on local content in EWP factories found that out of 21 factories studied, seven factories, mostly veneer peeling, were owned by Tanzanians while the remaining 14 factories (67%) were owned by foreigners. Some of these local MSMEs have reportedly closed their factories due to lack of reliable and fair markets. Responding to the emergence of the EWP industries, the Tanzania National Business Council published its National Engineered Wood Sector Development Framework (2021-2031) and the Forest and Beekeeping Division published its Action Plan for this framework. Both these documents recognise the need for capacity building to take advantage of the opportunities provided by EWP industries. This would be an important focus area of the new Project.

Evaluations of PFP2 indicate that the programme has been quite successful, but there is still need for further consolidation to ensure that the results are sustainable:

- TGA strengthening. Many of the supported TGAs are relatively new and require further strengthening, especially with respect to their role in business development and marketing.

In order to increase their bargaining power and benefit from economies of scale, collaboration and networking are needed. TTGAU's capacity remains very limited. To play a more meaningful role and become more sustainable, its capacity must be strengthened.

- Extension. Although PFP2 has been successful in encouraging tree growers in adopting good silvicultural practices, the results must be further consolidated and upscaled. The Project should continue strengthening forestry extension to help smallholders increase the productivity of their plantations.
- Seed production. The supply of good planting materials and of improved seed for decentralized commercial nurseries is still a challenge. The seed orchards/stands require further support to ensure that they can operate on a sustainable basis with clarity of the roles of the various stakeholders, pricing, benefit sharing, marketing, and continued management.
- Institutionalisation of Integrated Fire Management (IFM) and protection. The results of the IFM approach needs to be further consolidated through the consultation with relevant stakeholders. In addition, the effectiveness and monitoring of the village land use plans must be improved to ensure that environmental concerns are adequately addressed.
- MSME strengthening. This would be a key area of support and further build on the experiences of PFP2 with more emphasis on the market end of the value chain and value addition aspects. Much of the support will be provided through FWITC.
- Market opportunities – EWP, furniture. There continues to be a strong underlying demand for building products due to the construction sector, which is currently absorbing imported Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF), block board and other EWP. While the manufacture of some EWPs requires more capital expenditure than most MSMEs can afford, EWPs such as veneer, plywood, and finger jointing are within the reach of leading local MSMEs. In addition, MSMEs can engage with interested other private sector stakeholders in terms of capital investment and raw material sourcing and could also apply for loans from local government and investors. Close coordination and alignment of MSME development policy with the EWP framework is critical. It is feasible to improve work practices, eliminate bottlenecks, and enhance efficiency at most processing sites. Production of different grades of plywood is possible with a proper market and capacity development work. Improved EWP-related skills training and education can be offered through FWITC.
- Strengthening institutions, research and education. The importance of FWITC has been recognised. In order to play a key role, providing services and training to MSMEs in the wood industry sector, FWITC needs to be further strengthened, with respect to training equipment and facilities, tutor pedagogic and technical skills, and curricula. Also, other institutions should be strengthened and relevant research must be supported with respect to tree improvement.

Rationale for further support to Community Based Forest Management and related value chains.

Tanzania has abundant forest resources, especially the Southern part of the country, where the Project is located, but deforestation takes a toll with an alarming rate. Competition with other land uses (agriculture, especially shifting cultivation, and livestock production/influx of pastoralists) and the growing energy demand encouraging unsustainable charcoal production are major drivers of deforestation. Forestry has less leverage than other land uses as the rural population increases and the need for food and energy will go up. In order to address these threats and improve forest

management and governance, Participatory Forest Management (PFM) was introduced through the National Forest Policy (1998) and the Forest Act No. 14, 2002 and has recorded an impressive expansion since the early nineties[3].

According to Participatory Forest Management Facts and Figures (2020), 1,225 villages in mainland Tanzania are involved in Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), covering a forest area of 2,689,342.31 hectare.

Table 4. Extent of CBFM in mainland Tanzania

CBFM Parameter	Value
Number of villages with CBFM established or in process	1,225
Forest area covered by CBFM (ha)	2,689,342.31
Number of declared village forest reserves	685
Number of CBFM gazetted forests	67
Number of villages with certified forests under FSC group certification	15
% of villages with CBFM in Mainland Tanzania	9.39%

Source: PFM Facts and Figures 2020

Initially, the main focus of CBFM has been on conservation but at a later stage value chain aspects have received more attention when it was realized that the success and sustainability of CBFM largely depends on the tangible benefits it provides to its implementers and villagers for improvement of their livelihoods. Under CBFM, communities are direct beneficiaries of the revenues from the selling of timber and other forest products.

FORVAC was established on the premises that there are good opportunities for environmentally and sustainable CBFM in Tanzania but communities face many obstacles, which hinder unlocking the business potential available from VLFRs. Compared to previous initiatives, the programme put major emphasis on value chain development and involvement of the private sector. Global experience confirms that FORVAC's approach is highly relevant – linking forest management to livelihood improvement and income as a key incentive for sustainable use and conservation.

Evaluations of FORVAC have been generally positive, especially with regards to the CBFM governance aspects. However, some processes are very complex and expensive (VLUP, FMP) and therefore less sustainable. It would be necessary to explore options for simplification. In addition, the quota management process could be further improved.

There is a need for further consolidation of the achievements, especially an increased emphasis on the value chain and business development, to ensure sustainability of the results. The CBFM process, including land use planning, VLFR establishment, participatory forest resource assessment, the development of Forest Management Plans and establishment and capacity building of village

[3] PFM includes Joint Forest Management (JFM) and CBFM. JFM takes place on "reserved land" land that is owned and managed by either central or local government (through management agreements) whereas CBFM takes place on village land (usually) or private land, and the trees are owned and managed by either a village council (through a village natural resource committee), a registered group, or an individual.

CBFM governance institutions, required substantial time and resources. Because of this, the support to the value chain development was delayed and requires further strengthening. Although villages with abundant forest resources managed to generate substantial revenue from timber sales, there are still several challenges:

- The demand and marketing of timber from the VLFRs is constrained by inadequate market and scarcity of the remaining preferred timber species, *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Mninga) and *Afzelia quanzensis* (Mkongo), which are the only species preferred in public procurement system. Although lesser-known timber species (LKTS) with high potential have been identified, they are not yet in great demand due to lack of information on their strength and density.
- Communities can get a much higher price for sawn timber than for standing trees. FORVAC procured four mobile sawmills that are shared by the communities in the districts. But they can only service a fraction of the available timber and about 95% is sold as standing trees. It is therefore important to also consider other timber value addition options. FORVAC has started to support the establishment of CBFM/VLFR Associations at district level, which can facilitate and leverage economies of scale with respect to marketing (timber yards), saw milling, transportation, and communication with the district authorities.
- Several barriers exist for communities to trade their timber. It is important that these barriers are discussed and where possible resolved.

With respect to NTFP value chains, only the support to honey production has shown potential in some areas that can be further built on. The support to other NTFPs has been less successful and the relationship with the managed VLFR was very weak.

In addition, the support to carpentry showed mixed results. Carpenters find it difficult to access wood or timber from the VLFR, which is too expensive for them. However, the potential for improving the production skills and value additions to hard wood remain quite high.

CBFM has been most successful in areas that have adequate forest resources, especially for timber production. The integration of communities that have less or degraded resources is more complex. Options for carbon offsets and biodiversity credits could be an avenue.

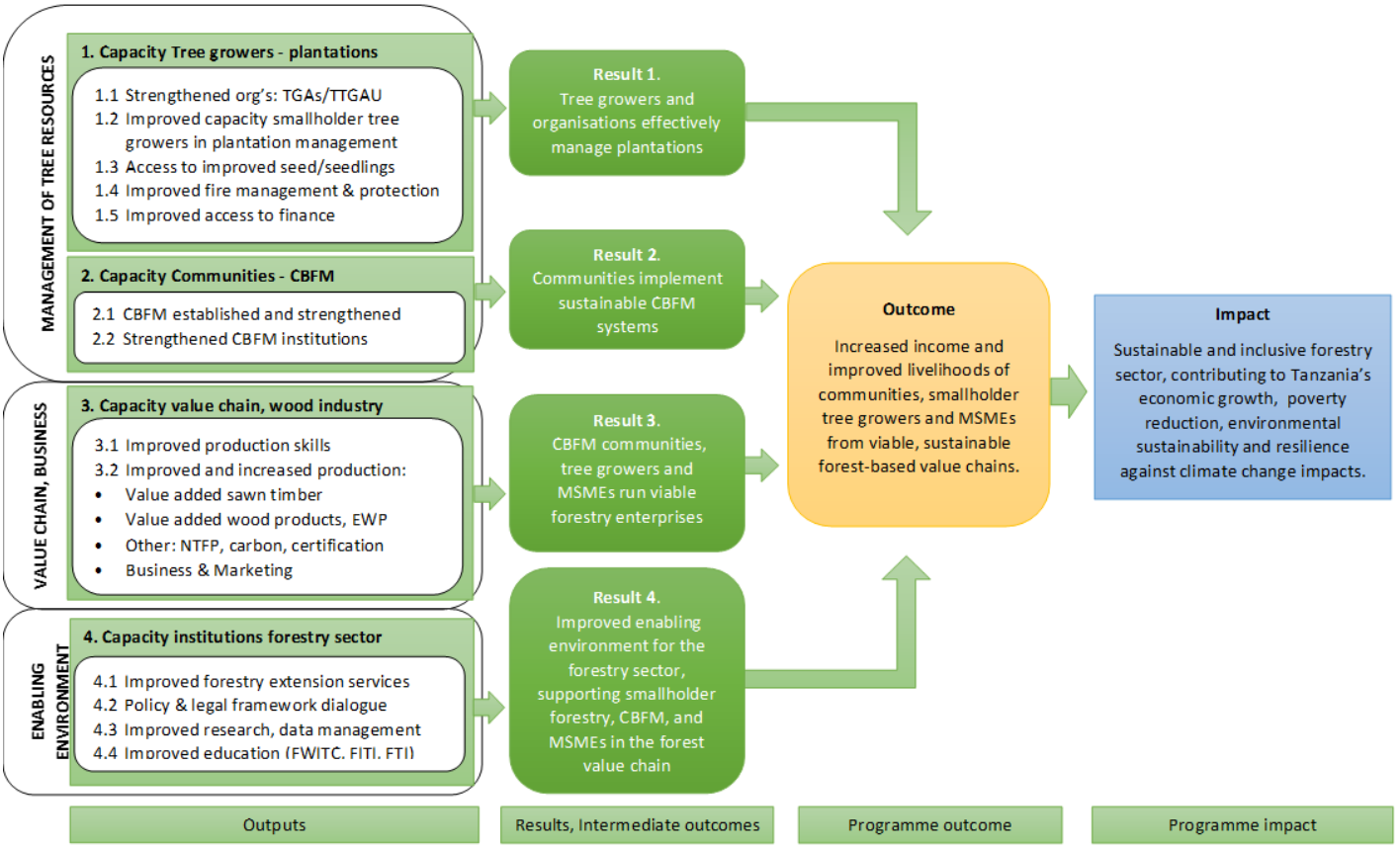
6.2 Project logic

This section provides a description of the internal project logic and Theory of Change. As explained in the previous section, the Project builds further on the combined results of the existing programmes, PFP2 and FORVAC. Due to the complexity of the Project, combining elements of plantation forestry, CBFM and the value chain/enterprise development related to these two areas, a result layer was added in the Theories of Change, which represents intermediate outcomes of a related set of outputs[4]. Whereas the outputs reflect the actual support provided by the Project, for example *tree growers trained in good silvicultural practices*, the results indicate the intermediate outcomes or effects of those outputs, for example *adoption of good silvicultural practices*. The results are an intermediate step for the achievement of the Project outcome and can be useful for

[4] This approach that was also used in PFP, proved very useful.

M&E purposes to assess whether the Project is heading in the right direction[5]. The logic of the Project is represented in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Project theory of change



The main targeted beneficiaries are smallholder tree growers, communities involved in CBFM, and MSMEs active in the forestry sector. The Project is expected to be human rights sensitive, enhancing gender equality and non-discrimination. The Project will assist over half a million people in 170 villages and 19 districts. By supporting improvement of their production systems and value chains, combined with enhancing the enabling conditions, it is expected that they will benefit economically and improve their livelihoods (Project outcome). Through the establishment and support of sustainable systems, the Project will contribute to the longer-term impact with respect to poverty reduction, economic growth, reduced deforestation, and increased resilience against climate change (Project impact).

In order to achieve the outcome and contribute to the long-term impact, the Project will provide support in three different areas, namely (i) the management of tree resources, which is further subdivided for plantations and CBFM, (ii) value chain and business development, and (iii) enhancing

[5] This could be especially useful for the Mid-Term Review as most outcome indicators will not have been measured at that time, whereas the result indicators should be generated by the Project's internal M&E system.

the enabling environment. The rationale for this has already been discussed in the previous chapter, but can be summarized as follows:

- Plantation management: Many smallholder plantation owners are involved in tree growing in the Southern Highlands, albeit using poor management practices, resulting in sub-standard quality trees that generate little revenue. Through capacity building on good silvicultural practices, support to access to improved planting materials, and support to organization and marketing, these smallholder tree growers can produce higher quality timber and obtain better prices. The support to fire management reduces the threat of fires destroying the resource base.
- CBFM: Abundant natural Miombo forest resources exist in the South (Lindi and Ruvuma Regions) but many are under threat. Through CBFM, the communities get access to- and rights over the resources. Through capacity building and support in CBFM they are able to sustainably manage and protect the VLFRs.
- Value addition/business development. Similar to tree growers, MSMEs also produce mostly through inefficient processes, resulting in low-quality products. Through strengthening their capacity in production, marketing and business skills, they can provide better services and products, and obtain higher revenue. The emerging market for EWP provides further opportunities. With respect to CBFM, the sustainability of the VLFR largely depends on the communities obtaining tangible benefits. Timber production is a major motivational factor as it can generate substantial revenue. There is potential for further value addition through improved timber sawing, marketing, product development and business management.
- Enabling environment. To continue the support to the forest sector and especially the Project target group, the current institutions must be strengthened and policy barriers be reduced.

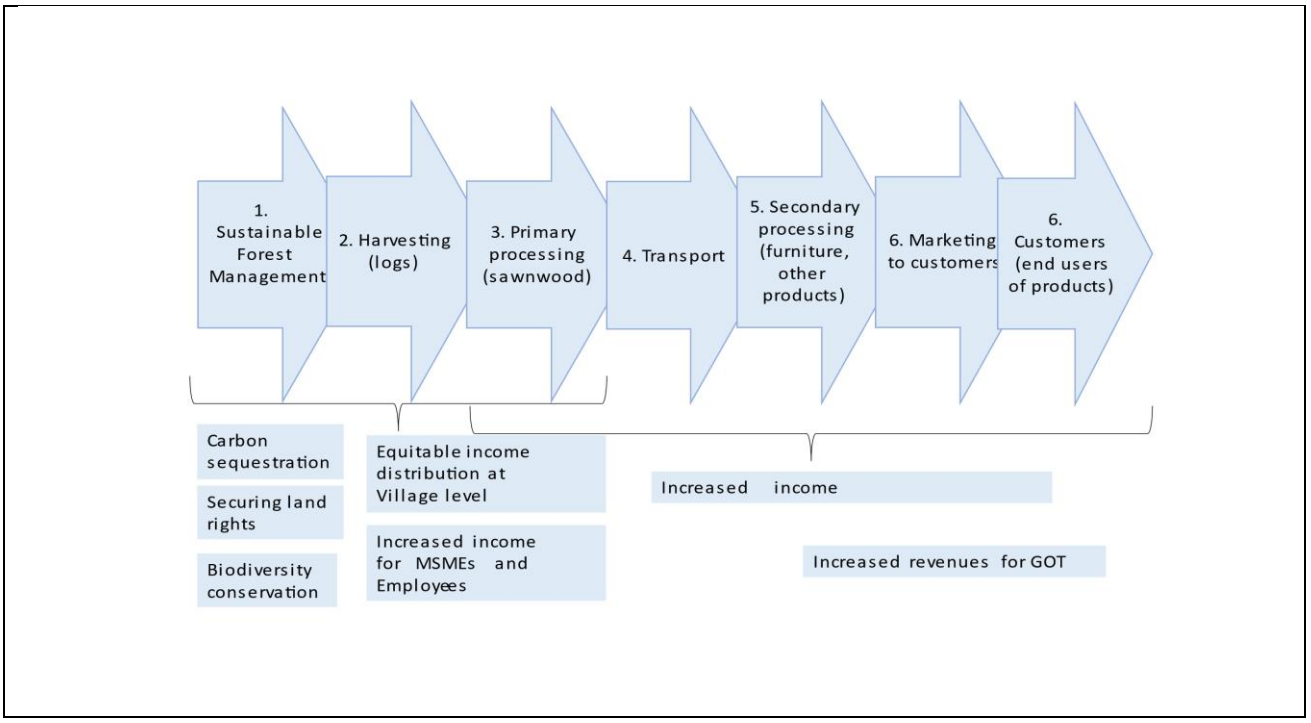
Although there are many common, cross-cutting aspects of CBFM and the smallholder plantation sector, there are also clear differences, which would require specific support that need to be clearly distinguished in the Project logic. This is especially the case for the management of the resources. The establishment and management of exotic tree plantations on the one hand, and CBFM of Miombo natural forests on the other hand, require very different support strategies and interventions. For this reason, the support to resource management has been split for tree growers and CBFM communities (respectively results 1 and 2 in Figure 2).

In terms of product innovation, value addition and business development, the interventions for CBFM and plantation sector also vary, but the main strategies and outputs do not differ substantially and are combined in one result (3). Some investments will be made that will enable actors to perform better in the value chain.

For sustainability of the supported interventions and results, adequate enabling conditions must exist. The Project will therefore facilitate policy dialogue to overcome critical barriers, support relevant research, and strengthen the institutions involved in extension, education and training. Particular emphasis will be given to strengthening FWITC, which is expected to play a major role in developing the wood industry sector through practical training and innovation development.

Although the four results areas are independent, they reinforce each other. Result 3, related to business development and value addition, requires high quality tree resources. The value chain is the main connector. A value chain is a series of consecutive steps that are needed for the creation of a finished product from the very initial steps of a chain all the way to the doorstep of the customer. Figure 3 below shows a typical simplified timber value chain.

Figure 3. Timber value chain



Source: Formulation team

Increased growing stock of wood will generate higher income when sold. However, the Project aims at multiplying benefits by generating entrepreneurship and employment in timber harvesting (logging), transport, and in timber processing (e.g. sawmilling and drying). Improving recovery rates of these operations will increase income and contribute to climate change mitigation, as less raw material is needed for same product. In addition, the secondary processing of timber will be promoted that adds value to the product.

Figure 3 does not include all stakeholders, processes and factors that influence the value chain. Result 4 is a factor that is not represented in the diagram, but obviously plays an important role. The effectiveness of the value chain is largely determined by the enabling conditions, e.g. policies, research and data, market infrastructure, education (knowledge and skills), etc.

To facilitate further sustainability, the Project will support individuals and emerging MSMEs in establishing themselves as reliable service providers for industries and forest communities.

In terms of logic and sequencing of activities, it should be noticed that the Project builds on the results of the previous programmes and does not start from scratch. As the Project intends to continue the support in the same villages that were already part of the PFP2 and FORVAC programmes, the Project should continue where these programmes left and start additional

support of aspects that were not yet covered[6]. The previous chapter already explained the rationale for further support and the areas that need to be further strengthened. The main intervention strategies are further explained in section 6.4.

6.3 Scope

The Project area is in the Southern part of Tanzania (see Figure 4). The total area is 145,000 km^2, i.e. almost half of the size of Finland. The total population of the area, including the urban centres of Songea and Njombe, was 3,2 million inhabitants in 2016. In Tanzanian standards the area is sparsely populated, only 22 inhabitants/ km^2.

As the Project intends to consolidate the work of FORVAC and PFP2, geographically it will be operating in their present working districts, which include:

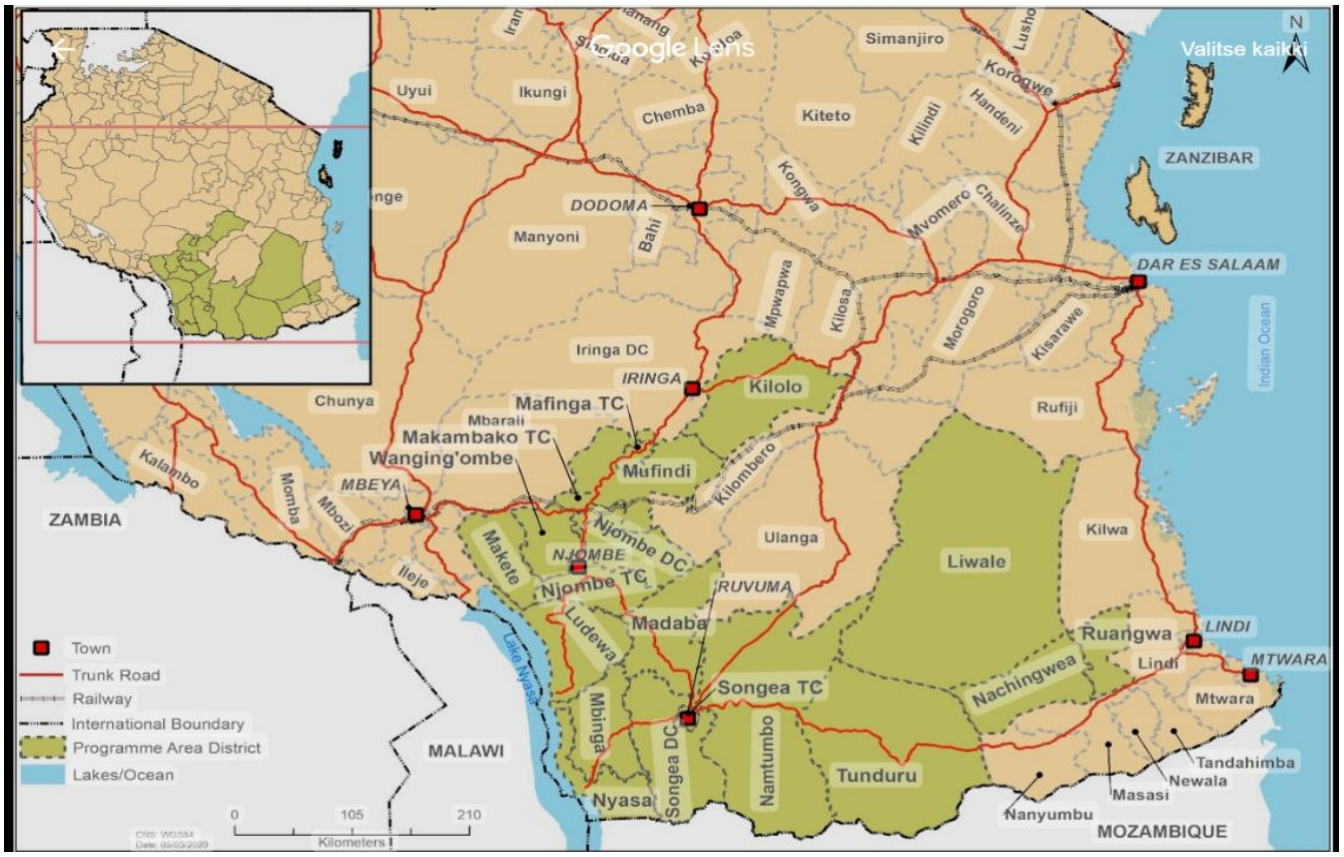
- Njombe Region; Njombe DC, Njombe TC, Makambako DC, Makete DC, Ludewa DC and Wanging'ombe DC
- Iringa Region; Kilolo DC, Mufindi DC, and Mafinga TC
- Lindi Region; Liwale DC, Nachingwea DC, and Ruangwa DC
- Ruvuma Region; Madaba DC, Namtumbo DC, Tunduru DC, Songea DC, Mbinga DC, Nyasa DC and Songea TC

The Project implementation will be based on sustainable management and protection of Miombo forests and tree plantations. For the preparation of the Village Land Use Plans (VLUP), the agriculture and grazing land (including their potential or likely expansion) will be an important consideration to reach a consensus on the efficient use of land. However, the Project will not engage in further development of areas dedicated in VLUPs for other purposes than forestry.

The Project duration is four years (2024-2028) with possibility of extension. The Project's main office is planned to be in Songea, which has a central location in the Project area and regular flights to Dar es Salaam.

[6] For example, normally, the starting point for the Project intervention would be the participatory process of preparing Village Land Use Plans (VLUP), following the guidelines of the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC). But in most villages targeted for support this process was already undertaken (up to step 4), although for some communities the plans might expire during FORLAND. However, the implementation and monitoring of the plans and the adequacy of integration of environmental concerns should be looked at.

Figure 4. The Project area



6.4 Results and key strategies to achieve outputs

The **Project´s impact statement** is: Sustainable and inclusive forestry sector, contributing to Tanzania's economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and resilience against climate change impacts.

Indicators:

1. Differences in changes in forest and plantation cover (and GHG emissions) between the Project supported villages and other public forest areas.
2. Value of the private forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzanian economy.
3. Percentage of households being income poor.

The **outcome of the Project** is: Increased income and improved livelihoods of communities, smallholder tree growers and MSMEs from viable and sustainable forest-based value chains.

Indicators:

1. Percent of supported VLFRs that are sustainably managed – no signs of encroachment, overharvesting, or illegal activities.
2. Volume (m3) and value (TZS) of legal timber sold from VLFRs: i) total; ii) LKTS; iii) primarily processed (e.g. sawmilling); and iv) through timber yards or bypassing middlemen.
3. Amount (TZS) of social funds from forest produce sales distributed from supported VLFRs (disaggregated by infrastructure and social services) and amount (TZS) invested for improved business.

4. Total volume (m3) and value (TZS) of wood sold from supported smallholder plantations: roundwood and sawn timber (average revenue per unit).
5. Revenue (TZS) obtained by trained and supported MSMEs disaggregated by product types and MSMEs (gender, PiVP).
6. Number of people benefiting from Project interventions (disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability and vulnerability defined in the TASAF criteria)

The Outcome will be achieved through **four results and related outputs**, which are illustrated in the Figure 2 and more detailed in the Result Framework in Annex 1. The Results are:

Result 1: Tree growers and organisations effectively manage plantations.
Result 2: Communities implement sustainable CBFM systems.
Result 3: CBFM communities, tree growers and MSMEs run viable forestry enterprises.
Result 4: Improved enabling environment for the forestry sector, supporting smallholder forestry, CBFM, and MSMEs in the forest value chain.

To avoid confusion on the horizontal logic, the following applies:

- Results 1 and 2 specifically refer to the technical and organizational management of the resources and stop at the point of sales, which will be dealt with in result 3, including income generated from the resource.
- The support to development of relevant institutions will be captured under result 4, including the Project investments, provision of equipment, training of tutors or staff, and even development of curricula. However, when these institutions provide services to the beneficiaries (through the project), these will be included under the relevant other results. For example, the development of an EWP curriculum for FWITC (through support of FORLAND) will be captured under result 4, as this is part of the institutional development. But the actual training provided by FWITC on EWP (the implementation of the curriculum) will be captured under result 3, as it contributes to the capacity building of MSMEs.

The cross-cutting objectives (climate resilience, low emission development, and protection of the environment and biodiversity, gender equality and non-discrimination with an emphasis on disability inclusion) will be mainstreamed in the strategies that will be developed for all the results. This means that for example in the extension tools and messages, these principles will be integrated.

RESULT 1: TREE GROWERS AND ORGANISATIONS EFFECTIVELY MANAGE PLANTATIONS.

The result aims at behavioural and cognitive changes among small tree farmers to do timely silvicultural treatments and to make correct managerial decisions required for managing their woodlots. This result continues the work of PFP2 to support individual tree growers and their organizations and focuses on the capacity of smallholder tree growers to manage their plantations and achieve optimal yields. All aspects related to tree production are covered, commencing with the planning of the plantations, deployment of improved germ plasm and access to improved seed, establishment of nurseries, application of best silvicultural practices, protection from fires and harvesting.

Indicators:

1. Number of TGAs providing concrete services to their members.
2. Number and percentage of TGA members who paid their membership fees to the TGA.
3. Number of TGAs joining TTGAU and actively paying their membership fees.
4. Percent of supported tree growers adopting BOP; % of smallholder plantations and % of plantation area in supported villages well managed according to good silvicultural standards (differentiated for type of BOP; e.g. spacing, weeding, pruning, fire breaks, rotation age)..
5. Tree growers are using improved seeds/seedlings for new plantings - % of new plantings done with improved seedlings, suitable for the area, including climate change risks.
6. Areas with important ecosystem services and high biodiversity value better protected – reduced encroachment or clearing of patches within the large land use areas – number and % of villages adequately protecting areas of natural vegetation with ecosystem services or biodiversity within the existing land use system
7. Number of fire incidences per year, and area of plantations (ha) in, in project supported villages and other villages in the Southern Highlands damaged by fire per year.
8. Number of people with increased income from investments from loans.

The assumptions are:

- *Tree growers are willing to be organized in TGAs and become a member of TTGAU.* The existing TGAs, supported by PFP2 are not a member of TTGAU. For TTGAU to provide services to these TGAs, they should be registered at the MoHA.
- *The conditions are conducive for smallholder tree growers to adopt improved plantation management (i.e. demand, markets, prices, etc.).* The adoption of good silvicultural practices by smallholder tree growers will not only depend on the quality of extension services and support provided by the Project, but is also influenced by various other aspects, including the development and prices on the market and the perceptions of the tree growers on the costs (labour requirements and competition with other productive and social tasks) and benefits of good woodlot management. For sustainability, a conducive environment and favourable market conditions are required but the local market is not yet highly sensitive to quality (depending on the products and tree species). In addition, the emerging EWP industry provides opportunities for tree growers to produce high quality timber but could also pose a constraint, as the (raw) veneer factories also buy low quality and immature trees.
- *The seed orchards and stands are adequately managed and provide the required quantity and quality of improved seeds*. Although the Project will provide technical assistance, the management of the seed orchards/stands will be the responsibility of the main actors involved who will need to provide adequate resources, especially TFS.
- *Communities and local government are willing to support IFM and provide resources for its implementation.* The IFM system piloted through PFP2 was supported by the RC and DCs but requires adequate resources to be consistently implemented. In addition, the system is based on the establishment of new structures in the village, which must be recognised.

Output 1.1 Smallholder tree grower's organisations are strengthened.

This output is premised on the assumption that private forestry organizations are an effective means of collaboration between tree growers that will help them to benefit from improved services and economies of scale, including increased bargaining power and marketing.

PFP2 has been working with 80 Tree Growers´ Associations (TGA) in as many villages. The Project will continue to support the same TGAs. Many of these TGAs are still very young organisations and quite far from being sustainable, although some are more advanced than others. The challenge for many of them is to provide meaningful services to their members and not function mainly as an extension arm of the Project. PFP2, in collaboration with TTGAU has developed a TGA development guideline, that outlines the several steps involved in building the capacity of TGAs, which could guide the Project in the further support. At the start of the Project, an assessment should be undertaken with these TGAs to assess their organizational capacity. Already, some TGAs supported by PFP2 obtained loans and started offering plantation management services such as preparing and maintaining fire lines, thinning and pruning, charging the beneficiaries for rendered services. Such TGAs could play a model role

For the sustainability of a TGA, it is crucial that it can serve its members well, including supporting them in decision making on harvesting and marketing of the wood from the plantations. To benefit from economies of scale, TGAs in neighbouring villages (ward level) could also collaborate in collectively purchasing inputs, providing extension, organizing seed supply and seedling production and supporting marketing. Such bottom-up approach does not necessarily contradict with the support and role of TTGAU (see next paragraph) but could have a complementary function. For a cluster of TGAs in the same area, it would be easier to collaborate and communicate and intervene in the local/regional market.

In addition to the individual TGAs, the national TGA umbrella organization, TTGAU will be supported. TTGAU is a relatively young organization and has limited capacity in terms of human and financial resources, which hampers its provision of services to its members. Most services are provided through specific donor funded projects that are limited in scope and area. To enhance the sustainability of the organization, its income base should be strengthened and at the same time the service provision must be improved. Currently, very few TGAs pay their membership fees as they do not see a clear benefit beyond their representation in national fora.

FORLAND will contribute to the capacity building of TTGAU through the provision of technical assistance and support to business management and involving TTGAU in providing extension and other services to selected TGAs. A gradual step by step approach is needed to ensure sustainability of the support. A challenge is that the 80 TGAs that will be supported by the Project are not registered at the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is a precondition for becoming a member of TTGAU. Some efforts were made during PFP2 to facilitate this process, but the activity stalled. FORLAND should not put this as a precondition for further support, but depending on the interest of the TGAs will facilitate their further registration at the MOHA.

In order to broaden the income base of TTGAU and at the same time enhance their service provision, a mobile sawmill could be provided.

Finally, MNRT suggested that, if funds allow, some initial activities could be initiated in the Lake Zone, where several tree planting activities have started. The support should be mostly technical

assistance to the set up of TGAs and tree growing activities for demonstration purposes of the PFP initiated model. It is proposed that in the inception phase this will be further assessed.

Indicators:

1. Number of milestones reached by TGAs supported by the Project (the milestones refer to the TGA strengthening manual).
2. Women and PiVP participation - % of total TGA members.
3. Women participation in management bodies (% of total TGA management staff).
4. Number of TGAs supported by TTGAU through the Project – disaggregated by type of activity.
5. TTGAU Business development plan updated and implemented – revenue and costs.

Output 1.2 Smallholder tree grower's capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened.

Although TGAs can play an important role in organizing and supporting their members, in reality the far majority of tree growers is not a TGA member. To achieve impact, the Project should encourage good silvicultural practices to all tree growers (plantation establishment, spacing, weeding, pruning, thinning, etc.). The Project will also support tree growers in managing natural regenerated woodlots as this is a common feature.

The Project will continue the work of PFP2 and support the following activities:

- Forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits)
- Forestry training to specific groups of tree growers ad village executives
- Support to individual woodlot plans – which proved a good motivational strategy
- Support to the establishment and management of demo plots.

The Project will strengthen existing extension mechanisms with the LGAs (explained under Result 4) but also encourage other extension mechanisms. In PFP2 the programme trained locally based Master Trainers and TTGAU also worked through 'lead farmers', who provide extension services to tree growers in the village. To support their mostly voluntary services, some incentives could be provided in terms of transport and basic tools.

Some TGAs are strong enough to provide extension services and possibly, small service provider companies could be established by the extensionists who were previously contracted by PFP2 and be contracted as Service Providers. However, to provide overall supervision, some extensionists can still be contracted by the Project.

Indicators:

1. Number of demonstration plots established/supported and number of people trained through the demonstration plots.
2. Number of woodlot management plans developed and supported.
3. Number of people participating in forestry extension events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) – disaggregated by sex, official status, age, and vulnerability.
4. Number of people participating in Project/ FWITC forestry training by type of training.

Output 1.3 Smallholder tree growers have access to improved tree seeds and seedlings.

This output comprises two major activities:

1. Support to the management of the seed orchards and stands.
2. Support to seedling production by decentralised nurseries.

Support to tree seed orchards and seed stands

The support to tree orchards and stands could be considered part of the strengthening the enabling environment, but as most of the established orchards/stands are part of the TGA support and located on village land, they are included under result 1. Other proposed activities with respect to tree improvement are covered under result 4.

The Project will continue to collaborate with TFS, TTGAU, LGAs and TGAs to manage the 15 seed orchards established with the assistance of PFP1 and PFP2, covering 137 hectares. To increase the security of the forest sector, homegrown sources of genetically improved commercial tree species suitable for the local environment and industries were established. The seed orchards have nine species that are all beginning to yield seeds. Expertise of Finnish research institutes and seed companies are used to support tree seed improvement and seed processing activities.

However, as reported by ERET evaluations, several issues regarding the management of the seed orchards and stands were identified that could compromise their sustainability. It is therefore of utmost importance that the Project looks into the management agreements, roles and responsibilities, and aspects of marketing and seed distribution, together with the main stakeholders. Compared to PFP2, the Project should play a more facilitatory role, but ensuring that technical management and managerial skills are well established and functioning.

FWITC can further support tree improvement through the implementation of tree improvement training and scholarships.

To increase the variety and availability of tree seeds for plantations, ideas for the establishment of six more seed orchards have been suggested, which would include the raising of *Pinus kesiya* due to its fire-resistance, *Pinus caribaea var. hondurensis, Pinus tecunumanii LE* and *Cupressus lusitanica,* as there is no more pest risk to it and is highly preferred by the market. However, it is imperative that the sustainability mechanisms of the existing orchards are well established before the Project embarks on the formation of new seed orchards.

Support to seedling production by decentralised nurseries

In order for smallholder tree growers to establish high quality tree plantations, they must have access to improved seedlings for an affordable price. MSMEs operate nurseries in the districts, but most seedlings are not raised from improved seed. FWITC has provided training to MSMEs on seedling production, although some of the technologies such as containerised seedling production are mostly beyond their capacity. The Project should further build on this and facilitate the establishment and operation of decentralized nurseries, and devise strategies for increased uptake of improved seed.

Indicators:

1. Quantity of improved seeds harvested (by species) from the facilitated seed orchards/stands (kgs) and distributed to decentralised nurseries and small holder tree growers.
2. Number of people trained in tree improvement and involved in scholarships.
3. Number of nurseries supported and number of people trained on nursery management and seedling marketing.

Output 1.4 Communities and tree growers have increased capacity for land use- and fire management.

This output comprises two activities:

1. Support to the land use planning and management.
2. Support to fire management.

Support to land use planning and management

During PFP2 several VLUPs were developed through support of the programme. However, ERET evaluations indicated that there is a likelihood that plans do not adequately integrate ecosystems and biodiversity concerns which might affect environmental sustainability. The existing ecosystems within certain areas may be ignored in a blanket planning and this is risking the patches of natural vegetation within those areas. It is therefore important to ensure that areas of important biodiversity or environmental services are adequately recognized and protected. The Project should review the existing VLUPs, identify areas within the landscape that need to be better protected and facilitate measures for improvements – including addenda to the VLUPs for mosaic type of land use.

In addition, the established monitoring and management mechanisms of the VLUPs are usually weak, resulting in encroachment of plantations to water resources, or generating other conflicts in the land use.

In order to tackle those issues, the Project, in close consultation with the village authorities (and LGAs and NLUPC), must build capacity and support the adequate planning and management of the land use plans.

Where needed, the Project could support the establishment of new VLUPs, adopting the participatory and more efficient methodology developed by PFP, using satellite imageries.

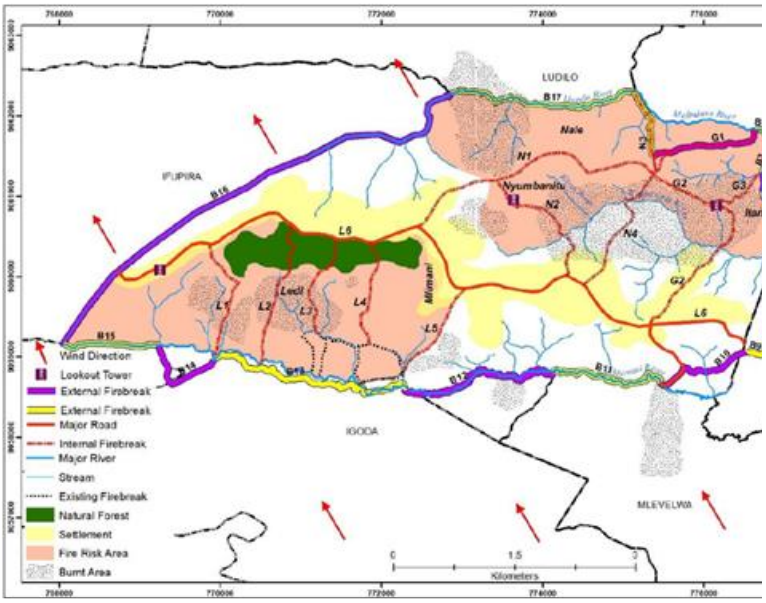
Support to fire management

Fire has been acknowledged as a major threat to the forest industry, destroying plantation assets and discouraging investment. PFP2 supported the piloting of the IFM approach, which involved large-scale capacity building at all levels. The programme assisted through FWITC in the development of training materials and the training of instructors, extension staff from the LGAs, companies, as well as training of some villagers directly. The IFM approach was adopted by Iringa, Njombe and Ruvuma Regional Governments, but expanding the concept proved problematic. Despite the fact that the introduced approach is supported by the LGAs, several questions on the sustainability were raised during the ERET evaluations. Parallel systems are in place and there is need for harmonisation. The sustainability of the newly introduced Village Fire Management Committee has been questioned as there are already existing structures in the village that deal with environmental issues, including fire threats. Finally, the sustainability of the Fire Management Plan

implementation at village level is in doubt as it would require the financial support that cannot be easily sourced from the villages.

The Project should follow up on these issues, build on the PFP2 results and support innovative strategies for upscaling and institutionalisation of the IFM approach. The Project should also build on the PFP2-piloted participatory risk mapping and planning approach, using GIS technology, which helps determining areas of high risk for fire and the allocation of fire breaks. This approach could be further developed for a landscape approach, covering several neighbouring villages. Project will have a regular short-term international consultancies to develop IFM capacity.

Figure 5. Participatory mapping of fire risk areas and infrastructures in Kidete village



Source: ERET Synthesis report 2023

Indicators:

1. Number of VLUPs reviewed and improved regarding the protection of areas with important ecosystem functions and high biodiversity.
2. Number of villages supported for the improved monitoring and management of the land use plans.
3. Number of fire protection coordinating committees at different levels established and operational: Region, District, Village.
4. Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control - disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, and vulnerability.
5. Number of GIS landscape level fire risk and management plans developed.
6. Number of village Fire Management Plans linked to VLUPs.
7. Number of villages with adequate financial resources to implement the Fire Management Plan.

Output 1.5 Smallholder tree growers have increased access to finance.

To support tree growers and TGAs to become more business minded and sustainable, the Project should facilitate their increased access to finance. The support should include facilitating TGAs or

tree grower groups to get access to loans from the LGAs and other sources. In addition, the Project should support the establishment of new and strengthen the existing VSLAs.

Finally, the option of carbon credits could be explored, although the process might be complicated for smallholder plantations.

Indicators:

1. Number of groups provided with loans and total amount, disaggregated for TGAs, other groups
2. Number of VSLAs supported, amount of savings generated and loans provided, and number of beneficiaries (disaggregated).
3. Number of Corporates/LGAs supporting loan access to smallholder tree growers and the amount provided.
4. (in case of carbon credits: number of beneficiaries and revenue generated).

RESULT 2: COMMUNITIES IMPLEMENT COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGAMENT

The result aims at facilitating communities to sustainably manage their Miombo natural forests, building further on the work of FORVAC. It is expected that before the end of FORVAC the programme will have supported 56 villages in Lindi and Ruvuma Regions that will have 57 approved Forest Management Plans for their VLFRs. Apart from further supporting these villages, The Project could add some new villages. However, although many villages are interested to start CBFM, a recent assessment undertaken by MCDI, shows that at most 15 villages have adequate resources for establishing a VLFR. In addition, the Project could look into the option of supporting a few villages that do not have adequate forest resources through financing arrangements for protection of natural resources, such as carbon credit. If such options are not available, the Project must not enter into other arrangements for supporting livelihood activities that are not linked to forest management. In total the number of villages supported on CBFM by the Project should be not more than 75. A detailed assessment must be done during the inception phase to specify the number.

Apart from the villages in Lindi Region and Ruvuma Region, the Project will assess if there are villages in the Southern Highlands that still have adequate natural resources and village forests, which could also be supported though a CBFM approach, apart from the already discussed better protection of smaller areas of vegetation that have some biodiversity or ecosystems services interests within the plantation or agricultural areas.

Although this result focuses purely on the management of the resources, it has a very close link to the value chain aspects discussed in Result 3. The support to CBFM is based on the principle that the communities must get tangible benefits from it. Global experience shows that a focus on conservation alone is generally not effective, nor sustainable. For the implementation of the CBFM management, such as the development or renewal of FMPs, the patrolling of the forest by the VNRCs, and other tasks, revenue must be generated to pay for the services.

Although the focus is on the management of the VLFRs, the interaction with other natural resources in the village area or even neighbouring communities should also be considered to avoid negative effects and leakages.

For the support to new villages, the option for locating the VLFR closer to the village (if forest resources allow) could be considered to enhance a closer connection with the community. Many of the existing VLFRs are located very far from the village – sometimes 30 kilometres, which does not only pose some constraints for effective management and protection, but also hampers the sustainable use of forest products for own consumption, including NTFPs, firewood and other products for community members, and especially those in vulnerable positions. The Socio-Economic Assessment undertaken in 2022, indicates that the VLFR is sometimes considered a 'no go area' by some less informed people in the village, perceiving the VNRC as the 'owner' of the forest, acting as a paramilitary organisation, preventing anyone from entering it. A VLFR that is closer to the community could be easier accessible and at the same time be easier monitored.

The Project will continue the work of FORVAC and focus on the establishment of the CBFM (awareness, VLUP, VLFR, forest resource assessment, FMPs and FHPs) and capacity building of the CBFM institutions, particularly the VNRC and village government.

Apart from traditional forest resource monitoring systems, the Project will also support the use of digital, GIS and remote sensing technologies to monitor the changes in forest cover, including illegal logging.

Indicators:

1. Number of villages that have adequate management systems in place and functioning:
    - FMPs are known by villagers and referred to/used for management purposes,
    - VNRCs carry out activities and patrols according to agreed schedule,
    - VCs oversee the implementation and regularly conduct meetings,
    - Community members know the roles, responsibilities and rights with respect to the VLFR management and use.
2. Area in hectares under Sustainable Forest Management regime.

Assumptions:

- Consensus and willingness of the community exists to support CBFM.
- The established CBFM systems (VLFR, FMPs/FHPs, by-laws) are effective mechanisms for contributing to sustainable forest management.
- The capacity built is adequate for effectively managing the forest.

Output 2.1 Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) established and strengthened

This output focuses on all the processes and steps required in the establishment of CBFM mechanisms and procedures:

1. Awareness raising. The very first step will be to create awareness and discuss the plans at village level. Good communication is necessary, even at ward level to ensure that the entire community is informed and consulted.
2. Land use planning. Before the VLFR is established, usually a VLUP is prepared[7]. FORVAC supported the establishment of 33 VLUPs in the Project area. The remaining villages had

[7] The formal need for this as a precondition for the establishment of a VLFR has been disputed.

VLUPs prepared through other support. All the VLUPs that were supported by FORVAC will remain valid during the Project period but it is not clear how many of the other VLUPs will expire as the dates are not reported. In addition, the new villages that will be supported, might also need land use planning, probably even at landscape level for some clustered villages. As mentioned earlier, the process is very costly and resource consuming. Although some level of land use planning is needed, options for making the process more efficient and sustainable must be discussed with the NLUPC (under Result 4). Otherwise, there might be a risk that once more the Project will use a lot of time and resources on these processes at the expense of working on the actual management and value chain aspects.

3. VLFR establishment, forest resource assessment, FMP and FHP preparation, including by-laws. For the new villages, all base activities will have to be undertaken, from VLFR establishment up to the FMP/FHP preparation and VNRC establishment (if not existing). All FORVAC supported villages have FMPs. However, most, if not all, will expire during new Project and would need to be renewed. Similar to VLUPs, the process of forest resource assessment and FMP preparation are costly, technocratic and time consuming. Although the process of renewing is less costly than preparing new ones, and some villages, from their obtained revenue could possibly pay for renewal themselves, it remains a constraint. Experiences in other countries show that simpler approaches could be very effective and more participatory, strengthening the sense of ownership at community level. FORVAC has already started identifying options that could be further analysed and build on in the Project (under Result 4). Within the FMPs it is also important to identify zones in the VLFR that need to be protected due to ecosystem services and biodiversity value. For resource assessment and monitoring, the use of digital tools, including remote sensing based on satellite imageries should be further explored, including those introduced by MCDI and other stakeholders. This is typically also an area where Finnish institutions could provide technical support.

Indicators:

1. Number of VLUPs prepared and reviewed.
2. Number of VLFRs established.
3. Number of awareness meetings per village and participants [disaggregated by gender, and vulnerability]
4. Number of FMPs and FHPs prepared and renewed with support of the Project.

Output 2.2 Capacity of village institutions strengthened for managing the VLFR.

Under this output the activities focus on strengthening the capacity of respective institutions, particularly the VNRC and the village government. Again, the Project will build on the processes and training materials prepared by FORVAC. The training involves institutional aspects as well as technical topics. VNRCs are involved in patrolling the forest, supporting early burning and supervising and monitoring harvesting procedures. Although fire is less destructive for Miombo forest than for exotic plantations[8], fire management and prevention is equally important.

[8] Some species even require fire for their development.

Indicators:

1. Number of VNRCs and VCs trained in forest management, environmental aspects, fire management, climate resilience, gender equity and non-discrimination.
2. Composition of VNRCs – number of members (disaggregated for gender and PiVP).
3. Number of CBFM/VLFR community members trained in forest management and protection (disaggregated for gender and PiVP).

RESULT 3: CBFM COMMUNITIES, TREE GROWERS AND MSMES RUN VIABLE FORESTRY ENTERPRISES

Result 3 focuses on the value chain and enterprise development. The Project will build on the results of PFP2 and FORVAC, following main steps in the value chain. Development of value chains will be guided by the National Forestry Policy (1998) while prioritizing the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) and the National Engineered Wood Sector Development Framework (2021-2031). The documents have identified specific high-potential industries which could enhance the contribution of the forest sector to the national economy. Among them these include EWPs, furniture, and sawn timber, trading of carbon credits, forest certification, and beekeeping and trading of bee products. In these industries, value addition has been a key word.

The Project will support the beneficiaries (CBFM communities, tree growers and MSMEs) in improving their production and business skills, as well as facilitate their actual enterprises in terms of increased/improved value-added production and marketing. The local MSMEs from the previous programmes should only be further supported, in case their businesses are feasible and if reasonable level of self-investment was undertaken. Although some investment support will be provided to selected beneficiaries, the main strategy of the Project will be to help them to become self-reliant through improved business planning, product development and marketing.

Skills development is critical as the country strives to sustain and improve the return on forest development and value addition investments. In order to achieve this, technical institutions (i.e. FTI, FITI and FWITC) need to be equipped to produce skilled cadres who are able to create wealth through value addition as well as gain employment. While the strengthening of these institutions is captured under Result 4, the actual training services they provide within the scope of the Project, are part of this Result 3. The Project will support basic and specialised training to ensure the adequate skills for the MSMEs to operate. Skills development will also include ensuring safety within the value chain in forest operations, industries and transport, and facilitation of innovation. Finnish enterprises are well-equipped to provide solutions for various stages of value chains, with a particular emphasis on technologies, equipment, and expertise.

In terms of value addition, apart from skills development the Project will also support beneficiaries to improve their production and marketing processes in the following areas:

- Value-added processing of sawn timber,
- Value-added processing of EWPs and other wood products,
- Other value-added use of forest and tree resources.

In addition, the Project will support the CBFM communities, tree growers and MSMEs in improving their business management skills and marketing.

Indicators:

1. Volume produced and value of locally sold forest produce disaggregated by product types and source (plantation wood or natural forest/CBFM wood), e.g. round wood/stumpage, sawn timber, wood products (EWP, furniture, other carpentry products), NTFPs (honey, other).
2. Percent of MSMEs supported by FORLAND adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability.
3. Number of MSMEs, TGAs, and CBFM communities that have increased their business and revenue streams from increased/improved added value products sold.

Assumptions:

- A conducive market and demand exist for added value products, responsive to quality and innovation.
- Private sector partners are willing to support the process and the industry is ready to absorb the skilled labour.
- The government's EWP Action plan is implemented.

Output 3.1 Improved production skills of actors in the wood industry.

This output will concentrate on instilling and exposing students and MSMEs to the required hands-on skills, technologies, designs, fabrication and finishing of multiple value-added products and services. Under Result 4 various curricula will be developed that the training institutions, particularly FWITC will implement. FWITC is registered to deliver Joinery and Carpentry modules.

Training on improved production will include long-term and short-term courses. In addition to the existing 2-year VET course and other courses, FWITC should offer courses for MSMEs on EWP, to take advantage of the opportunities of the emerging sector. Other courses will have to be designed on basis of critical demand in the sector.

The project will also support the establishment of an incubator programme at FWITC to accelerate the successful development of entrepreneurial companies through an array of business support, resources and services to be offered by the Centre. The Project could encourage FITI and FWITC graduates to form firms that will be nurtured by helping them to survive and grow during the start-up period when they are most vulnerable. Apart from gaining the required skills and technological exposure, trainees will be involved in actual production of different furniture types and hence generating income for the Centre and for themselves. The project will also provide internships for graduates from colleges and universities, allowing them to obtain practical skills and experience while also increasing their employability.

Practical tours and attachments to the industry could be a necessary ingredient in improving production skills and exposure of the learners. Indicators:

1. Number of graduates in the long-term curricula (disaggregated).
2. Number of MSMEs trained in EWP production and medium to high value furniture making (disaggregated).
3. Number of participants incubator programme.

4. Number of supported interns in the project
5. Number of organised study tours and participants (disaggregated).

Output 3.2 Improved production volumes and sales.

Support of the Project through this output is to increase production volumes and sales of value-added forest products (i.e. sawn timber, furniture, NTFP, etc.) by the beneficiaries.

This output covers many aspects that are grouped into 4 categories:

a. Value added processing of sawn timber

Sawn timber production or sawmilling is the dominant industry among wood-based industries in Tanzania. Tree growers, or CBFM communities get higher prices from sawn timber than from standing trees. Value can be added through more efficient production methods and many other ways exist in which value could be added to sawn timber. Further processing can be supported for drying, planning and preservation. Dried and planed timber is highly demanded in Asian countries. Improvement in production quantities, product diversity and quality could be a good initiative to be supported. The Project can provide the following support:

- Provision of mobile sawmills. The project will support TTGAU/TGAs and CBFM communities with efficient mobile sawmills to process sawlogs from their forests to enable them to sell high-priced sawn timber instead of the current practice of selling standing trees. Use of efficient sawmills is associated with improved recovery rates and hence more production volumes are achieved. At the same time it should be recognised that the number of mobile sawmills provided by the Project will not be sufficient to satisfy the demand and by far the majority of tree growers and CBFM communities will continue to depend on the existing low tech sawing technologies.
- Improvement of existing low technologies. In the same vein, the Project can support the re-engineering of the popular "dingdong" or AMEC sawmill to make it more efficient, productive, and safe and less pollutant. 51% of the sawmills processing logs from Government forests use dingdong saws whereas over 92% of dingdong sawmills are involved in processing trees grown by small tree growers (STGs). Regardless of their popularity, these sawmills are inefficient with recovery rate normally ranging between 25 – 35 %, thus generating huge amount of wood residues. They also cut poorly, resulting in very poor size tolerance (+/-6 – 8 mm) and poor cutting surfaces (PFP, 2018). In addition, it doesn't also support safe and healthy working environment for workers. Efforts by the Government to discourage/banning it from being in operation have not been fruitful. A better option will be to live with it but improve its efficiency. This could be done by Tanzanian engineering companies with support from Finnish manufacturers. Dingdongs do not operate in the natural forests. But similar to dingdongs, the government discourages pit sawing for the same arguments, basically because of high inefficiency. Many communities struggle to get access to the few mobile sawmills. At the same time, buyers hire villagers as legal pitsaw teams. This is something that could also be taken up by the Project.
- Timber yards. Remotely located TGAs and CBFM communities could fetch low prices for their sawn timber. The project will therefore, support the establishment of timber yards at places with high timber market values e.g. district, regional centres or in business cities like

Dar-es-salaam. The latter is expected to significantly add value to their products. The established CBFM/VLFR Associations at district level could be supported by the Project to by-pass the middlemen and organise efficient strategies for sawmilling, transport and timber yards. Most importantly, they should be supported in the development of simple, viable business plans and based on that provided with some seed money to start up their business that could be matched by the Districts or communities themselves. Instead of the Project buying expensive equipment or tractors, the Associations could be supported in improving their business step by step.

- Common kiln drying facility. FWITC developed a simple drying kiln technology appropriate for some MSMEs to adopt. However, MSMEs in the area indicate that the capacity of these kilns is too low for their efficient production. The project could support the procurement and installation of a larger common kiln-drying facility which will allow increased production of kiln-dried timber. The availability of kiln-drying services will facilitate MSMEs to export dried timber to neighbouring countries and abroad particularly to Asian countries. Export markets offer better value than local ones. The installation at FWITC could be an option, as it would also generate income for FWITC, but changes to the compound would be necessary in order not to interfere with the trainings. Other options with the private sector exist. During the inception phase this should be further analysed.
- Saw doctoring. Apart from training on saw doctoring, the Project could also support MSMEs to establish their businesses.

b. Value added processing of EWPs and wood products

Further processing of other value-added wood products can be supported:

- EWP. Given the growing domestic, regional, and global demand of EWPs, it is imperative that Tanzania fully exploits the opportunity by ensuring growth of the industry, consistent production volumes of high-quality EWPs, establishing potential markets and developing the necessary skills to support the industry. The Project can play an important role. Several EWP technologies are deemed suitable for MSMEs, including finger jointed timber, Lam beams, Plywood, Cross Laminated Timber (CLT), and Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL). FWITC will provide training and support development of innovated technologies, suitable to the capacities of MSMEs.
- Furniture. The project could consider establishing at FWITC a furniture processing hub to revolutionise the sub-sector in the country. TANZFINN furniture designed and prototyped under PFP2 together with other types of furniture will be scaled up to increase both production and sales of furniture. The hub will be equipped with state-of-the-art equipment to facilitate production of medium to high value furniture (refer to Result area 4). The hub could also serve as a common facility where MSMEs could access high-tech machines (at a fee) and boost their production capacities. The furniture processing hub while being used for production (income generation) will also support students' practical. Apart from furniture production based on plantation wood and EWPs, FWITC should also integrate the

use of natural forest wood, building on the skills and experiences of high quality furniture making factories, such as Scanza Wood Workshop.[9]

- Carpentry. The project could also support local carpenters, particularly those in CBFM localities with simple but better tools and training for furniture manufacturing. This aims at reducing carpenters' workloads while at the same time improving their productivity. The support provided by PFP2 to carpentry groups proved quite successful and the approach could be adopted. For carpenters in CBFM communities, the Project could support them with addressing constraints for the use and access of wood from VLFR. The Project could further support the construction of other wood products, including wooden boats (requested by RC Songea) and even the construction of wooden buildings (new FWITC infrastructure) benefiting from Finnish expertise in this area.
- Other wood products. Other products can be supported through innovation and training, including wood preservation and the use of wood waste (briquettes, etc.).

c. Other added value use of forest/tree resources

Apart from the wood industry, added value of the forest resources can also be obtained from NTFPs, carbon credit and certification.

- Carbon trade. Both tree plantations and sustainably managed Miombo forests are efficient carbon sinks and therefore may participate in carbon trade, which has been an emerging value chain in the country. The legislation to guide the carbon trade has been developed and some of the early concerns have been addressed. A few community based carbon projects are operational and many others have been registered and are in process. An initial concern for engaging CBFM communities in carbon projects was the assumed condition that they should stop timber harvesting. However, according to NCMC, the standards allow harvesting if it can be proven to be sustainable. Already TFCG and MJUMITA are piloting carbon trading models in the FORVAC area based on this principle and MCDI has also started. The Project could link up with these providers and learn from the lessons before facilitating communities to engage. Especially for CBFM communities with no options for timber production, opportunities of carbon offsets, biodiversity credits or payment for environmental services could be explored and communities and local stakeholders prepared.
- Certification schemes. The project could consider facilitating TGAs and CBFM communities to join the forest and forest product certification schemes. Forest certification is based on international standards that ensure economic viability and environmentally sound practices while ensuring social aspects are considered within the scheme. Tree plantations and sustainably managed miombo forests are good candidates for certification schemes. Certified forest product can access international high value markets. The Project will support the already on-going group certification scheme under MCDI in Liwale, Ruangwa and in the landscape.

[9] The factory is based in Zanzibar and produces high quality furniture of coconut trees and natural forest wood for the high end market, using Scandinavian-type of design but based on the specific wishes of the client. Since the workshop covers the entire range of production, from design to the final product, using low-input technology (all equipment is maintained by the workshop), they could probably play a useful role and provide internship/training.

In addition, the EWP global markets are demanding products that are sourced from well managed woodlots with a clear chain of custody records that considers all aspects of economic, environment and social values to be supplied in their value chains. Some companies processing veneer and plywood in the southern highlands have been in discussions with TTGAU on how certified raw materials can enter their chain of custody. The FORLAND Project can explore the possibility of working with the private sector to support TGAs in establishing a group scheme at a small scale and test the efficacy and sustainability of silvicultural practices including rotation ages for good crop products. A feasibility study could be undertaken to ensure that there is enough interest from the small growers and private sector to get certification basics of the ground before any certification scheme is started within the project area.

- Honey and other bee products. Another value chain expected to benefit and generate more sales to both CBFM communities and possibly TGAs is beekeeping. Production of honey was earlier supported by FORVAC in CBFM villages. FORLAND could scale-up the scope to include TGAs as well. Value added bee products happen to fetch better price. The project will link TGAs and CBFM communities to local and international markets. The honey value chain development will be done in a demand-driven manner, ideally following the model developed in FORVAC in cooperation with Swahili Honey. The main advantages of this type of models are to get the market actors involved in capacity building for the community members in production, harvesting and possible processing to ensure the saleability, and in co-financing to ensure sustainability. Preferably, the Project should not work with only one private sector partner in any of the value chains to avoid market distortion, instead many market actors should be involved by cooperating with different actors in different geographical areas.

d. Business management and marketing. Improved business skills and marketing systems are cross-cutting elements of all above mentioned intervention areas and should be integrated in the support activities. The Project will support MSMEs and other beneficiaries in preparing viable business plans and marketing skills. The Project will support the following:

- Promotion of Lesser-Known Timber Species. The Project should enhance marketing of the lesser-known tree species (LKTS), which are available in abundance, but currently do not have a market as the focus of natural wood remains on the major commercial species. The Project can build on the work done by FORVAC in collaboration with SUA and promote the use of LKTS in carpentry and furniture making. The Project can showcase high quality furniture products produced from LKTS and organize special events and participate in fairs that would bring potential suppliers and buyers together.
- Market information systems. The Project will help to establish local, regional and possibly international markets for products produced not only at the colleges but also countrywide. Market information systems will be important tools for the development of the forestry value chains. MCDI has piloted a market information system for CBFM of Miombo wood, but the system is not perfect. PFP2 also piloted a simple timber market information system, through information boards in the supported villages indicating the prices of timber on the various regional markets. The Project could build further on those initiatives and make use

of digital tools and web-based information systems. The Project will also support MSMEs in the development of improved marketing mechanisms through social media and websites. The Project could consider holding annual events to showcase technologies, products and innovations in the forest industry. The three colleges should leverage such an opportunity to sell themselves and their products.

- Business planning of MSMEs, tree growers and CBFM communities. The Project will provide training and support actors in the value chain with respect to business management and planning. With respect to CBFM it is important that communities use part of their revenue for productive investments that will help them improving and sustaining their business in the long run, and not spend their revenue entirely on social funds and infrastructural projects. Similarly, tree growers and MSMEs require further support in this area.

Indicators:

1. Volume of timber sawn from supported mobile sawmills and number of TGAs and CBFM communities involved,
2. Number and type of technologies improved (dingdongs, other).
3. Number of supported timber yards for CBFM and TGA processed sawn timber.
4. Number of MSMEs involved in EWP and improved furniture production (disaggregated).
5. Number of innovations in wood processing supported (by type).
6. Number of communities (and if applicable TGAs/tree growers) involved in FSC Group certification scheme.
7. (in case of carbon projects) Number of carbon projects established.
8. Number and type of Market information systems developed.
9. Number and type of LKTS promotion activities implemented.

RESULT 4: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR FORESTRY SECTOR STRENGTHENED, SUPPORTING SMALLHOLDER FORESTRY, CBFM, AND MSMES IN THE FOREST VALUE CHAIN

This result focuses on strengthening the enabling environment for the forestry sector as related to the interests of smallholder tree growers, CBFM and MSMEs in the value chain. The Project will strengthen institutions, particularly in forest education and their ability to provide services/activities related to Result areas 1-3. Private sector institutions will also be encouraged to be involved in service delivery. The Project will support relevant research and help improving the enabling forestry policy environment through facilitating a dialogue between public and private stakeholders.

Indicators:

1. District investments in forest sector increased.
2. Number of extension organisations and persons involved in forestry extension by district.
3. Number of policy and other barriers resolved.
4. Number of supported research studies and databases used for planning, monitoring and policy development.
5. Number of smallholder tree growers supplied with affordable hybrid germplasm in adequate quantities.
6. Number of students and trainees enrolled in developed curricula and trained in use of adequate equipment through FWITC, FITI and FTI.

7. FWITC can sustainably continue providing services at the end of the Project.
8. Involve FBD in extension capacity building and materials dissemination in the project area.

Assumptions:

- Public and private institutions are willing to provide extension.
- Private sector and public stakeholders are willing to engage in dialogue and make changes to overcome regulatory and policy-related barriers.
- GoT will fully support FWITC before the end of the Project, providing adequate resources for operation.
- The research is considered relevant and the findings are used for further development of the sector.

Output 4.1 Increased forest extension services.

The Cluster Coordinators and extensionists hired by the Project (directly or through service providers) will continue to work with the District Councils and train their staff on-the-job in themes related to forestry and forest industry. As at district level there is inadequate forest extension officers, PFP2 also involved agricultural extension officers who are based at ward and village level and trained community-based Master Trainers. TTGAU also uses a similar approach and works through 'lead farmers'. FORVAC provided extension mostly through serviced providers (MCDI) that worked together with the district forest officers. Although it is envisaged that FORLAND will still hire some extensionists to support the process, more effort is needed to facilitate forestry extension services, through the following:

- Further capacity building of LGA staff and encourage increased reinvestment of the districts to the forestry sector. The Project could help in the design of an improved forest extension service together with the district officers and facilitate districts to offer extension services to the project villages.
- Adopt and strengthen the 'Master Trainer' approach.
- Promote small service provider companies to be established by the extensionists who were trained by PFP2 through providing them training in management and hire them as service providers.
- Involve and support advanced TGAs to provide extension services as service providers to other farmers.
- Support extension services by TTGAU (as part of strengthening Result 1).

Indicators:

1. New and sustainable forest extension service developed and functional
2. Number of forest extension events offered in the project areas
3. Number of government staff trained in forest extension services related trainings.

Output 4.2 Improved policy and legal framework for smallholder forestry and CBFM

The Project will focus on helping the sector in overcoming some of the observed barriers that hamper CBFM or other developments in the plantation or wood industry sector. With regards to CBFM several policy and regulatory barriers have been identified over the past years and also

highlighted by ERET evaluations. The project will facilitate dialogues, such as national annual forest conferences that brings the main stakeholders in the sector together to discuss and address forestry related challenges. As a strategy the Project could focus first on the aspects that might be easier to resolve, such as the need to expand the resource base in the public procurement systems to include lesser known-species and timber from sustainable sources such as from plantation forests. Currently, public procurement only prioritizes *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Mninga) and *Afzelia quanzensis* (Mkongo) for public furniture. In consultation with all stakeholders, the main issues could be identified and a strategy devised for dialogue.

Indicators:

1. Number of barriers discussed and resolutions made.
2. Number and type of dialogue events and activities supported.

Output 4.3 Improved research and data management.

Data management has been weak in previous programmes and according to TAFORI is generally weak in the sector. Research and data analysis is needed on various aspects:

- Forest resources and carbon measurement. For the new Programme, it is imperative that impact with respect to carbon storage is measured. In addition, the impact of the Project activities on forest resources (quantity and quality) must be measured through remote sensing and other methods. For the assessment of impact of CBFM, it is important to be able to link the observed changes in forest cover with the various management regimes that have been implemented in the villages. With respect to the plantation sector, an assessment was undertaken by PFP1 that could be followed up. Capacity for undertaking forest resource and carbon assessment is available in Tanzania (NCMC, SUA, TAFORI, other) and could be further strengthened through support from Finnish research institutions.
- Tree improvement. The Project can support strengthening the national capacity. Currently several actors are involved in different initiatives, including Gatsby Africa and the Tree Improvement Research Working Group (TIRWG) comprising SUA, TAFORI, TFS, GRL, TANWAT, NFC, KVTC and some smaller organisations. Apart from supporting the seed orchards and stands (under Result 1), the Project could support devising an overall strategy for building national capacity, support the *P. patula* by *P. tecunumanii* Hybrid Working group to supply *P. tecunumanii* pollen and ensure a mechanism for supplying affordable hybrid germplasm to smallholders in sufficient quantities, and provide support in other areas deemed relevant. Expertise of Finnish research institutes and companies are used to support the tree seed improvement activities.
- Other research. Other relevant topics will be identified at the inception phase of the Project, in consultation with main stakeholders.

Indicators:

1. Existing collated forest data at the project level that can be adopted at a national level
2. Amount of carbon stock and forest carbon sequestration capacity in the project areas
3. Forest deforestation and degradation level in the project areas
4. Number of staff at TFS, TAFORI and SUA trained in tree seed improvement and seed orchard

management for both short and long-term course.

Output 4.4 Improved education and training capacity.

This output will focus on strengthening the capacity of education and training institutions, particularly FWITC, FTI and FITI for exposing students and MSMEs to the required hands-on skills, technologies, designs, fabrication and finishing of multiple value-added products and services.

- Investments and Infrastructure. The Project will commit resources to procure the necessary tools and equipment at FWITC, FITI, and FTI to facilitate training and production of medium to high quality products. At FWITC, the investments will include an equipped furniture processing hub, installation of a common timber drying kiln facility[10], and veneer & plywood training models while a treatment plant will be installed at FITI. The Project will also facilitate the institutes to establish collaborative relationships between FWITC, FTI and FITI on one hand, and the private sector on the other to leverage technology and expertise within the private sector particularly in areas where the institutes have less or no capacity. The Project will also support particularly for FWITC the development of necessary infrastructure such as hostels, offices and staff houses.
- Relevant curricula. In support of the development of the value chains, the project will support the development/review of long-term technical EWP and furniture curricula for FWITC and FITI. It will be also important to support apprenticeship programmes for students who cannot leave their working stations for long-term studies. The project will identify themes for thesis (BA, MSc, PhD) which support the project's objectives for Tanzanian and Finnish students.
- Staff development. Most tutors at FWITC, FTI and FITI have inadequate pedagogical skills and experience. HAMK provided some capacity building on pedagogical capacity but there is need for the Project to support further capacity building of tutors in terms of pedagogical and technical skills. Finnish expertise will be used for further development of pedagogical and technical capacity. The project could support student and staff exchange programmes. The project will also hire service providers/consultants both local and international to provide technical and expertise to the three institutes i.e., FWITC, FTI and FITI. Valuable resource persons also exist in Tanzania, such as for example, the Scanza Wood Workshop, based in Selem, Zanzibar, producing high quality furniture, made of coconut trees and Miombo wood that could be involved.
- Collaboration strategy for FWITC, FTI and FITI. These three institutes are mandated to offer technical education in forestry in the country. A platform is needed from which they could meet and discuss challenges they face and build synergies to address them. The platform will enable the institutes to develop areas of collaboration.
- Technical centre. The local supply of consumables (i.e. spare parts and tools) to the EWP, sawmilling, furniture, and preservation plants industries is very limited. The Project could

[10] During the inception phase the feasibility of such larger common drying kiln at FWITC will have be further analysed as it might interfere with the training activities (probably a separate entrance would be required and space for trucks to load and unload timber). Alternatively, a smaller drying kiln for training purposes and lower level services, similar to the one that is already existing could be established and possibly arrangements with the private sector larger companies could be made for providing drying services through a larger drying kiln.

enable FWITC to become an agent of the same and thus making tools easily accessible and available to the value chain actors. The technical centre could also serve as one of the sustainability strategies for FWITC.

- Marketing of FWITC. Although FWITC provides valuable services, it is not well known amongst stakeholders in the industry. The Project will support FWITC in improved marketing of its products and services.

Indicators:

1. Technical level EWP curriculum and technical level furniture making curriculum developed and registered.
2. MOU between FWITC/FITI/FTI, and the forest private sector developed and collaboration mechanisms established.
3. Number of trained staff and type of training.
4. Technical centre up and running - number of tools and equipment distributed.

6.5 Mainstreaming cross-cutting objectives

This section summarises the main issues of HRBA and CCOs and focuses on the practical strategies of mainstreaming those aspects in the Project results. A more detailed description of the overall strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting objectives and HRBA is included in Annex 7. An overview of the context regarding human rights, gender and non-discrimination is presented in Chapter 4. The Project context regarding climate change, environment and biodiversity is included in Chapter 3.1 and in Annex 6.

Human Rights

In line with the Country Programme for Development Cooperation in Tanzania (2021-2024), the Project is Human Rights sensitive. The Project addresses the rights of forest and plantation users and MSMEs and aims to enhance the inclusion of PiVP and women's participation and equal representation in TGAs, VNRCs and other village institutions. The Project aims at strengthening the capacities of both the duty bearers and rights holders. The Project adheres to the HRBA principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability, and transparency.

The right-holders are classified as the direct beneficiaries of forests and plantations, i.e. individuals, families and formal or non-formal groups of people whose livelihood depend directly on those resources, e.g. plantation or forest owners, forest workers, NTFP users including beekeepers, and owners and workers of MSMEs in the forest products/wood processing industry. The members of VNRCs, TGAs and persons that have full-time or part-time engagement in management and monitoring of VLFRs and plantations will also be considered as direct beneficiaries.

The duty bearers consist of Local Government Authorities, MNRT, the President's Office PO-RALG and Regional Secretariats, Vice President's Office/Environmental Division and Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) (See Chapter 5 and Annex 10 for details).

The Project will build on the HRBA strategies and mechanisms established by PFP2 and FORVAC to enhance gender equality and non-discrimination, e.g. communication and information, definition of roles and responsibilities in tree resource management and value chain development, safety and

health, child rights and land rights.

Gender equality

Many of the issues related to gender equality are cross-cutting through all results. Women contribute to both the formal and informal forestry sectors in many ways and also depend on forest products and services for own consumption and income. However, as the socio-economic studies, including the SEA (2022) indicate, the forestry sector is largely male dominated and the equal participation of women is restricted by culturally determined roles and norms. Nonetheless, despite these constraints, PFP2 and FORVAC have been reasonably successful in involving women in the programmes through inclusive mobilisation, communication and awareness raising processes and a targeted approach. In addition, the duty bearers were supported to integrate gender equality messages in their extension and other programmes. The GoT promotes gender equality through various processes and for example puts quota for women participation in VNRCs at minimal 33% (CBFM guidelines) and LGAs provide specific loans for women, youth and PWD. These processes should be further built on in FORLAND. It has taken PFP2 and FORVAC years to improve their HRBA strategies and FORLAND should take advantage of those experiences.
Table 5 summarises some of the main issues hampering gender equality, the related result areas, and the proposed strategies.

Table 5. Gender equality issues and proposed strategies

Results	Issue	Proposed strategies
1, 2	**Limited knowledge about the Project:** Surveys undertaken by PFP2 and SEA indicated that many women in the villages were not aware of the programmes as they did not attend the Village Assembly meetings where the programmes were introduced.	Information and opportunities for participation need to be discussed at hamlet level and the hamlet leaders should be engaged in dissemination of information. Multiple channels, will be used, including notice boards, radio programmes, leaflets and traditional oral means (a village person sharing information and calling participants to meetings).
1	**Land ownership:** Many women do not own land that they can use for tree growing. They rely own family land (or land controlled by the clan) but tenure security is low. Husbands might decide to use the land for other purposes and in case of death the wife might lose access to the land.	PFP2 has piloted the support to CCROs, but it is a costly process that cannot be easily replicated in all areas. The Project could still further explore options for this. Consult village leaders and husbands to support the provision of land for women for a long-term period.
1, 2	**Distance and access to VLFR and plantations:** Some of the plantations are located far from the village, hampering women to do proper silvicultural management. Most VLFRs are located far from the village, sometimes 30 km. This limits women to participate in patrols or in	Where possible, for new plantations, land should be located closer to the village. Similarly, for new VLFRs, if forest resources are available, the forest should be located closer to the village. In addition, the rules and regulations of VLFR use should be clearly communicated and women be allowed to access the VLFR for the collection of

Results	Issue	Proposed strategies
	other management activities and to make use of the forest products and NTFPs. In addition, the regulations for getting access (free collection of firewood and other products) are not clear in many cases as many people consider the VLFR a no-go area.	firewood and other NTFPs for own use.
1, 2, 3	**Limited participation in forestry organisations:** Most organisations, including TGAs, VNRCs and other associations are dominated by men, although through PFP2 and FORVAC the participation of women was around 35%.	Apply inclusive mobilisation, communication and awareness raising processes and a targeted approach. Although ultimately the membership is decided by the groups themselves, the Project must encourage the participation and equal representation of women through extension.
1, 2	**Limited role in decision-making processes and leadership functions:** Although women are included in the management committees of TGAs and VNRCs, they tend to have limited influence in the decision-making process. However, ERET noticed some improvement in the last year of FORVAC and PFP2[11].	The Project must provide consistent awareness raising and targeted gender training, including for the male members. FORVAC piloted the Gender Action Learning System (GALS). The approach is useful but very intensive, which makes it difficult to upscale. It depends on 'champions' at village level and from service providers who would then take the concept further. The Project could explore the options for supporting this methodology further.
1, 3	**Limited capital and resources**: Women cannot afford to buy improved seedlings or cover the costs for pruning and thinning (R1). Women do not have resources to start a business (R3).	Support decentralised nurseries to raise affordable improved seedlings. Support the establishment or strengthening of VSLAs, specifically targeting women. Support women MSME groups to access loans from the LGA. Link up with other finance/micro credit providers. Provide seed capital and/or relevant equipment to women MSMEs to improve their business.
3	**Wood processing industry is male dominated:** women are not much represented as MSMEs.	Women must be motivated and supported to be more involved in- and benefit from the wood processing industries (and not just as workers). The FORVAC approach, encouraging women to engage in common mobile sawmill operation and management (quota for communities), must be replicated. Interested women should also be targeted

[11] The participation of women in TGA management bodies increased from 29% in the baseline to 36%. The participation of women in VNRCs was 35%, higher than the stipulated threshold of 33%.

Results	Issue	Proposed strategies
		for specific support to engage in wood processing – including carpentry. Specific studies can be done to identify constraints and opportunities for women to be involved in value added activities.
3	**Poor and unsafe working conditions, HIV risks and low wages:** The HRBA study of PFP2 found a linkage between timber trading and increased incidence of HIV/AIDS. Social protection issues are observed, including occupational health and safety problems among workers and a lack of social security for informal workers, including women.	PFP2 introduced specific trainings on safety and health measures in collaboration with the Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA), that could be replicated. In addition, improved monitoring is necessary to ensure that such measures are implemented.
All (esp. 4)	**Limited access to government extension, education, and services:** Although in principle all services are available to everyone, in reality women have less access due to their culturally assigned roles and other duties. In addition, although the GoT has clear gender policies, some of the service providers and extension agents might not adequately integrate aspects of gender equality in their operations.	The Project will be working with the State (the duty bearer) to improve capacities of extension staff in mainstreaming gender equality. In the support to policy dialogue gender concerns must be addressed. The Project will integrate gender equality objectives in the supported curricula and education programmes. Similarly, gender concerns will be considered in relevant research.

Inclusion of persons in vulnerable positions

The Socio-Economic Assessment of FORVAC in 2022, noted that poverty and vulnerability are closely interlinked. PiVP usually belong to the poorest sections of the community. Among factors pushing people into vulnerable positions are disability, long-term chronic diseases, being a female single head of a household (divorcees, separated or widowed), old age, becoming orphan and alcoholism. In all districts and villages PWDs are considered the most vulnerable. The PiVP face significant barriers to participate in village meetings and decision-making processes due to a combination of social exclusion and stigmatization, self-isolation, difficulties to travel, sickness and the need to address food and other basic needs.

In terms of livelihoods, the PiVP are the most dependent on forest products that include poles, grass, firewood, medicines, and food (including mushrooms) which are usually sourced from general land and sometimes with permit from the VLFRs. Forests serve as an important safety net for communities and especially PiVP.

Despite targeted approaches to reach PiVP, both FORVAC and PFP2 experienced difficulties in involving them in the programme activities, and they only represented a minor part of the direct beneficiaries. The issues are largely the same as the ones mentioned for gender equity, but more pronounced.

Inclusion of PiVP, including PWD is hampered by a combination of social exclusion and stigmatization. There is a general view that forestry is a physical activity, which is not conducive to PWD and PiVP in general. Although PiVP can in principle join the TGAs, TGA members listed several challenges that would prevent PiVP from participating, including physical fitness, distance to the plantation areas, membership fees, and others[12]. Many did not see the need for PiVP joining and referred to TASAF taking care of them already.

In CBFM, similar barriers for PiVP' participation were identified. However, different from plantation forestry, PiVP benefit from CBFM through community development activities that are financed from timber trade, including health insurance and free medication, or children benefitting from school meals.

Based on the experiences from PFP2 and FORVAC, it can be concluded that there are serious barriers for inclusion of PiVP in the Project, but improvements can be made through specific targeting and adaptive management. This requires commitment by all implementors.

PiVP and especially PWD can be involved in various activities that do not require physical ability, including in value chain activities. Support to activities that are not sustainable must be avoided. An important lesson from FORVAC first phase is that a group micro enterprise approach whereby members do not have any experience in the activity is not feasible, nor sustainable. In addition, FORLAND is not a general livelihood support project, but focuses on the forestry sector. Therefore, all support activities, including those relate to PiVP should be in function of the Project objectives.

Most of the proposed strategies for gender equity in table 5 also apply for inclusion of PiVP.
Generally, the following strategy should be followed:

- Project introduction and information at the lowest (hamlet) level, ensuring the involvement of PiVP.
- Support through extension workers and service providers representation of PiVP in discussion and decision-taking in the Village Assembly. Possibly have a focal point either through quota system or by appointment.
- Identification of distinct groups of PiVP and consultation to identify constraints and opportunities for participation.
- Targeted support strategies, based on the analysis above. Make activities fit-for-purpose by designing modes of working that are relevant and accessible for PWD.
- Ensure that in VLFRs preference is given to PiVP in engaging in forest-based activities and the collection of forest products for own use.
- Provide capacity building to TGAs and VNRCs to incorporate rights, gender, and inclusion topics.
- Encourage the involvement of PiVP in relevant village organisations.
- Facilitate PiVP to access financing, such as LGA loans for PWD and seed capital in VSLAs to start small forest related businesses.

[12] ERET synthesis report, 2023

- Support government agencies and service providers in mainstreaming PiVP concerns in extension and training programmes.

Due to the challenges involved, realistic targets should be set for inclusion of PiVP[13].

Climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment and biodiversity

Climate change projections in Tanzania indicate a consistent change in key climate variables, including warming from 0.5°C in 2025 up to around 4°C in 2100, with more warming over the Southwestern part of the country. Parts of the southern highlands may face decreased rainfall and this, together with increased temperatures, will affect the harvests of most common crops. There is also high risk of pests and diseases in tree species: the outbreaks could be facilitated by prolonged drought reducing the resilience of trees.

The aim of climate resilience as a cross-cutting objective is to enhance climate change adaptation, to reduce vulnerability and to strengthen the resilience of people, ecosystems, and societies to impacts of climate change. The overall resilience is also affected by other factors, for example environmental degradation, economic shocks, conflicts, and pandemics.

The approaches and activities of the Project are in line with the nationally determined contributions (NDC) to the adaptation, in particular enhancing sustainable forest management. For the plantation forestry the focus on improved silvicultural practices, tree planting for a longer rotation cycle, fire management, and diversification of species of better provenance is expected to contribute to climate resilience and carbon sequestration.

The Project will contribute to **climate change adaptation and improved climate resilience** through the following measures:

- Improving the management of fires, which adversely affect the resource base, and assets of community members. This will enhance the resilience of the forests to climate change and will improve continuity of environmental services that forests and trees provide. (Results 1, 2, 4).
- Diversification of the source base of plantation forestry with different species, which reduces the risk of losing large areas of plantations. In addition, specific species will be introduced that are more resistant to climate change impacts. (Results 1 seed orchards, and 4 research on tree improvement).
- Strengthening of capacities in smallholder tree grower and CBFM communities by increasing collaboration within the community and creating networks between natural resource management actors. (Results 1, 2, 3, 4).
- Increasing the resources and assets of smallholder tree growers, CBFM communities and MSMEs and strengthening entrepreneurship and business skills. Diversification of beneficiaries' livelihoods will strengthen their adaptive capacities in addressing climate change (Results 1, 2, and particularly 3).

[13] In addition, the support activities must be sensible. For example, the employment of alcoholics in sawmilling or other wood processing industries as proposed in an audit of FORVAC is not advisable, due to the health risks involved.

- Providing opportunities for technology innovation and more efficient use of forest resources including information about reasons and consequences of climate change and climate projections in the training events and in the communication. (Result 4).

The aim of **low emission development** as a crosscutting objective is to minimize greenhouse gas emissions and enhance sinks of greenhouse gases while taking into account wider development impacts.

The Project will make important contributions to low-emission development and mitigate climate change through increased carbon sequestration in smallholder plantations and in Village Land Forest Reserves. The following measures will contribute to that:

- Diversification of the source base of plantation forestry. According to PFP2 estimates, improved seed should increase productivity and consequently also carbon sequestration by 10% - 20% above the current production levels. (Results 1 and 4).
- Improved silvicultural practices for plantations. Studies in Makete District indicated that productivity (and atmospheric carbon sequestration) could be almost doubled through improved silviculture practices. According to the estimates, increasing rotation age from 9 to 18 years would increase mean above ground carbon by 121% from 26.3. tonnes per ha to 58.5 tonnes per ha. (Result 1).
- Fire management could seriously impact carbon emissions positively. (Results 1, 2).
- Sustainable management of Miombo forests through CBFM is expected to contribute significantly to carbon sequestration through avoided deforestation. (Result 2).
- Community carbon projects to aggregate voluntary emission reductions from its members could also have a positive impact (if found applicable - Result 3).

The aim of **protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity** is to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. The Project will support this through the following measures:

- Improved land use planning. ERET found shortcomings in the current VLUP approach. Through improved land use planning and adequate monitoring and implementation, environmental and biodiversity concerns will be addressed. In addition, a landscape approach will further support the protection of ecosystem services and water catchment areas that go beyond the village boundaries. (Results 1, 2).
- Improved Forest Management Plans. Although CBFM in principle supports the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, ERET found similar shortcomings on the FMPs that do not integrate aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services that would require specific attention. (Result 2).
- Fire management will reduce environmental impact from fires. (Results 1, 2).

Certification (and carbon projects) can also contribute as it usually involves strict monitoring of the environmental conditions, including biodiversity.

6.6 Risk assessment and response

Community-based forest management and private forestry in Tanzania involve several risks, which

are analysed in the Risk Matrix in Annex 3, including their likelihood and impacts. A couple of most critical risks are discussed below.

Price inflation and high cost of government facilitation
Likelihood: High
Impact: Critical

Major risks for the Project will be the increased daily subsistence allowance rates of government staff, which will affect the mobility of GoT staff. The major cost element associated with VLUP and gazettement of VLFRs is the DSA paid to staff of local governments, who play a major facilitation role in these time-consuming procedures. The involvement of central government staff, such as FBD with verifying the gazettement process and NLUPC when building land use planning capacity at district level, only makes these processes more expensive, when the costs of VLUPs and gazettements should actually be reduced to make them more affordable to the communities and forest owners. The likelihood of this risk materializing is high. The impact will be severe, resulting in a limited scope in terms of geography and inclusion to the Project activities.

The Project will consider carefully the number of officials and days spent to reduce the costs as possible and consider as much as possible conducting activities in the villages where the level of DSA is low. The Project will facilitate a dialogue with the NLUPC and other stakeholders to look into the possibilities of making the land use planning approach more efficient, cost-effective and sustainable. The Project will not financially support the VLFR gazettement process. Although this provides the ultimate level of security, gazettement is not a prerequisite for sustainable forest management and therefore not considered a priority.

Gender inequality
Likelihood: High
Impact: Critical

Gender inequality, which leads to women owning less assets particularly land and benefitting less from forestry.

The mitigation measures include conducting gender analysis of private and community forestry and training the staff and service providers. Increase women's and men's awareness of land rights and rights to the financial profits of household production. Mainstream gender balance and participation in access to resources and decision-making and provide information about joint land ownership.

Inadequate district extension services
Likelihood: High
Impact: High

There is a great disparity between the income districts obtain from forestry activities and their reinvestment in the forestry sector, resulting in inadequate resources for forestry extension and support. The involvement of Districts agricultural extension staff for forestry extension poses a permanent risk of conflicting requirements between agricultural and forestry extension during the cropping season. The support of the District Forest Officers and District Community Development Officers varies due to their limited mobility to visit all areas.

The Project will facilitate PO-RALG and MNRT to highlight the disparity between district council

income and its reinvestment in the forestry sector to the decision makers' agenda to ensure that adequate resources are reinvested back to the forestry sector to ensure sustainability. In addition, the Project will encourage alternative means for extension services through the support of private sector and TGAs to act as service providers.

Forest fires
Likelihood: High
Impact: Critical

Communities that manage Village Land Forest Reserves, small tree farmers and major plantation forestry companies all consider fire to be a major risk they face.

Integrated Fire Management is considered highly relevant and stakeholders believe it has contributed to strongly reduced incidences of fire. Although it is not yet known to what extent reductions in fire incidences can be attributed to Integrated Fire Management alone, it is clear that stakeholders at village, district and regional level all consider it a significant factor.

The Project will continue the initiatives from PFP2 to invest in Integrated Fire Management in the Project Area.

Disparity between supply and demand of the wood industry sector

Likelihood: High
Impact: High

The Project encourages smallholder tree growers to produce high quality wood and MSMEs to produce more efficiently, providing better products. However, the local market for timber and even furniture is not yet very sensitive to quality and in addition, the many rural raw veneer producing factories provide an easy market for low quality (immature) trees. Although less economically viable than selling high quality wood, it is attractive for many small tree growers as it provides quick cash. In addition, for most MSMEs it is difficult to compete with the dominantly foreign-based veneer factories and at the same time they cannot produce for the high end market.

The Project will put major efforts on training and supporting MSMEs to improve their technologies and broaden their production base and take advantage of the EWP market. It is equally important that the Project works on the demand side to ensure that the improved products can reach the markets.

Security risk around the Mozambican border

Likelihood: Medium
Impact: Medium

The Project will work in Ruvuma region and be based in Songea. Lately some security alerts have been given to the area south of Mtwara. It might be good for MFA to monitor the situation before the start of the Project.

This risk should be monitored by the Embassy. Not much can be done by the Project.

7. Implementation arrangements

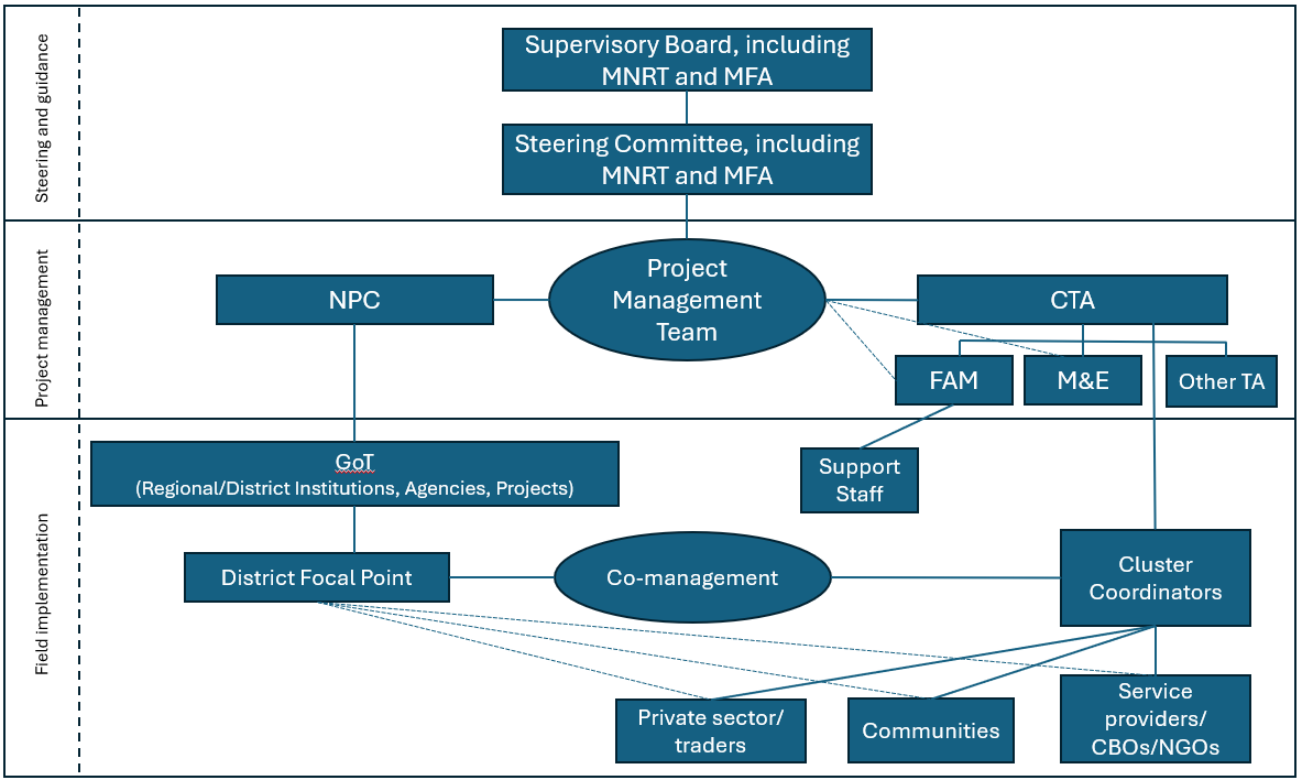
7.1 Implementation agencies

The Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) will implement the Project. In the Project implementation, FBD's closest allies are the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), and the Regional and District Councils, which are the main regulatory offices with regards to the institutionalisation of extension and IFM approaches and the line organizations responsible for village land forest reserves (VLFR) in their territories.

The village Natural Resource Councils (VNRC) manage the VLFRs, which are accountable to their respective Village Councils. However, the most important decisions (like approval of village land use plans, forest management plans, harvesting plans or sharing of forest revenue and expenditure) need an endorsement by the Village Assembly. In the Southern Highlands, the Tree Growers' Associations are important actors in enabling their members to access extension, training and financial services and coordinating Project activities in their respective villages.

A consulting company will be selected to support the implementation of the Project. The services to be provided are defined in the contract to be signed between the consulting company and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Finland.

Figure 6. The Project organization



7.2 Project management and decision-making

The project management and decision-making system will ensure that the Project reaches the planned outcome. If the Project is not on track, corrective measures need to be made with immediate

effect. The decision-making system of the Project includes the Supervisory Board (SB), the Steering Committee (SC) and the Project Management Team (PMT).

Project Supervisory Board (PSB)

The PSB is the highest decision-making body of the Project. The main duties the PSB are to:

- Approve major strategic and policy issues directly relevant for the Project
- Approve major changes in the Project Document, including the budget, scope and objectives, organizational structure and management and other modifications that will have major financial implications
- Approve the Project policies and implementation principles developed during implementation

The SB will consist of:

- Permanent Secretary of MNRT, Chair
- MFA of Finland, Co-chair
- Ministry of Finance and Planning, Member
- PO-RALG, Member
- Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF)
- Director of the Forest and Beekeeping Division, Non-voting secretary

The decisions of the PSB will be clearly recorded in the meeting minutes. The PSB will aim to reach a consensus in decision-making. The quorum consists of three members. For possible issues that could have considerable implications, especially financial, the competent authorities Ministry of Finance and Planning of GoT and Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) of GoF will have a veto-right. The PSB has the authority to invite other participants as needed. The PSB will meet at least once a year.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The PSC is responsible for the overall steering of the Project implementation, including the systematic monitoring of risks and mitigation procedures. The PSC has the following key functions:

- Provides strategic guidance to the Project
- Responsible for overall steering of the Project
- Monitors the Project performance and agrees upon adjustments and revisions
- Reviews and approves the Project's annual work plans and budgets
- Reviews and approves the Project's semi-annual progress and financial reports, and other reports presented and agreeing on actions to take to ensure that implementation progresses effectively
- Reviews and approves risk assessment and response prepared by the PMT; Follows up the emergence and realization of risks and assumptions.
- Approves procurement plan and significant procurements
- Reviews and approves evaluation reports and annual audit reports.
- Reviews and approves the Project Implementation Manual (PIM)
- Serves as a forum for strategic discussions and networking among key stakeholders
- Guides and promotes the exchange of the experiences and communications of the Project
- Discusses adjustments to the Project and its components

- Channels information from the Project to key stakeholders in the forestry and wood industry sectors and vice versa
- Guides the overall management of the Project

Any significant change to the Programme Document and budget is subject to the approval of the Competent Authorities, who will also have a veto right on the matters concerning the funding from GoF.

The members of SC must have a decision-making mandate in their own organizations. The members of the SC are:

- Director of the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of MNRT, Chair
- The MFA of Finland, represented by the Embassy of Finland in Dar es Salaam, Co-chair
- Director of the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), Member
- Conservation Commissioner Tanzanian Forest Service Agency (TFS), Member
- Regional Administrative Secretaries (4), Members
- Executive Director of Tanzanian Gender Network Programme (TGNP), Member
- Director General of Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI)
- The National Project Coordinator (NPC), nominated by MNRT/FBD, Non-voting secretary
- Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) of the Technical Assistance (TA) Team, Non-voting secretary
- Representative of the private sector in beekeeping business

The PSC will aim to reach a consensus in decision-making. The quorum consists of five members and the PSC will meet at least twice a year. The secretary of the SC will keep minutes of the meeting and record the decisions made clearly and coherently. Action points will be recorded to be implemented by the PMT.

Project Management Team (PMT)

The PMT is responsible for the Project implementation**.** It will ensure that the Project will be smoothly implemented, outputs achieved, and funds managed efficiently and effectively in accordance with the Project Document, approved work plans and budgets between PSB and PSC meetings. Both PSB and PSC can delegate their powers to the PMT as necessary and appropriate. The PSC shall, however, retain it authority about approval of annual work plans and budgets.

The PMT will be authorised to:

- Approve tender documents, assess quotations, and subject to the PSC's assessment authorise the CTA to proceed with procurement with TA funds
- Review and prepare for MNRT's and MFA's approval the TORs and bidding documents for studies and subcontracts to be outsourced and participate in the selection of service provider(s).
- Ensure that the Project is implemented with appropriate coordination and co-operation between the different agencies and stakeholders involved
- Prepare technical documents such as progress reports, financial reports, annual plans, annual budgets and procurement plans of the Project before submission to PSB/PSC, and provide guidance to the efficient, effective and participatory implementation of the Project
- Keep the concerned authorities in the Project area informed by reporting on

decisions taken.
- Ensure organisation of annual audits
- Update the risk assessment, implements mitigation measures under its mandate and reports about realization of risks and mitigation measures

The members of the PMT are:
- CTA, Chair
- National Project Coordinator, Co-Chair
- Financial and Administration Manager (FAM), Member secretary
- Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Member
- Gender equality, disability and social inclusion expert
- Forest products and processing experts
- Land use planning expert

PMT shall meet as necessary to assess the progress of Project activities, develop plans for coming month and/or quarter, and to make day-to-day decisions on the implementation of the Project. The PMT can invite other project staff and other experts from outside the project to the meeting when needed. The PMT will prepare the minutes of the meeting and share them with the other project team members and the competent authority. The CTA and NPC are jointly responsible for the coordination, management and reporting of the Project. The CTA takes ultimate responsibility for the management decisions. The role of Technical Assistance (TA) is to ensure quality of work in the Project, bringing in new technical ideas from local and international experience. The international and national TA staff work directly under the supervision of CTA. The Project support staff will report to the Financial and Administration Manager.

The Village Councils and District Councils supervise the activities in the field. Each of the participating District Councils will nominate a focal person for the Project, which in most cases will be the District Forest Officer. He/she will jointly with the corresponding Cluster Coordinator supervise the Project work in the District and its villages. Each Cluster Coordinator will work with two to four Districts.

7.3 Financial management

The Finnish funding for the Project is channelled completely through the consulting company. The consulting company is fully responsible that the use of Finnish contribution as well as the financial management, financial controls and audits are carried out and organised in accordance with contract between the MFA and the consulting company. The selected consulting company finances the Project implementation and invoices the incurred costs from the MFA in accordance with the consultancy contract, agreed budget and project plans and MFA Standard Terms of Payment of Fees and Reimbursement of Costs.

To implement the financial management the following agreements need to be in place:
- Intergovernmental Agreement between GoT and GoF on implementation of the Project
- Consulting contract between MFA and the consulting company
- Sub-contracts between the consulting company and sub-contractors/service providers.

The consulting company is responsible for the use of MFA contributions to the Project as well as the hired personnel, procurement process and procurement contracts for goods and services and other activities financed by the GoF funds. The project itself is not an independent legal entity, but it

operates with a written mandate from the consulting company. Thus, the CTA can make agreements and commitments only on behalf of the consulting company.

CTA is responsible that the Project will have a Programme Implementation Manual that describes the details of financial management and controls, administrative rules and procedures, procurement process, records for equipment and inventories, insurance, audit procedures as well as other and responsibilities of the consultancy company and its personnel. The CTA is responsible that Manual is prepared and approved by the PSB during the inception phase.

Reporting on the use of funds is transparent and available to the relevant authorities both in Tanzania and in Finland. For management of the funds and running of the project activities, the project will open a project account at its headquarters and cluster level accounts. The main project account will be under the responsibility of the CTA and the financial manager while the cluster coordinators and the financial manager will manage the cluster level accounts. The Project's accounts are subjected to annual external audits.

The national monitoring and audit exercises commissioned by the GoT will be part of the Tanzanian contribution and not budgeted for in the GoF provided funds.

7.4 Anti-corruption measures

The Project will be implemented putting in practice GoF/MFA's Anti-corruption Handbook for Development Practitioners, Risk management policy, Norm of Reporting, investigating and communicating suspected misconduct in development cooperation, Finland's policy on the prevention and elimination of sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance and Guidance note on the prevention and elimination of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance and having zero-tolerance against corruption. This has two implications:

- procedures and modalities are designed to eliminate corruption to the extent possible, and
- Prompt action is taken in alleged corruption cases.

All procurement will be carried out following the Finnish legislation in a transparent manner. The Project will establish a mechanism and dedicate a senior staff member to be focal point to receive and coordinate the attention to any grievances that may be presented against the Project.

Monitoring of the use of funds will be in compliance with either GoT or GoF mechanisms and subject to systematic and special audits.

GoT has taken Governance as one of the tree cross-cutting issues for the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS) (2021-2031) and the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan. Generally, there is considered relatively good forest governance in CBFM forests as compared to non-CBFM and unreserved forests (MNRT 2022). This is realized through putting emphasis on establishment or strengthening effective and representative village Natural Resource Management institutions. The GoT has already measures in place to address some of the challenges in the CBFM governance. District auditors are responsible mandatory audits of district, village and VNRC accounts and use of those funds. Auditors from the region and the National Audit Office of

Tanzania is responsible for conducting audits at regional and district level. Also, the Prevention and Combatting of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) has presence in the districts and can independently investigate cases where corruption is suspected.

7.5 Communication and information dissemination plan

The working area of the Project is located far from Tanzania government offices, national stakeholders as well as the public in Finland, underlining for efficient communication and use of visibility materials.

In Tanzania, the main stakeholders and target audience are people to whom the Project's outcomes are the most relevant, i.e. the people living in similar conditions than the Project beneficiaries. In the best-case scenario, these people may contribute to multiplication, i.e. repeat the Project actions on their own or with modest assistance from the Project.

Finland will promote mutual accountability through **information sharing and sector dialogue with the GoT**. In all communication, the Project should be clearly identified as a project of the GoT, supported by GoF. In its communication, the Project will also consider gender sensitivity and disability inclusion, such as ensuring **information in accessible formats**.

In Finland, the main target audience of communication are citizens, media organizations, educational institutes and decision makers.

In communicating about the success and **lessons learnt**, such as work among ethnic communities and working in challenging situations, the Project will make use of various means of communication, working through the print and digital media, taking part in the national and district level events or organizing events jointly with other sectoral actors or other projects to communicate about these issues to wider audience.

Special emphasis should be placed on communication about the **practical implementation of the human rights-based approach and on impacts to people's lives and improved livelihoods**. Communication should be based on evidence and preferably statistically justified data, not only case studies and success stories. All groups of beneficiaries should be encouraged to tell their own stories and analytical articles about the processes and impacts should be produced.

To start with, the Project will develop and project communication strategy that will spell out visibility of the Project and to acknowledge project financiers. It will also guides users to define the audiences and types of materials to produce according to their interest. Communication should be gender-responsive or even gender transformative. The language and visuals in the materials developed by the Project should be developed so that they do not reinforce or maintain gender stereotypes but rather challenge them. Languages used in the programme are Swahili and English. The tone of speech should be neutral of genders. Swahili language does not separate between the genders in the third person whereas English does - hence special attention should be given to the English language use of pronouns.

Table 6. Objectives and Tools for Communication

Type of communication	Target audience	Objective	Tools
Public communication and advocacy	International and national stakeholders	- Policy influence and coordination - Sharing of lessons learnt - Positive publicity for development cooperation in Tanzania	Information and research publications, websites, newspapers, publicized project visits by journalists
Campaigning toward the Project objectives	Community members Public authorities, Political leaders Local journalists	- Supporting empowerment through understanding of HRBA and GEDSI - Raising awareness on climate, environment and biodiversity related issues - Affecting behaviour change and building support for project activities	Encouraging newspaper articles on issues by sensitizing journalists, producing radio ads/programs, printed materials (posters, comics), community activities in connection of festivals etc.
Knowledge Management	Project staff, staff of local governments	- Avoiding loss of gained knowledge - Making information easily available to all stakeholders - Transferring knowledge from Project to local governments	Developing the Project and localgovernment websites Making information publicly available at local government's offices.

8. Work planning

The Project will be aligned with GoT planning and reporting cycle. The fiscal year in Tanzania is from the 1st of July until 30th of June the following year. The annual planning at local level starts in November and goes on until March the following year. At this time, all issues to do with Districts including villages will be dealt with. All plans, which need to include activities of the Project, will be submitted to the regional secretariat for compilation. Later, the final versions are submitted to PO-RALG for compilation. After that, the final budget for PO-RALG is tabled at the National Assembly for approval. The process normally ends in June.

Inception phase

At the beginning of the project, there are preparatory activities that will be planned separately from the national planning processes. Most of these issues could be planned and implemented within the 6-month inception period from the beginning of the Project. By the end of the Inception period, the following is expected to be achieved:

- Project management and decision-making structures have been established, approved and operationalised;
- Based on the ToRs of the PSB, PSC and PMT, their roles and responsibilities are defined;
- Financial planning, management and reporting systems are in place and tested;
- Further analysis of aspects proposed in the PD is done and decisions made on the best strategies to be pursued;
- Project Implementation Manual has been produced and approved;
- The RBMF has been validated and possibly finetuned based on the final agreements on the Project implementation plan;
- Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan and systems and arrangements have been developed;
- Project communication strategy and plan have been developed;
- Completing necessary baseline studies and surveys;
- Risk analysis and risk management have been revised and finalized;
- Administrative rules and regulations have been agreed;
- Practical arrangements related to office space, equipment and vehicles have been made;
- Kick-off meeting and inception workshop organized;
- First year annual plan and budget have been prepared and approved by SB.

Implementation Phase

The operational planning of the Project will be based on the overall Project work plan and budget, to be developed in accordance with the Project Document's result chain and results based management framework (RBMF). The RBMF will give a clear and concise picture of the expected outputs and their targets, planned activities and the proposed fund allocations for the period. Annual work plans in turn, will specify annual result targets and milestones (based on the indicators of the results framework). The annual budgets will be prepared as part of the annual work planning process in a table format with accompanying justifications and explanatory notes.

District teams consisting of the District focal point and extension officers, service providers or individual extension officers hired by the Project will carry out actual field activities. The work plan

will indicate clearly all the activities to be carried out under supervision and guidance of each Cluster Coordinator in the districts. All the activities will be planned and implemented together with district participatory forestry management (PFM) teams, which consist of forest officers responsible with promotion of forestry activities, including CBFM at the district level, or PO-RALG natural resources adviser who is overlooking the district forest officers. PFM teams will also supervise and monitor different activities together with VNRCs.

9. Resources

9.1 Technical Assistance

The implementation of the Project requires considerable technical assistance (TA) inputs. The selected consulting company will recruit the TA staff. The TA consist of:

- Long-term international experts:
    1. Chief Technical Adviser, 42 p/m
    2. Forest Product and Processing Expert, 35 p/m
    3. Field Specialist (Junior Technical Adviser) 2 persons, 48 calendar months in total

- Long-term national experts:
    1. Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Expert, 30 p/m
    2. Land-use Planning Expert, 32 p/m
    3. Forest Value Chain, Business and Marketing Expert 34 p/m
    4. Monitoring and Evaluation Expert 40 p/m
    5. Communication Expert 35 p/m
    6. Finance and Administration Manager (FAM), 42 p/m
    7. Five Cluster coordinators, 38 p/m
    8. Interns (graduates), 300 calendar month in total

- Short-term international experts (total 42 p/m); and
- Short-term national experts (total 50 p/m).

In the short-term international expert there are months reserved for the international fire management expert.

The job descriptions for TA staff are presented in Annex 8. The national TA staff will be recruited at the beginning of the project or later based on the Annual Work Plans. The Team Leader, who will jointly work with the National Project Coordinator for the project management, will head the Consultant's TA team. In addition, there will be the home office backup in the form of Home Office Coordinator as defined in the GoF/MFA "Standard terms for Payment of Fees and Reimbursement of Costs".

Other human resources include an administrator and support staff in the office, drivers and security personnel, including salaries and related costs, field expenses, etc. In the employment of this staff, the Project follows the rules and regulations of the Tanzanian labour codes and general labour and employment acts.

A robust monitoring and evaluation system, based on up-to-date baseline data and able to produce data on the achieved results, will be developed and established. The short-term experts' ToRs will be separately prepared for the specific assignments. The number of posts and their respective person months will be carefully reviewed at the inception phase in order to strategically plan the human resources to meet the requirements of the Project.

Services of existing training institutions, national NGOs and private sector firms will be used to the extent possible. Local NGOs and companies will continue to play a critical role as service providers, supporting the implementation of Project activities.

9.2 Financial resources

The budget of GoF for the Project is 20 MEUR for four years. The breakdown of the budget by Result Areas and other important budget lines is presented in Table 7. The breakdown of the detailed budget for four years is presented in Annex 15.

Table 7. GoF Project Budget

Cost item	TOTAL (EUR)	YEAR 1 (EUR)	YEAR 2 (EUR)	YEAR 3 (EUR)	YEAR 4 (EUR)
1. IMPLEMENTATION/ACTIVITIES	11,031,000	4,233,498	3,083,598	2,205,832	1,508,072
Result 1: Sustainable Forest Management and Protection	**3,260,000**	**923,298**	**1,028,298**	**790,532**	**517,872**
1.1 Smallholder tree grower's organisations are strengthened.	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	150,000
1.2 Capacity of Smallholder tree grower's capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	1,000,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	200,000
1.3 Smallholder tree growers have access to improved tree seeds and seedlings.	590,000	188,298	188,298	125,532	87,872
1.4 Communities and tree growers have increased capacity for land use- and fire management	570,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	70,000
1.5 Smallholder tree growers have increased access to finance.	100,000	35,000	40,000	15,000	10,000
Result 2: Communities implement sustainable CBFM systems	2,351,000	910,200	665,300	465,300	310,200
2.1 Sustainable CBFM systems established	1,800,000	800,000	500,000	300,000	200,000
2.2 Capacity of village institutions strengthened for managing the VLFR.	551,000	110,200	165,300	165,300	110,200
Result 3: CBFM communities, Tree growers and MSMEs run viable forestry enterprises	**2,420,000**	**650,000**	**750,000**	**620,000**	**400,000**
3.1 Improved production skills of actors in the wood industry	1,200,000	300,000	400,000	300,000	200,000
3.2 Improved production volumes and sales	1,220,000	350,000	350,000	320,000	200,000

Cost item	TOTAL (EUR)	YEAR 1 (EUR)	YEAR 2 (EUR)	YEAR 3 (EUR)	YEAR 4 (EUR)
Result 4: Improved enabling environment for the forestry sector, supporting smallholder forestry, CBFM, and MSMEs in the forest value chain	**3,000,000**	**1,750,000**	**640,000**	**330,000**	**280,000**
4.1 Increased capacity for forest extension	480,000	120,000	140,000	120,000	100,000
4.2 Improved policy and legal framework for smallholder forestry and CBFM	400,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	50,000
4.3 Improved research and data management	410,000	130,000	150,000	50,000	80,000
4.4 Improved education and training capacity	1,710,000	1,400,000	200,000	60,000	50,000
TA FEES (EUR)	4,623,00	1,070,650	1,331,990	1,303,990	916,370
International TA Fees	1,890,000	486,750	523,250	523,250	356,750
National TA Fees	2,733,000	583,900	808,740	780,740	559,620
TA REIMBURSABLE COSTS (EUR)	**1,319,200**	**330,550**	**353,850**	**353,850**	**280,950**
PROJECT MANAGEMENT/ADMIN	**2,626,800**	**807,950**	**657,950**	**657,950**	**502,950**
Contingency	**400,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**
GRAND TOTAL (EUR)	**20,000,000**	**6,542,648**	**5,527,388**	**4,621,622**	**3,308,342**

The contribution of GoF will cover investments in the preparation of maximum 30 Village Land Use Plans and partially costs of Village Forest Land Reserves Gazettement. As the villages, which may apply for the Gazettement of their VLFR are advanced in the utilization of their forest resources, they should be able to pay partially the costs of the Gazettement.

There are important investments to be made for the further development of FWITC, like procurement of high-frequency vacuum kiln for wood drying, equipment for manufacturing engineered wood products (EWP) and construction of dormitories for increasing number of students. Four vehicles, including a small bus, will be procured to replace the aging fleet of transport. The Project will be subject to evidence of GoT ownership of FWITC, demonstrated by progress in the procurement of land for FWITC and recruitment of staff for FWITC.

The contribution of GoT consists of salaries and all expenses of its staff at central, regional and district level. GoT will provide also office space for technical assistance personnel at district level. As agreed in the Supervisory Board meeting of PFP2 in April 2023, the GoT will procure the land occupied by Forestry and Wood Industries Training Centre (FIWTC) in Mafinga. These payments could be calculated as GoT contribution to the Project. The total GoT contribution to the Project is estimated at 2 billion TZS (approximately 800,000 Euros).

10. Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring and reporting of the Project will be result-based and focused on achieving the planned outputs, results, outcomes and impacts. The tentative results, indicators and targets are presented in Annex 1. During the inception period, the Project Management Team will prepare a plan and describe in detail the indicators, and if necessary, revise them, for consistent measurement of the results throughout the Project period. Apart from activity and output monitoring, the Project will undertake regular outcome assessments to have a better understanding of the level of adoption of introduced technologies and the effects of capacity building undertaken by the Project.

In order to facilitate the assessments of intermediate outcomes at various stages of the Project implementation, the RBMF includes indicators at result level. These indicators will help the Project M&E system determining to what extent the outputs are likely to contribute to the achievement of the expected outcome by looking at the intermediate effects, such as the level of adoption of promoted technologies and approaches (including on inclusion and climate change mitigation aspects).

A baseline will be established during the Inception Period. The baseline should be focused on the Project's objectives and based on the key indicators of the RBMF. An important part of the baseline will be a forest and plantation resource assessment that will be partly based on remote sensing methodologies through the support of identified service providers. The Project should identify existing data and methods used by stakeholders and possibly further build on earlier assessments undertaken, including the forest plantation mapping in the Southern Highlands undertaken by PFP in 2017 with support from the University of Turku. FORVAC, with support of the NCMC is undertaking a survey of forest cover and in addition, MCDI has also initiated such process. In general, the baseline should take into account the final reports and outcome surveys of the existing programmes (PFP2 and FORVAC).

The Project M&E Expert must be contracted at an early phase to be able to coordinate this process and develop the Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plan.

Compared to previous programmes, FORLAND should establish a much stronger M&E system and georeferenced database that captures all relevant information related to each supported village, TGA, MSME and CBFM system. As the Project will work through the support of Service Providers, a robust M&E system and related Management Information system (MIS) must be established that all involved stakeholders will use. The system should enable Cluster Coordinators and other stakeholders to easily monitor progress and follow up on the reported activities and outputs.

The internal M&E system will provide most of the data to be reported to the GoF and GoT. The key data collection processes of the Project M&E system include the following:

- Information collected by the Project personnel.
- Data collection and progress reports from districts, based on discussions with PO-RALG and Districts through the District Performance Agreement Framework (PAF) or by establishing a Memorandum of Understanding.
- Progress reports from Service providers through Service Provider PAF.
- Field monitoring visits.
- Outcome surveys.

All data will be captured in a geo-referenced database that will be developed by the Project, which will allow easy access and analysis of information. The database should be based on open source software, such as DHIS2 that is also commonly used in Tanzania to facilitate compatibility and sustainability. This will also enable data capture by mobile phone or tablet, even off-line.

In addition, follow-up on the baseline will be done at least once, before the end of the Project to assess impact of the Project.

The Finnish fiscal year is the Gregorian year, forming the basis for GoF planning and reporting. As MFA allows and encourages development projects to integrate into the national and local governments' planning and reporting systems, the Tanzanian Fiscal year cycle (from 1 July to 30 June the following year) will be followed in the Project.

The Project progress reports will be:

- Semi-annual Progress Reports covering period from the 1st of July to the 31st of December.
- Annual Progress Report covering Tanzanian Fiscal Year from the 1st July to the 30th June the following year.

To satisfy the information needs of GoF at the end of Gregorian calendar year, both reports will include similar contents and information. In addition, MFA requires biannual financial reports that should include tables of expenditures (result-based budgeting and monitoring) and very short description of the progress and important decisions.

11. Sustainability

The sustainability of the Project depends on the level of ownership, capacity, commitment and interest of plantation owners, VLNR communities, MSMEs and other beneficiaries to sustain their interventions further. This will depend on an assessment of costs and benefits, which might be influenced by many external factors, such as the development of the market. The Project will support the beneficiaries to be organised in TGAs, MSME groups, CBFM communities and umbrella associations (TTGAU, CBFM Associations, wood industry associations). The Project will support these institutions to enhance their capacity and ensure the smooth functioning of the interventions and the capacity to pay for the services used. In addition, the Project will support people in the private sector to group and act as service providers.

The sustainability of plantation forestry can only be assessed after the first rotation is over. Many tree plantations established by PFP1 will reach maturity during the Project period. PFP2 mostly worked with tree growers who had already established their plantations and were trained on improved silvicultural management. Although many of these plantations are still young they differ. Though the M&E system, a better view of the rotation age can be obtained, at least from those plantations that were harvested. Implementation of thinning and other silvicultural treatments give a good indicator of good management of stand, but the crucial decision of, whether or not to reforest the land after cutting the trees will be taken only after harvesting the first yield.

The aspects of sustainability and the proposed measures that need to be in place to increase the likelihood of sustainability are discussed below.

The training and skills development initiatives facilitated by the Project will provide many people with the technical abilities required to manage their forest and add value to the products that they will produce. Knowledge and skills won't be easily forgotten, and once empowered people will have the ability to build upon these skills and adapt to change, solve problems and operate businesses that require technical expertise.

Social sustainability

Interventions aimed at capacitating women through increased participation and decision making across the entire value chain are the primary means to secure social sustainability. The Project will increase the awareness of gender equity throughout the forestry sector by making it an appropriate part of every initiative that the Project undertakes.

Institutional sustainability

Strong, stable, well-constituted organisations tend to be more resilient to changes. The focus of the Project on building strong TGAs, an effective and functioning TTGAU, MSME associations of viable enterprises, and CBFM institutions are the means to long-term sustainability. However, the sustainability will depend on the tangible services these institutions can deliver to their members in the short and also long run. The proposed strategies in the PD are aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity and viability of those institutions, which will contribute to their sustainability.

Further, the Project will seek to facilitate communication, partnerships, and networking (both formal and informal) among the many private forestry sector stakeholders and participants to increase the likelihood of the sustainability of the institutions associated with the sector. Increasing participation by other partners in the development and management of FWITC, as well as the information systems, is expected to strengthen the sustainability of these interventions beyond the life span of the Project.

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is intimately linked to issues of biodiversity, ecosystem functioning and climate change. The land use plans and IFM systems developed at both village and landscape level are the primary means through which the issues of environmental sustainability will be addressed. The Project and its predecessors will have directly facilitated the development and implementation of maximum 170 VLUPs and in so doing will have capacitated local people who, having gained the knowledge and skills associated with land use planning, will be able to apply these in the future. In addition, the Project will focus on supporting improved implementation and monitoring of the VLUPs and encourage a more mosaic type of planning to support the protection of small areas within the main land use categories that have important biodiversity and ecosystems services. Funding of VLUPS remains a concern but ultimately district governments and/or villages themselves are expected to provide the funding for this important activity from the increased revenues. In addition, the Project should facilitate a dialogue on the options of simplifying the VLUP process to make it more sustainable. For further details, please see discussion on Do no harm in Chapter 6.5.

Economic sustainability

The profitability of forest management and the value-adding processes is the underlying driver of the economic sustainability of the plantation forestry sector. By the end of the Project, numerous interventions to improve the profitability along the entire value chain will have been undertaken. Starting with providing growers with access to improved genetic material, training and guidance in the application of the best forest management practices, linking growers and processors through the Market Information System and networking opportunities, improving the recovery of forest products from raw material through the introduction of improved technologies and the skills to operate more sophisticated machinery, the support to value addition in the primary and secondary processing, including EWP and furniture making, increased access to finance and better business planning and administration, to mention but a few of the interventions that will contribute to the economic sustainability of the sector.

With regards to CBFM, the economic sustainability will largely depend on the sustainable resource management to ensure an adequate availability of trees; the marketing prospects, especially for timber trade; and the value addition and business skills. For now, many communities that are involved in timber harvesting use the revenue for social funds, but few have gone into the planning of the business and making further investments. That is why the Project will put increased emphasis on these aspects.

In practical terms, the exit and phasing out of the Project should ensure that local capacity exists to manage the natural resources and environmental investments at community and Local Government Authorities (LGA) as set out in the Local Governance Act 1982 and subsequent sector legislation and sector policies.

The phase out and exit strategy will focus on the local authorities' preparedness and capacity to plan and coordinate the natural resources management and environmental protection programmes, which requires at least the following:

- The LGA has developed a sound mandate for the sector through promulgation of relevant Acts, regulations and guidelines
- The LGA has overall plans for land management
- The LGA has incorporated operational coordination committees in its structure

- The LGA is using a bottom-up planning in its natural resource management and conservation.

12. Reviews, evaluations and external audits

Evaluations are conducted for two purposes: first, to ensure that the Project is moving towards its expected results, and second, for lessons learned to be shared with all stakeholders.

An independent external mid-term review (MTR) will be conducted in 2026. It will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes in particular with respect to the implementation modality and to prepare the exit strategy for the Project. The MTR will also assess the need to redirect the Project and adopt new modalities and approaches.

An independent external, final evaluation will be carried out in 2028 for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including the policy level), taking into consideration the fact that the federalization process has entrusted local governments with the provision of basic services. Apart from evaluating the Project's outcomes and sustainability, the evaluation will assess the progress of municipalities and provinces in fulfilling their mandate, both from technical and financial point of view.

The evaluations are based on the commonly accepted principles, criteria and standards established by the OECD Development Assistance Committee. Both evaluations shall also assess to what extent the Project has considered the HRBA and the crosscutting objectives of the Finnish development cooperation. The evaluation results are made public and will be shared with the partner country and key stakeholders. The actions based on the recommendations of the evaluations should be documented and followed-up.

The Project management is responsible for ensuring that all Project funds are subject to an annual external audit. It must ensure that grants awarded to third parties or other service providers are subject to audit and specific provisions are included in third party agreements. The annual audits commissioned by the Project complement any audits stipulated in the local regulations, or internal audits.

In the course of the Project, GoT and GoF are entitled to carry out additional audits and monitoring missions. The National Audit Office of Finland also has the mandate to audit the use of Finnish Government funds.

Audit is just not a tool for control but also a learning tool on financial management and efficiency. The findings and recommendations of the audit reports should be discussed in the PSB together with the management response drafted by the PMT.

ANNEX 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Both FORVAC and PFP2 are ongoing projects until mid-2024. In order to set proper baselines for FORLAND indicators, as well as define explicit targets, results of FORVAC and PFP2 are needed. Therefore, the baselines for proposed indicators and the Project targets can be set in mid-2024 when data from FORVAC and PFP2 endline surveys will be available.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Impact: Sustainable and inclusive forestry sector, contributing to Tanzania's economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and resilience against climate change impacts.	• Differences in changes in natural forest and plantation forest cover (and GHG emissions) between the Project supported villages and other public forest areas.		Modest increase	Consultancy / resource assessment / remote sensing and analysis of satellite images (baseline study)	Demand for forest products and forest value chains develop in such a way that tree growing, forest management and wood/forest products processing is profitable and inclusive. GoT allocates sufficient resources for development of private forestry and CBFM.
	• Value of the forestry sector and the proportion of its contribution to the Tanzanian economy.		Significant increase	National Bureau of Statistics	
	• Percentage of households being income poor in the project supported areas.		Reduction of at least 15 %	Project baseline and endline surveys	
Outcome: Increased income and improved livelihoods of communities,	• Percent of supported VLFRs that are sustainably managed – no signs of encroachment,		90%	Project M&E system	Land, forest and other related policies remain favourable for the development of private forestry and CBFM. Political commitment for sustainable forest

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
smallholder tree growers and MSMEs from viable and sustainable forest-based value chains.	overharvesting, or illegal activities.				management and value chain development in Village Land Forest Reserves Clear mandates and cooperation between MNRT/FBD, TFS and PO-RALG on supporting communities and private sector Domestic market available for sustainable harvested timber and wood products, including EWP and non-timber forest products.
	• Volume (m3) and value (TZS) of timber sold from VLFRs: i) total volume and value; ii) total volume and value of LKTS; iii) total volume and value of primarily processed timber		Significant increase	Project M&E system	
	• Amount (TZS) of funds from forest produce sales generated from the supported VLFRs invested in social services		Significant increase	Project M&E system	
	• Total volume (m3) and value (TZS) of wood sold from supported smallholder plantations: roundwood and sawn timber		Modest increase (as sales might take place outside the project control)	Project M&E system	
	• Revenue (TZS) obtained by trained		Significant	Project M&E system	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	and supported MSMEs		increase		
	• Number of people benefiting from Project interventions (disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability and vulnerability defined in the TASAF criteria)	0		Project M&E system	
RESULT 1: TREE GROWERS AND ORGANISATIONS EFFECTIVELY MANAGE PLANTATIONS**.**	• Total number of tree growers members of TGAs and total number of TGAs in project supported areas		70%	Project M&E system	• Tree growers are willing to be organized in TGAs and become a member of TTGAU. The existing TGAs, supported by PFP2 are not a member of TTGAU. For TTGAU to provide services to these TGAs, they should be registered at the MoHA. • The conditions are conducive for smallholder tree growers to adopt improved plantation management (i.e. demand, markets, prices, etc.). The adoption of good silvicultural practices by smallholder tree growers will not only depend on the quality of extension services and support provided by the Project, but is also influenced by various other aspects, including the development and prices on the market and
	• Total number and percentage of TGA members who paid their membership fees to the TGA.		70%	Project M&E system, TGA records	
	• Number of TGAs members of TTGAU and number of TGAs actively paying their membership fees to	Members: Paid fees:	200 30%	TTGAU records	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	TTGAU.				the perceptions of the tree growers on the costs (labour requirements and competition with other productive and social tasks) and benefits of good woodlot management. For sustainability, a conducive environment and favourable market conditions are required but the local market is not yet highly sensitive to quality (depending on the products and tree species). In addition, the emerging EWP industry provides opportunities for tree growers to produce high quality timber but could also pose a constraint, as the (raw) veneer factories also buy low quality and immature trees. • The seed orchards and stands are adequately managed and provide the required quantity and quality of improved seeds. Although the Project will provide technical assistance, the management of the seed orchards/stands will be the responsibility of the main actors involved who will need to provide adequate resources, especially TFS. • Communities and local government are willing to support IFM and provide resources for its implementation. The IFM system piloted through PFP2 was supported by the RC and DCs but requires adequate resources to be consistently implemented. In addition,
	• Number of the plantation area (ha) in the project supported villages • Number of woodlots and their area applying BOP in the project supported villages; % of plantation area in supported villages applying BOP	Tree growers: Plantations: Area:	90% 70% 70%	Project M&E studies	
	• Percent of new plantings done with improved seedlings suitable for the area, and climate change risks.		50%	Project M&E studies	
	• Number and % of supported of villages adequately protecting areas of natural		80%	Project M&E system	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	vegetation with ecosystem services or biodiversity within the existing land use system.				the system is based on the establishment of new structures in the village, which must be recognised.
	• Number of fire incidences per year, and area of plantations (ha) damaged by fire per year, in project supported villages and in Southern Highlands.		Significant reduction	Project M&E system, District records	
	Total number of fund accessed as loan		Increase	Project M&E system	
Output 1.1 Smallholder tree grower's organisations are strengthened.	• Number of TGA with completed milestones supported by the Project (the milestones refer to the TGA strengthening manual)		Substantial increase	Project M&E system	• Sufficient number of women are interested and have the resources to be involved in tree growing and joining TGAs. • TGAs are registered at MoHA and become a member of TTGAU.
	• % of women and PiVP members of TGAs	Women: PiVP:	45% 5%	Project M&E system	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	• % of women participation in TGA management bodies leadership)		40%	Project M&E system	
	• Number of TGAs supported by TTGAU through the Project – disaggregated by type of activity		80	Project M&E system, TTGAU records	
	• TTGAU Business development plan updated and implemented – revenues and costs		Increased revenue	TTGAU records	
Output 1.2 Smallholder tree grower's capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	• Number of demonstration plots supported and number of people trained through the demonstration plots	Demo plots: Trained:	80 16,000	Project M&E system	• Smallholder tree growers are interested in improved silvicultural practices for higher productivity and increased income.
	• Number of woodlot management plans developed and supported		2,500	Project M&E system	
	• Number of people participating in forestry extension		30,000	Project M&E system	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	events (field days, workshops, and exchange visits) – disaggregated by sex, official, age, vulnerability				
	• Number of people participating in Project/FWITC forestry training by type of training		At least 12,000 people	Project M&E system, FWITC records	
Output 1.3 Smallholder tree growers have access to improved tree seeds and seedlings.	• Quantity of improved seeds harvested (by species) from the facilitated seed orchards/ stands (kgs) and distributed to decentralised nurseries and small holder tree growers		Significant increase	Project M&E system, TFS and TTGAU records	• The seed orchards and stands are adequately managed and effective measures are put in place for distribution of seeds to smallholder tree growers. • Smallholder tree growers are interested in using improved seedlings and can afford to purchase them.
	• Number of people trained in tree improvement and involved in scholarships			Project M&E system, FWITC records	
	• Number of nurseries supported and number of people	Nurseries:	TBD	Project M&E system, FWITC records	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	trained on nursery management and seedling marketing	People trained:			
Output 1.4 Communities and tree growers have increased capacity for land use- and fire management	•.				• Village governments acknowledge the need for improved protection of areas with ecosystem functions. • Political support of regional, district and village authorities for IFM.
	• Number of fire protection coordinating committees at different levels established and operational: Region, District, Village.	Region: District: Villages:	At least 2 At least 9 At least 80	Project M&E system, LGA records	
	• Number of people capacitated in forest fire management and control. [Disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, and vulnerability]		10,000	Project M&E system	
	• Number of GIS landscape level fire risk and management plans developed.		At least 5	Project M&E system, technical reports	
	• Number of village		80%	Project M&E system	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	Fire Management Plans linked to VLUPs				
	• Number of villages with adequate financial resources to implement the Fire Management Plan.		70%	Project M&E system, village records	
Output 1.5 Smallholder tree growers have increased access to finance.	• Number of groups and individuals accessing loans and total amount, disaggregated for TGAs, SME and individuals	**No TGA, mount** **No of SME amount** **No of Individuals, amount**	TBD	Project M&E system	• Corporates and LGAs are willing to provide loans.
	• Number of VSLAs supported, amount of savings generated, loans provided, and number of beneficiaries (disaggregated)	**Number of VSLAs** **Total savings** **Number of loans and amount** **Loans beneficiaries**	TBD	Project M&E system	
	• Number of Corporates/LGAs supporting loan access to smallholder tree growers.		10	Project M&E system	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	• (in case of carbon credits: number of projects, beneficiaries and revenue generated)		TBD	Project M&E system	
RESULT 2: COMMUNITIES IMPLEMENT CBFM	• Number of functional VLFRS and number of participating villages. - FMPs in place and referred to/used for management purposes - VNRCs carry out activities and patrols according to agreed schedule - VCs oversee the implementation and regularly conduct meetings - Community members know the roles, responsibilities and rights with respect to the VLFR management and use		90% of supported villages	Project M&E studies; VNRC records and VC meeting minutes	• Consensus and willingness of the community exists to support CBFM. • The established CBFM systems (VLFR, FMPs/FHPs, by-laws) are effective mechanisms for contributing to sustainable forest management. • The capacity built is adequate for effectively managing the forest.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	• Area in hectares under Sustainable Forest Management regime (functional VLFR).		Significant increase	Project M&E system	
Output 2.1 Sustainable CBFM systems established	• Number of VLUPs prepared and reviewed		TBD	Project M&E system	• Consensus and willingness to support CBFM by all stakeholders. • Adequate forest resources available for new communities engaging in CBFM, or, alternatively (for communities with degraded resources) options for carbon or other payment for environmental protection are available.
	• Number and area (ha) of new VLFRs established and total number and area of supported VLFRs		TBD	Project M&E system	
	• Total number of awareness meetings on CBFM and participants [Disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability]		At least representing 50% of adult villagers and all hamlets consulted	Project M&E system	
	• Number of FMPs and FHPs prepared and renewed with support of the Project.		TBD	Project M&E system	
Output 2.2 Capacity of village institutions	• Number of VNRCs and VCs trained in		All in supported	Project M&E system	• Willingness among villagers to establish democratic and inclusive governance

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
strengthened for managing the VLFR.	forest management, environmental aspects, fire management, climate resilience, gender equity and non-discrimination.		villages		institutions for the management of the VLFRs.
	• Composition of VNRCs – number of members, (disaggregated for gender and PiVP)		At least 35% women	Project M&E system, VNRC records	
RESULT 3: CBFM COMMUNITIES, TREE GROWERS AND MSMEs RUN VIABLE FORESTRY ENTERPRISES	• Volume produced and value of locally sold forest produce disaggregated by product types and source (plantation wood or natural forest/CBFM wood), e.g. round wood/stumpage, sawn timber, wood products (EWP, furniture, other carpentry products), NTFPs (honey, other).		Significant increase	Project M&E system, FWITC records, CBFM village records	• A conducive market and demand exist for added value products, responsive to quality and innovation. • Private sector partners are willing to support the process and the industry is ready to absorb the skilled labour. • The government's EWP Action plan is implemented.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	• Percent of MSMEs supported by FORLAND adopting innovative processing technologies and/or practices reducing waste and improving profitability.		70%	Project M&E system/studies	
	• Number of MSMEs, TGAs, and CBFM communities that have increased their business and revenue streams from increased/improved added value products sold.		70%	Project M&E system/studies	
Output 3.1 Improved production skills of actors in the wood industry.	• Number of graduates in the long term curricula (disaggregated)		Increase	Project M&E system, FWITC, FITI, FTI records	• MSMEs and other actors in the forestry sector are interested and willing to trained in improved management and production processes.
	• Number of MSMEs trained in EWP production and medium to high value furniture making (disaggregated)		TBD	Project M&E system, FWITC, FITI, FTI records	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	• Number of participants incubator programme	0	TBD	Project M&E system, FWITC records	
	• Number of supported interns in the project	0	TBD	Project M&E system	
Output 3.2 Improved and increased production volumes and sales.	• Volume of timber sawn from supported mobile sawmills and number of TGAs and CBFM communities involved		Significant increase	Project M&E system, TTGAU and CBFM/district records	• MSMEs and other actors in the forestry sector are interested and willing to improve their production processes. • The introduced innovated technologies are effectively contributing to improved (more efficient and higher quality) production processes. • In case of carbon projects, sustainable timber harvesting can be continued and revenue is secured.
	• Number and type of technologies improved (ding dongs, other)	0	3	Project M&E system	
		0	6	Project M&E system	
	• Number of MSMEs involved in EWP and improved furniture production (disaggregated)	0	TBD	Project M&E system/studies	
	• Number of innovations in wood processing supported	0	10	Project M&E system, FWITC records	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	(by type)				
	• (in case of carbon projects) Number of carbon projects established	0	TBD	Project M&E system	
	• Number and type of market information systems developed	2 (PFP2 village boards, MCDI on-line.	4	Project M&E system	
	• Number and type of LKTS promotion activities implemented	0	10	Project M&E system	
RESULT 4: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR FORESTRY SECTOR STRENGTHENED, SUPPORTING SMALLHOLDER FORESTRY, CBFM, AND MSMES IN THE FOREST VALUE CHAIN	• District investments in forest sector	Average <2%	At least 5% of revenue	LGA records	• Public and private institutions are willing to provide extension. • Private sector and public stakeholders are willing to engage in dialogue and make changes to overcome regulatory and policy-related barriers. • GoT will fully support FWITC before the end of the Project, providing adequate resources for operation. • The research is considered relevant and the findings are used for further
	• Share of farmers covered by forest extension service in the project area	LGA (DFO) and TTGAU (few TGAs)	Increase: TGAs, private sector - TBD	Project M&E system	
	• Number of policy and other barriers resolved	0	At least 6	Project M&E system, meeting minutes	
	• Number of supported research studies and databases	0	5	Project M&E system/studies, research	

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	used for planning, monitoring and policy development.			reports and databases	development of the sector.
	• Number of smallholder tree growers supplied with affordable hybrid germplasm	0	TBD	Project M&E system/studies	
	• Number of students and trainees enrolled in developed curricula and trained in use of adequate equipment through FWITC, FITI and FTI.	0	TBD	FWITC/FITI/FTI records	
	• FWITC can sustainably continue providing services at the end of the Project.	FWITC services depend much on project support	Adequate revenue stream and GoT support to continue	FWITC records	
Output 4.1 Increased capacity for forest extension.	• • New and sustainable forest extension service developed	0	10	Project M&E system; MOUs	• Actors are interested to be engaged in forestry extension services and a market exists for such services. • Government staff is available and willing to be trained in forestry related aspects.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	and functional • Number of extension services events in the project area				
	Number of government staff trained in forest extension related training.	0	At least 5 staff in each district	Project M&E system; training records	
Output 4.2 Improved policy and legal framework for smallholder forestry and CBFM	•	0	10	Dialogue meeting minutes	• Willingness of public and private sector actors to discuss and resolve barriers.
	• Number and type of dialogue events and activities supported	0	At least 4 national dialogues	Project M&E system	
Output 4.3 Improved research and data management.	• Existing collated forest data at the project level that can be adopted at a national level • Number and type of consultancies		10 (TBD)	Project M&E system, research and consultancy reports	• Willingness across academic and other stakeholders to share data and collaborate.

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
	and research conducted. Amount of carbon stock and forest carbon sequestration capacity in the project areas • Forest deforestation and degradation level in the project areas • Number of staff at TFS, TAFORI and SUA trained in tree seed improvement and seed orchard management for both short and long-term course.				

Results	Indicators	Baseline	Project target	Means of verification	Assumptions
Output 4.4 Improved education and training capacity.	• Technical level EWP curriculum and furniture making curriculum developed and registered.	0	2	Curricula registration records.	• Willingness of education institutions and private sector to collaborate. • Adequate resources of education institutes to provide the required services.
	•	0	MOU with private sector. Collaboration FWITC, FITI and FTI formalised.	MOU. Collaboration records	
	• Number of trained staff and type of training.	(some trained through HAMK support)	TBD	Project M&E system; training reports	
	• Technical centre up and running – number of tools and equipment distributed.		10 types	Project M&E system, FWITC records	

ANNEX 2: STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Table of relevant policies, strategies, plans and legislation.

Strategies, policies and acts	**Relevance to the programme**
NATIONAL STRATEGIES	
Tanzania Development vision (Vision 2025).	This is the National overall development framework, which aims for improving the living conditions of Tanzanians; the existence of peace, security and unity; good governance and the rule of law; the existence of well - educated and learning society; and building a strong and competitive economy. Section 3.3 refers to building a strong and competitive economy, in which efforts to address the current adverse trends in the loss and degradation of environmental resources such as forests, fresh water, climate, soils and biodiversity will be considered. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism protect, manage and sustainably oversee utilization of natural resources including forest, which positively influence in socio-economic development. The proposed program will contribute to attainment of selected key areas with respect to the contribution of the forest sector to the welfare of the people and the national at large.
Five Years Development Plan (2020/21 - 2025/26).	Key interventions of the FYDP III which are linked to this programme (page 75-134): a) Inclusive promotion of skills, knowledge and technological transfer with provisions for youth, women and people with disability. b) Promote exports for both traditional and non-traditional goods. c) Provide conducive environment for operation of domestic industries. d) Promote and support participation of private sector in strategic investments, including PPP projects. e) Enforce implementation of the blueprint for reforms of the business environment. f) Develop renewable energy sources for cooking to mitigate climate change. g) Strengthen the effectiveness of land administration and registration. h) Reduce land conflicts between investors and indigenous communities. i) Expand sustainable water and land use management through integrated land use planning and improvement of irrigation systems including construction of water reservoirs. j) Increase acreage of grazing land demarcated, surveyed and developed. k) Promote environmentally friendly technology. l) Promote renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and Climate change adaptation. m) Biodiversity conservation. n) Strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change Adaptation and mitigation measures. o) Enforce Environmental Management Act, 2004. p) Develop and implement strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, bee and antiquities resources in the country. q) Increase contribution of Beekeeping sub sector in the economy. r) Improve infrastructure in Forestry and Beekeeping Institutions. s) Promote stakeholder's engagement in development and management of plantation forest resources for conservation and economic growth. t) Reduced land degradation. u) Develop and promote local demand driven insurance products. v) Identify and negotiate better market access opportunities for domestic produced goods and services. w) Simplify and streamline regulatory reforms to address non-tariff barriers. x) Promote vocational and technical training centres. y) Promote and support income-generating activities for low-income earners. z) Promote training programmes related to learning by doing. aa) Improve infrastructure in training and development institutions for special and rare cadres. bb) Strengthen conservation and protection programmes of water resources and water sources. cc) Promote inclusiveness and economic empowerment for Persons with Disabilities.

The National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031).	Key targets relevant to this programme across the four policy areas are: a) Natural forest area under Central, Local Authority and Private forest reserves are managed in accordance with approved Forest Management Plans increased from 10 million ha to 20 million ha by June, 2031. b) Area under JFM increased from 3.2 million ha to 7.2 million ha in June, 2031. c) Area under CBFM increased from 2.7 million ha to 16 million ha in June, 2031. d) JFM benefits sharing agreement reviewed and implemented by June, 2023. e) Deforestation rate of 462,000 ha per year reduced by 70% by June, 2031. f) Natural forest area affected by wildfire incidences reduced by 70% by June, 2031. g) Stakeholders' engagement mechanisms on the utilisation of lesser-used forest species with relatively high economic potential developed by June, 2024. h) Sustainable forest harvesting plans under different tenures developed by June, 2028. i) Mechanism to increase consumption of alternative charcoal in urban areas from 100 to 200,000 tonnes developed and implemented by June, 2031. j) Area under private forest plantations increased from 500,000ha to 700,000ha by June, 2031. k) Area under community-owned forest plantations/woodlots increased from 120,000 ha to 360,000ha by June, 2031. l) Annual plantation and woodlots wildfire incidences reduced by 80 percent by June, 2031. m) Forest plantations and woodlots managed based on approved technical orders of 2021 increased to 70% by June, 2031. n) Plantation forest area affected by wildfire incidences reduced by 70% by June, 2031. o) Woodlots area affected by wildfire incidences reduced by 70% by June, 2031. p) Small Tree Growers (STGs) receiving extension services increased by 60% by June, 2031. q) Germplasm supply centres increased from 7 to 15 by June 2031. r) Review of land rent administration in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for land to promote private investment in forest plantations facilitated by June, 2023. s) Engineered wood industries increased from 14 to 45 in June, 2031. t) About 50% of Tanzania's charcoal is produced sustainably by June, 2031. u) Poles treatment plants increased from 9 to 15 by June, 2031. v) Four (4) Industrial Clusters established by June, 2031. w) Beekeeping industries increased from 64 to 85 in June, 2031. x) Accidents in forest industries reduced by 50% by June, 2031. y) Forest-based industries in PFM initiatives increased from 20% to 50% by June, 2031. z) Lesser-used and alternative forest species utilization mechanisms developed by June, 2025. aa) Marketing development mechanisms for forest products developed by June, 2024. bb) Adoption of efficient technologies to total of 350 out of 647 primary wood processing industries ensured by June, 2031. cc) Sawmilling waste reduced from 60% to 40% by June, 2031. dd) Logging waste for indigenous species reduced from 60% to 30% by June, 2031. ee) Logging waste in charcoal production reduced from 80% to 30% by June, 2031. ff) Secondary wood processing industries using efficient processing technologies increased by 40% by June, 2031. gg) Forest area affected by wildfire and other human activities reduced by 75% by June, 2031. hh) JFM agreements for ecosystem conservation increased from 263 to 500 by June, 2031. ii) Mechanisms for strengthening Biodiversity Management Information System established by June, 2024. jj) Sustainable forest management financing mechanism established by June, 2025. kk) Functioning stakeholders' forum established and conducted annually by June, 2031. ll) Apex body for private sector associations established and operational by June, 2023. Forest-based tree growers' associations increased from 146 in 2021 to 500 by June, 2031. mm) The current Forest Act which governs the forest sector reviewed by June, 2023. nn) Ten (10) women, youths and people with disabilities forest supporting programmes established by June 2031. oo) Anti-corruption strategies for forest sector institutions and organizations customized and implemented by June, 2025.

	pp) The Forest council to oversee forest professional matters developed by June, 2023.
MNRT Strategic Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26.	Key targets relevant to this programme under the objectives C and D are: **Objective C: Conservation, management and sustainable utilization of natural forests enhanced.** a) Deforestation rate of 462,000 ha per year reduced by 50% by 2026. b) National Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) strategy developed and operationalized by June, 2026. c) National charcoal development strategy developed and operationalized by June, 2026. d) A total of 100 management plans for conservation of natural forests prepared/reviewed and implemented by June, 2026. e) Incidences of wildfires reduced by June, 2026. f) Research areas concerning development of natural forest identified in the National Forest Research Master Plan III (2020-2030) operationalized by June, 2026. g) Functioning natural forest stakeholders' forum established and conducted annually by 2026. **Objective D: Development and utilization of forest plantation and woodlots enhanced** a) Reduced annual plantation and woodlots wildfire incidences by 67 percent by June, 2026. b) Area under communities owned forest plantations/woodlots increased from 120,000 ha to 160,000ha by June, 2026. c) Number of forest plantations and woodlots managed based on approved technical orders of 2020 increased to 50% by June, 2026. d) Improved tree seed sources development and management strategy developed and operationalized by June, 2026. e) National Engineered Wood sector development framework (2021-2030) developed and operationalized by June, 2026. f) A total of 250 out of 527 existing forest processing industries adopt efficient technologies which reduces forest wastes by June, 2026. g) Strategies to utilize and reduce forest wastes including sustainable charcoal production developed and operationalised by June, 2026. h) Extension services on forest plantations/woodlots development, management and efficient utilization improved by June, 2026. i) National investment profile in commercial forestry developed and operationalized by June, 2026. j) Research areas concerning development of plantation forest identified in the National Forest Research Master Plan III (2020-2030) operationalized by June, 2026.
The National Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan 2021-2031.	Planned activities under the five planned strategic results areas include: **SR1**: *Forest area under effective CBFM in the country increased* ***Planned activities:*** 1. Implement the scaling up of CBFM areas through gazettement of new VLFRs and addressing pending issues for proposed CBFM forests. 2. Regularly validate and update available and proposed areas for CBFM scaling up. 3. Mobilize development partners and stakeholders to support scaling up of CBFM in the country. 4. Support natural regeneration and restoration in existing and new CBFM areas. 5. Facilitate participatory survey and mapping of all traditional and privately-owned forest reserves in the country. 6. Develop guidelines for managing forests affected by urbanization. 7. Promote sustainable forest management practices in traditional and privately-owned forest reserves in the country. 8. Support training for VNRCs to enhance the legal capacity to deal with illegal activities in CBFM areas. **SR2**: *Contribution of CBFM to the national economy through forest -based industries, improved quality of forest products and services enhanced.* ***Planned activities:*** 1. Support development of forest and beekeeping-based industries in CBFM areas. 2. Remove the legal and institutional barriers to village level decision making on CBFM

	matters. 3. Promote ecotourism in CBFM areas. 4. Promote certification of forests and forest products. 5. Increase access to carbon credit funds in CBFM villages. 6. Support and promote the use of modern technology and skills in management to sustainable utilization of forest resources. 7. Promote profitable options of utilizing forest wastes in CBFM villages. 8. Promote production and marketing of NTFP from CBFM areas. 9. Promote scaling up of smart agriculture in CBFM villages. 10. Conduct baseline study on community livelihood status in CBFM villages. **SR3**: *Ecosystem stability in CBFM areas enhanced through conservation of forest biodiversity, water catchments and soil fertility.* ***Planned activities:*** 1. Participatory surveying and mapping of CBFM forests with biodiversity and ecosystem services values. 2. Conduct sensitization and awareness sessions on biodiversity and ecosystems values at community level. 3. Support CBFM villages to develop and implement integrated fire management plans at community level. 4. Conduct stakeholders mapping and engagement in CBFM villages. 5. Institute payment for ecosystem services mechanisms in CBFM forests. **SR4**: *Institutional and human capacity to manage and develop CBFM forests in collaboration with key stakeholders enhanced.* ***Planned activities:*** 1. Conduct capacity building programs to village level institutions, political leaders, decision makers, village councils and Local Government Authority (LGA) technical teams in CBFM areas. 2. Support leadership and management trainings for PORALG to enhance management of CBFM areas. 3. Engage with MOF and PORALG for prioritization of CBFM in budget allocation. 4. Develop guidelines at district level to ensure that contributions from CBFM revenues are re-invested in villages to support forest management. 5. Support the formation of standardised landscape level CBFM platforms/Committees. 6. Support CBFM villages to access TaFF funds to support forest management. 7. Adopt realistic resource mobilization mechanisms for supporting CBFM interventions in the country. 8. Explore the possibility of establishing a National CBFM apex body. 9. Explore the possibility of establishing a CBFM special fund. 10. Review and enforce compliance to MoUs between MNRT and PORALG defining roles of DFOs and DFCs. 11. Facilitate the establishment of inter-ministerial platform for CBFM information sharing. 12. Develop and implement harvesting guidelines for CBFM areas. 13. Support updating of forest management plans in all CBFM forests. **SR5***: Good governance, HIV/AIDS Prevention and gender integration in CBFM areas enhanced.* ***Planned activities:*** 1. Promote accountability and transparency in CBFM villages. 2. Sensitize communities in CBFM areas in anti-corruption issues. 3. Support HIV/AIDS prevention programs in CBFM villages. 4. Support integration of people living with HIV/AIDS in CBFM activities. 5. Support women, youths, and people with disabilities to participate CBFM activities. 6. Promote gender balance in all decision-making structures at community level. 7. Support village level trainings on gender and human rights issues. 8. Sensitize political leaders on gender inclusion in forest management.

National Engineered Wood Sector Development Framework 2021-2031.	Planned objectives and interventions relevant to this programme: **Objective 1:** Promoted engineered wood investments for enhancing the forestry sector's economic contribution. **Interventions** a) Develop industrial park clusters for EWP initially in Mufindi, Kilolo and Njombe followed by lake zone and Kilimanjaro. b) Create a conducive fiscal environment for engineered wood investments by removing VAT on standing trees, eliminating double charges and reducing CESS from 5% to 3%. c) Review of Forest Regulations (GN 627) with the aim of reducing or eliminating nuisance fees to enhance engineered wood investment growth. d) Promote public-private partnership arrangements in the engineered wood sector. e) Facilitate availability and accessibility of relevant, appropriate, convenient and affordable financing options for the EWP industry. f) Ensure availability of land for expanding engineered wood investments in areas with no industrial parks; and g) Promote trade development for engineered wood products. **Objective 2:** Enhanced productivity in the engineered wood sector. **Interventions** a) Provide fiscal incentives including zero-rating of VAT to encourage adoption of efficient imported engineered wood technologies. b) Disseminate information on the availability, accessibility and usage of efficient engineered wood technologies; and c) Build and enhance local capacity to develop affordable engineered wood technologies. **Objective 3:** Ensured adequate and sustainable supply of raw materials for engineered wood industry. **Interventions** a) Provide extension services to small tree growers. b) Promote tree growing and regeneration. c) Promote expansion of plantations through public-private partnerships. d) Ensure compliance of the technical orders by woodlots and forest plantations; and e) Promote agro-forestry system among tree growers. **Objective 4:** Enhanced Institutional and human resource capacity to manage the engineered wood sector. **Interventions** a) Enhance the financial capacity of the Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI) and Forest and Wood Industries Training Centre (FWITC). b) Mainstream engineered wood programmes in the curricular of the forestry training institutions. c) Strengthen the capacity of institutional research on availability of quality raw materials, diversity of EWPs and engineered wood technologies. d) Promote inter-ministerial coordination for the growth of investment in the engineered wood; and e) Promote strategic communication among key actors in the engineered wood sector. **Objective 5:** Enhanced engagement of vulnerable groups in the engineered wood sector. **Interventions** a) Encourage and support women, youth and people with disabilities to participate in all aspects of engineered wood sector development and management. b) Pro-actively support initiatives that address social barriers to economic inclusion for women and youth, and c) Create a conducive environment for people living with HIV/AIDS to engage in the engineered wood sector.

Action Plan for the National Engineered Wood sector Development Framework 2021-2031.	Planned objectives, key targets and interventions relevant for this programme: **Objective 1:** Promoted engineered wood investments to enhance the forest sector's economic contribution. **Key Target:** Increase in engineered wood industries from 22 to 252 by June, 2031 **Interventions** a) Develop industrial park clusters for EWP initially in Mufindi, Kilolo and Njombe followed by lake zone and Kilimanjaro. b) Create a conducive fiscal environment for engineered wood investments by removing VAT on standing trees, eliminating double charging and reducing CESS from 5% to 3%. c) Review of Forest Regulations (GN 627) with the aim of reducing or eliminating nuisance fees to enhance engineered wood investment growth. d) Promote public-private partnership arrangements in the engineered wood sector. e) Facilitate availability and accessibility of relevant, appropriate, convenient and affordable financing options for the EWP industry. f) Ensure availability of land for expanding engineered wood investments in areas with no industrial parks; and g) Promote trade development for engineered wood products. **Objective 2:** Enhanced productivity in the engineered wood sector. **Target:** 54% increase in engineered wood firms adopting efficient technologies; and expanded utilization capacity to 80% by June 2031. **Interventions** a) Provide fiscal incentives including zero-rating of VAT to encourage adoption of efficient imported engineered wood technologies. b) Disseminate information on the availability, accessibility and usage of efficient engineered wood technologies; and c) Build and enhance local capacity to develop affordable engineered wood technologies. **Objective 3:** Ensured adequate and sustainable supply of raw materials for the engineered wood industry. **Targets:** Increase in planted forest area for raw material supply from 325,000ha to 540,000ha by June, 2031. **Interventions** a) Provide extension services to small tree growers. b) Promote tree growing and regeneration. c) Promote expansion of plantations through public-private partnerships. d) Ensure compliance of the technical order by woodlots and forest plantations; and e) Promote agro-forestry system among tree growers. **Objective 4:** Enhanced institutional and human resource capacity to manage the engineered wood sector. **Targets** a) Improve the capacity of four (4) forestry training and research institutions by June 2031 and b) Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination, stakeholders' participation and cooperation at national and global levels annually. **Interventions** a) Enhance the financial capacity of the Forest Industries Training Institute (FITI) and Forest and Wood Industries Training Centre (FWITC). b) Mainstream engineered wood programmes in the curricular of the forestry training institutions. c) Strengthen the capacity of institutional research on availability of quality raw materials, diversity of EWPs and engineered wood technologies. d) Promote inter-ministerial coordination for the growth of investment in the engineered wood sector; and e) Promote strategic communication among key actors in the engineered wood sector.

	Objective 5: Enhanced engagement of vulnerable groups in the engineered wood sector. **Targets** a) 40% increased participation of women, youth and people with disabilities in the engineered wood sector; and b) 100% support of people living with HIV/AIDS by June 2031. **Interventions** a) Encourage and support women, youth, and people with disabilities to participate in all aspects of engineered wood sector development and management. b) Create a conducive environment for people living with HIV/AIDS to participate in the engineered wood sector economy; and c) Pro-actively support initiatives that address social barriers to economic inclusion for women and youth.
National Environmental Master plan for Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032).	Selected interventions per the three environmental challenges relevant for this programme include: **a. Land degradation** **Interventions** i. Restoration of highly degraded areas and enhance Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in moderately and low degraded areas • Target: Develop land use plans in at least 50% of the remaining 9,762 villages with no land-use plans to reduce competition and conflict over natural resources by 2032. ii. Strengthen sustainable mining activities to minimize impact on land and restore impacted area. • Target: Develop and implement plans for promotion and use of plantation trees as an alternative supporting poles in mining areas, for at least 50% of the 12,000 primary mining licenses by 2032. iv. Awareness raising and capacity building for environmental stewardship for communities in degraded and other landscapes. • Target: Promote community participation in environmental management through the existing the national campaign on environmental management by 2025. **b. Deforestation and forest degradation** **Interventions** i. Restore deforested areas to ensure maximum ecosystem service provision. • Target: a. Develop and implement conservation programmes and projects in 4 highly deforested regions by 2025. b. Strengthen and implement programmes for tree planting in regions with high deforestation rate by 2025; and c. Develop and implement programmes to access carbon credit market through awareness creation and capacity building by 2024. ii. Build Institutional capacity for conservation and Management of forest resources. • Target: a. Develop programme for strengthening of legislation that control and manage forest resources by 2025. b. Strengthen and implement programmes for forest fire management in forest areas by 2026; and c. Build capacity of MDAs and LGAs to monitor implementation of the tree planting programme of 1.5 million trees per district per year by 2025. iii. Reduce overdependence of biomass energy. • Target:

	b. Develop and implement awareness programme on targeted behavioral change towards use of charcoal and firewood by 2026. d. Cultivation of fast growing tree species suitable for charcoal and commercial firewood production promoted by 2025; and e. Promote use of energy efficient technologies (cooking stoves and charcoal kiln) to at least 50% of the households and charcoal producers in highly deforested areas by 2024. iv. Engagement and participation of private sector and local communities in sustainable forestry management. • Target: a. Develop and implement Programmes for collaboration between Government, private sector and local communities in forest conservation by 2025. b. Capacitate communities to participate in Forest Management through Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) in all highly deforested areas by 2025; and c. Develop and implement awareness raising programmes on investment opportunities in forest resources by 2032. **c. Climate change impacts** **Interventions** ii. Tapping opportunities arising from carbon trade • Target: b. Conduct assessment on potential ecosystems and sectors for attracting carbon credits trade by 2024. c. Develop and implement a program on gender empowerment for carbon credit by 2025. d. Develop and implement awareness raising and capacity building programmes on procedures, accessibility and potential buyers of carbon credits by 2025. e. Develop plans in at least 20% of village forest reserves participating in voluntary carbon markets and REDD+ regimes by 2026; and f. Develop and implement programme/projects on voluntary carbon markets and REDD+ regimes in least 20% of village forest reserves by 2026; viii. Up-scale implementation of participatory forest management programmes and ecosystem restoration service schemes • Target: • a. Develop and implement at least 10 community forest management programmes under carbon market schemes by 2032. b. Promote and voluntary carbon markets and REDD+ schemes in least 20% of village forest reserves by 2032; and c. Restore at least 3 million ha of degraded forest land by 2032.
The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2021)	NDC provides a set of interventions on adaptation and mitigation, which are expected to build country resilience to the impacts of climate change and contribute to the global effort of reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) emission. The NDC describe the adaptation contributions for Tanzania. The Project will support the following forestry sector adaptation measures: enhancing participatory sustainable forest and wildlife management and protection, safeguarding the ecosystem services, including through the promotion of alternative livelihood options to forest dependent communities, and strengthening forestry research and development to promote resilience to climate stress.
National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026).	Selected interventions/strategies in the area of forest and beekeeping, land use, industry, energy and forest and mangroves relevant for this programme include; a) Promote adoption of climate-smart forest management practices. b) Promote alternative livelihood to forest dependent communities. c) Promote use of non-timber forest products. d) Promote nationwide tree planting programs and initiatives. e) Enhancing sustainable beekeeping initiatives and technologies.

	f) Promote alternative and renewable energy sources. g) Promote adoption of energy efficient technologies. h) Enhance climate-related assessments for industrial development. i) Mainstream climate change issues into land use planning and management. j) Enhance compliance of land use plans at all levels. k) Promote sustainable production and use of biomass energy. l) Promote and enhance forest landscape restoration (afforestation and reforestation).
Implementation Strategy for the National Environment Policy (2021) for the period 2022 – 2032.	This provides a national framework for guiding harmonized and coordinated strategies to address the identified challenges in the National Environment Policy (2021) that still affect the environment in the country. It is expected that successfully implementation of these strategies will enable achievements of the objectives of the National Environment Policy (2021) which create enabling environment that will promote efforts to conserve the environment in order to provide the required ecosystems services for the improved livelihood and welfare of the community and country at large. It will further improve the state of environment and contribute to the sustainable development. The selected strategies and interventions under the selected challenges relevant for this programme are listed below: **a) Land Degradation** **Strategies** i) Develop and strengthen implementation mechanisms that ensure integration of environmental issues in land use planning and management. ii) Strengthen plans and programmes for empowering communities in land utilization and management. **Targets** i) Environmental issues mainstreamed by actors in their land use planning and management by June 2032. ii) Plans and Programmes for empowering communities in land utilization and management strengthened by June 2032. **b) Deterioration of Water Sources** **Strategies** i) Enhance enforcement of legislation related to environmental management of water sources. ii) Develop programmes to promote public participation and awareness in the environment management of water sources. **Targets** i) Enforcement of legislation related to environmental management of water sources enhanced by June 2022. ii) Programmes to promote Public participation and awareness in the environmental management of water sources developed by June 2032. **c) Loss of Wildlife Habitats and Biodiversity** **Strategies** i) Develop programmes to strengthen integrated approaches for conservation of wildlife habitats and sustainable use of biodiversity. ii) Strengthen national capacity for conservation of wildlife habitats and biodiversity. **Targets** i) Programmes to strengthen Integrated approaches for conservation of wildlife habitats and sustainable use of biodiversity developed by 2026. ii) National capacity for conservation of wildlife habitats, biodiversity strengthened by 2032. **d) Deforestation** **Strategies** i) Develop programmes for up-scaling the use of alternative sources of energy which are readily accessible and affordable to public. ii) Strengthen integrated practices in addressing deforestation.

	Targets i) Programmes for up-scaling use of alternative sources of energy readily accessible and affordable to public developed and implemented by 2032. ii) Integrated practices in addressing deforestation strengthened by 2032. **e) Climate Change** **Strategies** i) Develop and implement programmes to enhance national capacity on climate change adaptation and mitigation. ii) Develop and implement programmes for raising public awareness on climate change issues. **Targets** i) Programmes to enhance national capacity on climate change developed and implemented by June 2032. ii) Programmes for raising public awareness on climate change developed and implemented by 2032.
National Beekeeping Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031).	This is an instrument for implementing the National Beekeeping Policy of 1998 in order to contribute to the socio-economic development and environmental conservation through sustainable management and utilization of bee resources across the six policy areas namely: establishment and sustainable management of bee reserves; apiary management; beekeeping-based industries and products; beekeeping in cross sectoral areas; beekeeping for ecosystem conservation and management; and institutions and human resources. Key targets relevant to this programme across the six policy areas are: a) Gazzetted bee reserves under government, village councils and private sector ownership increased from 11,235.96 ha to 114,000 ha by June, 2031. b) 452,000 beekeepers using bark hives adopted Tanzania top-bar hive (TTBH) by June, 2031. c) Seven beekeeping zones established by June, 2031. d) Apiaries in bee reserves (under government, NGOs and private sector ownership) increased from 1,533 to 4,500 by June, 2031. e) Develop and disseminate Guidelines for establishment and management of bee reserves and beekeeping zones by June, 2023. f) 500 ha of area with unique vegetation (e.g. Itigi thickets) for honey production identified and protected by June, 2031. g) Management plans for 181 apiaries developed and operational by June, 2031. h) One hundred fifty (150) beekeepers' groups trained on best beekeeping practices annually by June, 2031. i) Honey production increased from 30,400 tons (22% of potential) to 69,000 tons (50%) by June, 2031. j) Beeswax production increased from 1,843 tons (20% of potential) to 4,600 tons (50%) by June, 2031. k) Beekeeping equipment industries using efficient technology increased from 33 to 48 by June, 2031. l) Bee products harvested increased from 2 to 6 by June, 2031. m) Farmers using bee pollination services in agricultural production increased from 168 to 500 June, 2031. n) Six known bee products promoted and marketed by June, 2031. o) Bee products exports increases from 5% to 10% of production by June, 2031. p) Apiaries in agricultural lands increased from 670 to 1000 by June, 2031. q) Employment in beekeeping sector increased from two million (2 mill.) to two million five hundred thousand (2.5 mill) persons across the value chain by June, 2031. r) At least 150 famers and beekeepers adopted IPM practices by June, 2031. s) A system for annual chemical and pesticides analysis of bee products put in place by June, 2031. t) Beekeeping extension and training manual established and operationalised by June, 2022. u) Groups, cooperatives, associations and traders accessing extension services increased from 1,280 to 4,000 by June, 2031. v) Women and youths-beekeeping groups increased from 581 to 1,200 by June, 2031.

	w) Women and youths-beekeeping groups receiving training on appropriate beekeeping technologies scaled up from 280 to 600 by June, 2031. x) Twenty (20) awareness programmes on good governance for beekeeping stakeholders completed by June, 2031. y) Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures developed for beekeeping activities by June, 2025. z) At least 50% of beekeeping extension officers trained on climate change June, 2031. aa) Incidences of bee products adulteration decreased to 100% by June, 2031.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020	The overarching goal of the strategy is to significantly improve the integrity of Tanzania's ecosystems, thereby sustainably contributing to human wellbeing and socio-economic development of the country. The strategy provides a strategic planning framework for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as advocating for equitable sharing of the benefits accrued from utilization of biological resources among all social groups. It seeks to address national biodiversity targets based on the national priorities that contribute to the global targets. It also addresses among other things, a number of emerging issues such as climate change and variability, invasive species, and the continuous anthropogenic impacts to the environment. The strategy aimed to achieve **five Strategic Goals** which are all relevant to the proposed programme: i) Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. ii) Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. iii) To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. iv) Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem Services, and v) Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.
SECTOR POLICIES	
National Environmental Policy (2021)	Selected policy statements relevant to the addressing environmental challenges relevant for this programme namely; Land Degradation, Deterioration of Water Sources, Loss of Wildlife Habitats and Biodiversity, Deforestation and Climate Change include; a) Promote integration of environmental issues in the land use planning and management across sectors; b) Promote security in land tenure systems; c) Enhance involvement and empowerment of communities and other stakeholders in land utilization and management; d) Promote conservation of water sources; e) Promote public participation and awareness in the management of water sources; f) Promote ecosystem-based approaches to conservation of wildlife habitats and biological diversity; g) Promote development of alternative sources of energy which are readily accessible and affordable to public; h) Promote integrated practices in addressing deforestation; i) Encourage private sector to invest in forest management; j) Enhance collaboration with Private Sector in forest management. k) Promote public awareness on Climate Change impacts; l) Promote collaboration with Private Sector on Climate Change initiatives and m) Promote development and transfer of green affordable technologies.
National Beekeeping Policy 1998	The overall goal of the policy is to enhance the contribution of the beekeeping sector to the sustainable development of Tanzania and the conservation and management of her natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The policy identifies six policy statements/areas namely: Establishment and sustainable management of bee reserves; Apiary management; Beekeeping - based industries and products; Beekeeping in cross-sectoral areas; Beekeeping for ecosystem conservation and management; and Institutions and human resources. Selected policy statements relevant to the objective of this programme include:

	i) To enable participation of all stakeholders in conserving and managing honeybees, individual beekeepers and organized communities will be encouraged under government guidelines to establish, manage and own Bee Reserves for carrying out sustainable beekeeping activities (Policy Statement 2). ii) To ensure sustainable supply of high-quality bee products and pollination services, establishment and management of private apiaries will be encouraged (Policy Statement 5). iii) To enable effective participation of women and the youth in carrying out beekeeping activities, extension packages whose aims and objectives are to make beekeeping a simple and attractive economic venture will be designed and rendered to the women and the youth (Policy Statement 7). iv) Crop producers will be encouraged to use bees as pollinators in order to improve crop yields (Policy Statement 13). v) The private sector and community in general will be encouraged to promote eco-tourism based on site seeing of bee reserves, apiaries, bee products and foraging bees. Legal framework for coordination with Tourism sector will be established (Policy Statement 15). vi) Apiary establishment and management in agricultural land will be encouraged for both stinging and stingless honeybees in order to improve the production of both bee products and pollination services which improve agricultural crop production (Policy Statement 17). vii) To ensure safety of bees from pesticide poisoning, joint Integrated Pest Management (IPM) agreements between pesticide applicators and beekeepers will be established. Formal cross-sectoral coordination mechanism between Beekeeping authorities and other institutions which are concerned with pesticide application will be established in order to improve coordination of activities (Policy Statement 21). viii) To ensure adequate professional, technical and specialist staff in the sector, the beekeeping training will be strengthened. Specialist training will be promoted (Policy Statement 35). ix) To ensure increased awareness and skills amongst the people on sustainable management of beekeeping resources, the capability of the beekeeping extension services will be strengthened (Policy Statement 37).
National Agriculture Policy 2013	The policy aimed at addressing several challenges that continue to hinder the development of the agricultural sector including environmental degradation. The policy noted that the maintenance of the natural resource base is critical for sustainable agricultural development. However, that has not been the case. The environment has been continuously degraded through poor cultivation practices, bush fires, overexploitation of forests, invasion by exotic organisms and climate change. This has affected agro-biodiversity leading to declined land productivity. Among other strategies, the policy aims to promote Agricultural practices that sustain the environment. Selected policy statements relevant to the objective of this programme include: a) Public awareness on sustainable environmental conservation and environmentally friendly crop husbandry practices (sustainable agriculture) shall be promoted. b) The Government shall enforce environmental laws and regulations that minimize environmental degradation as of result of agricultural activities. c) Activities that enhance the carbon storage capacity such as conservation agriculture and agro-forestry shall be up-scaled, and d) Efficient use of renewable natural resources shall be strengthened.
National Energy Policy 2015	The policy noted that energy Sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development of any country. Despite the fact that Tanzania has abundant energy resources which include natural gas, coal, uranium, hydro, biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, tidal and waves, the national energy balance indicates dominance of biomass use in the form of charcoal and firewood, and its contribution to the total national energy consumption is about 85 percent. Petroleum products contribute about 9.3 percent of the total energy consumed while electricity accounts for 4.5 percent and 1.2 percent from coal and renewable energies. Charcoal consumption mainly in urban areas has nearly doubled over the past ten years due to urbanisation, high prices or scarcity of other alternatives particularly kerosene, electricity and

	LPG. It is projected that demand for charcoal, without supply and demand side interventions will double by 2030, from approximately 2.3 million tons of charcoal in 2012. The Government has been promoting substitution of charcoal and firewood by providing tax relief to stimulate the use of LPG in the country. The trend shows that the LPG market is growing rapidly especially in urban centres. However, there is more to be done. Selected policy statements relevant to the objective of this programme include: The Government shall; (i) Promote renewable energy sources and sustainable use of biomass for power generation. (ii) Facilitate efficient biomass conversion and end-use technologies. (iii) Enhance fuel switch from wood fuel to modern energy. (iv) Facilitate adoption of appropriate cooking appliances to promote alternatives to wood fuel, and (v) Facilitate formation of women groups to participate in provision of goods and services required in the Energy Sector.
National water Policy 2002	Water is a basic natural resource for sustenance of life and for socio-economic development. Many social and economic activities rely heavily on availability of adequate supply of fresh water. Water is one of the most important agents to enable Tanzania achieve its Development Vision objectives (both social and economic), such as eradicating poverty, attaining water and food security, sustaining biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems. Therefore water is a public good of very high value in all its competing uses, and requires that careful conservation and sustainable utilization is ensured. The objective of the policy is therefore to develop a comprehensive framework for promoting the optimal, sustainable and equitable development and use of water resources for the benefit of all Tanzanians, based on a clear set of guiding principles. The policy seeks to address cross-sectoral interests in water, watershed management and integrated and participatory approaches for water resources planning, development and management. The policy noted that Water is vulnerable due to increasing environmental degradation, which causes unsustainable availability of the resource and hence failure to meet demands. Various land use activities such as hill slope cultivation and deforestation are responsible for soil erosion which contributes to generating sediments that are eventually deposited in reservoirs, thereby reducing their storage capacities and hence useful life. High turbidity levels pollute water and causes costly treatment of water for domestic water supply. In order to protect ecological systems and biodiversity which, together, are important part of sustainable water resources system the policy put forth the following policy statements relevant for this programme: (i) To have in place water management system which protects the environment, ecological system and biodiversity. In order to contain the erosion problem, public awareness campaigns will be carried out on good land use practices. (ii) To improve the management and conservation of ecosystems and wetlands. (iii) To have water resources with an acceptable quality. Creation of public awareness in the importance of protecting water resources from pollution including that resulting from inappropriate use of agrochemicals will be undertaken.
Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy 2002	The overall objective of the **Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy (2002)** is to foster job creation and income generation through promoting the creation of new MSMEs and improving the performance and competitiveness of the existing ones to increase their participation and contribution to the Tanzanian economy. The Policy was designed to revitalise the sector to enable it to contribute to the objective of the National Development Vision 2025. The policy aims at revolutionising the MSME sector to make it a vibrant and sustainable agent of stimulation of growth of the economy. The policy encourages women and other disadvantaged groups' participation in MSME activities through facilitating MSME service providers to design

	special programmes for women and disadvantaged groups and through identify in factors inhibiting women and other disadvantaged groups from going into business.
National Livestock Policy 2006	The policy noted that increased livestock populations and human activities related to livestock production in some areas of the country have resulted in over exploitation of natural resources. This has led to over grazing, soil erosion, deforestation, destruction of water sources and environmental pollution. Constraints to environmental conservation in livestock production include low awareness among stakeholders, low priority accorded to allocation of land for livestock use, inadequate expertise and inter-sectoral coordination. One among many specific objectives of the policy is to promote integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resources related to livestock production in order to achieve environmental sustainability. Policy statements relevant for this programme include: (i) The Government will strengthen technical support services on environmental issues. (ii) Efforts will be undertaken to promote proper land use planning for livestock production, and (iii) Efforts will be undertaken to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination on environmental.
Wildlife Policy of Tanzania of 2007	It encourages sustainable management of natural resources for improvement of community livelihood, biodiversity conservation and sustainable environmental conservation.
National Youth Development Policy 2007	The vision of the **National Youth Development Policy of 2007** is to have empowered, well-motivated and responsible youth capable of participating effectively in social, political and economic development of the society. The mission to create an enabling environment for youth empowerment and enhancement of employment opportunities and security. Among others, the focus of the policy in youth development includes economic empowerment, environment, employment promotion, youth participation, HIV and AIDS and gender, arts and culture, sports, adolescent reproductive health and family life issues. Youth development is a crosscutting issue requiring multi-sectoral approach for effective implementation. As the review of other policies suggest, the National Youth Development Policy has been successful in mainstreaming of the youth development issues in the policies of the Ministries.
LEGAL FRAMEWORK	
Forest Act No. 14 (2002)	It provides a clear legal basis for communities, groups or individuals across mainland Tanzania to own manage or co-manage forests under a wide range of conditions. The law recognizes two different types of Participatory Forest Management, namely Community-Based Forest Management and Joint Forest Management. It also provides guidelines for formulating and implementation Forest Management plans.
Beekeeping Act, 2004	It provides a clear legal basis for communities, groups or individuals across mainland Tanzania to own, manage or co-manage bee reserves under a wide range of conditions.
Land Use Planning Act, No. 6 of 2007	This Act establishes the National Land-Use Planning Commission and its powers and functions. Among other functions, the commission is responsible for overseeing the effective protection and enhancement of land quality and encouraging better land-use plans. Together with the Land Act, this Act sets out the main principles of land use aimed at putting into effect the basic principles of the National Land Policy. The Act recognizes every Village Council in Tanzania as the land-use planning authority for its respective village land. The village councils are obliged to establish village-use plans in accordance with the Village Land Act of 1999 and the Guidelines for Participatory Village Land-Use Planning. Section 22(3)(e) of the Act requires every Village Council to preserve village land resources including forests.
Local Government Finance Act (1982)	It empowers District Councils (DC) to collect revenues by imposing taxes, levies and trade licenses; it lists the revenues, funds and resources of a district council, including fees for forest produce and licences accruing to the DC under section 10 of the Forests Act. Service charges on land rents and trade license remain as valid resources of income to the DCs. The LGFA enables the Councils to receive funds from the Central Government as subvention through the Prime

	Minister's Office, Ministry of Regional Administration (PMO RALG) and Local Government Authority (LAG).
The Local Government (District Authorities) Act, 1982	Under section 118(2) (n) it empowers the local government subject to the provisions of this Act or any other written law, to establish, preserve, maintain, improve and regulate the use of forests and forest produce. Section 142 of the same Act, empowers the Village Council to plan and co-ordinate the activities of and render assistance and advice to the residents of the village engaged in agricultural, horticultural, forestry or other activity or industry of any kind.
The Land Act No. 4 of 1999 and The Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999	They provide regulations for owning and managing land in Tanzania mainland. They also provide the legal framework for the three categories of public land, namely; *General Land*, *Reserved Land* and *Village Land*. Village land constitutes all the land within the village boundaries. The authority to demarcate and register village land lies with the Commissioner for lands who issues certificate of village land.
Environmental Management Act (2004)	This is the framework law on environmental matters in Tanzania. It regulates all matters pertaining to environment management in the country. It cuts across all other natural resources related sectors including forestry. It provides the general legal framework, rights, responsibilities and procedures for environmental management in Tanzania while specific matters on each kind of natural resources are being managed in accordance with their specific laws
Grazing-lands and Animal Feed Resources Act, 2010	An Act to provide for the management and control of grazing-lands, animal feed resources and trade; provides for safeguarding and development of grazing; provides for management of communal strategic grazing land; provides for grazing-land development and management; and to provide for other related matters. According to section 16(1), the grazing-lands shall be demarcated or delineated in accordance with the provisions of the Village Land Act and the Land Use Planning Act.
The Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act 2017	This Act provides for a legal framework to vest permanent sovereignty over all-natural wealth and resources to the people of the United Republic of Tanzania. Therefore, the government through the President will remains to be an overseer or custodian but the ownership and control belongs to the people. In its mandate, the government will have the power to make appropriate decisions on the resources for and on behalf of the people. The law also makes it clear that such ownership of the resources is inalienable in any manner.

ANNEX 3. RISK MATRIX

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
Contextual Risks					
Widespread corruption in all levels of society which can be reflected in the Project implementation in form of reduced transparency and unhealthy competition. It may also result in social inequality and widened gap between the rich and poor. (However, it is noted that the perception of corruption is lessening).	Medium	In 2015, the ranking in the Corruption Perceptions Index was 117/ 168 countries and 87/180 in 2021: source https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021/index/tza.	High	Forest Governance and Timber Trade Flows within, to and from Eastern and Southern African Countries Tanzania Study, 2014.	Anticorruption policy is applied in Project's operations by the MFA Finland, MNRT and the Project. Potential leakages along the value chain are assessed and interventions regarding corrupt practices are applied, if needed, by the Project and MNRT. Regular audits are made by the GoT and MFA Finland. At village and district level regular audits take place and the anti-corruption agency (TAKUKURU) has presence. Risk monitoring and response are an integral part Project management Governance and corruption issues will be regularly considered in the political dialogue within the GoT, and between the Embassy of Finland and the GoT.
Global and local pandemics such as COVID-19.	Low	Experiences gained during COVID-19.	Critical	Impacts recorded in Annual Reports of FORVAC	When pandemics occur, the Project will continue to follow national and international guidelines to ensure safe operations for all stakeholders considering youth, elder and other risk groups.
Major slowdown in economic growth, undermining the private sector interest, in turn diluting aspirations to reduce poverty and inequality.	Medium	ERET report	High	ERET report	The Project aim to be market oriented and to support creation of new value chains in timber, furniture, and wood energy. Markets are to be improved through customer research, innovation, and attention to market systems.
Unsustainable agricultural practices (especially shifting	High		High	NAFORMA results clearly indicate that	The Project will support the preparation, implementation and monitoring of landscape and village land use plans and

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
cultivation) are a main driver of deforestation and pose a serious risk for CBFM, also leads to capturing more agriculture land for food security, which will cause high deforestation and forest degradation due to rapid population growth (2.8%)				particularly natural Miombo woodlands are rapidly degrading in terms of wood stock per ha. ERET and SEA findings confirm the risk of agriculture as a driver for deforestation.	support enforcement of forest policies and forest control systems to reduce unsustainable use of forests. The Project will promote improved information sharing between MNRT, the district authority and the land use planning commission. Most importantly, the Project will support CBFM systems that provide tangible benefits to the communities and improve their business and marketing skills to ensure that sustainable revenue will be generated. This will be the main motivational factor to manage the forests sustainably and control conversion of forest land to agriculture. There is also a need to support a shift to sustainable agricultural systems and SLAM. However, this is largely beyond the scope the Project.
Child labour	Low		Low	Despite concentrated efforts by LGAs, the overall baseline studies found that child labour persists in the forest sector.	Collaborate with district governments in their efforts to discourage child labour and raise the living standards of poorest families. Deny Project support to MSMEs using child labour
The effective protection and management of VLFRs might result in increased pressure and unsustainable practices in general village lands.	Medium		High	ERET and SEA 2022 findings	PiVPs and also many common villagers are dependent on the use of general village lands for wood and non-wood products, but they are not well managed. In addition to VLFRs and VLUPs, improved management of these other village lands must be encouraged in discussions with VCs.
Gender inequality which leads to women owning less assets particularly land and benefitting less from forestry.	High	ERET reports	Critical	The decision-making power and land ownership by women compared to men is still limited in the Project area. Traditionally women do not inherit land.	Conduct gender analysis of private forestry and train the staff and service providers. Increase women's and men's awareness of land rights and rights to the financial profits of household production. Mainstream gender balance and participation in access to resources and decision making. Provide information about joint land ownership.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
				Land ownership could, however, be registered for the couple or for all the family members.	
Changes in regulatory environment	High	PFP2 progress reports, work plans and budgets	High	In June 2022, PFP still had two containers stuck in Dar port where they had been incurring demurrage charges since March 2021 while VAT was negotiated. PFP began facing implementation delays because the ordered equipment was not available. The mobile training units that were ordered to support capacity building in the villages have been in Dar port since March 2021.	Hold back the procurement of VAT-incurring items as a mitigation measure. Limit staff time allocated to clearance and VAT exemption procedures so that an adequate time could be spent on financial management.
Programmatic Risks					
Climate change affects crop and livestock production, which may affect biodiversity, and change demand on forest resources.	Medium	Follow up of REDD+ pilots and longer-term research carried out by research institutions; e.g. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). Annual and Semi-Annual	Medium	Follow up of REDD+ pilots and longer-term research carried out by research institutions; e.g. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). Annual and Semi-	A focus on clustering of villages with good forest resources and larger areas with villages with more limited forest resources, with sufficient forest product value chain development, with adequate diversity/variety, will help to mitigate short term shocks at community level. The maintenance of forest cover is both good adaptation and accepted mitigation (less expensive sinks) policy.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
		Reports of FORVAC		Annual Reports of FORVAC	
Forest fires	High	ERET reports	Critical	Communities that manage Village Land Forest Reserves, Small holders and major plantation forestry companies all consider fire to be a major risk they face	The Project will continue the initiatives from PFP2 of investing heavily in Integrated Fire Management (IFM) in both the Southern Highlands as well as in the Miombo woodlands of south-eastern Tanzania.
Conflict over forest access between VNRCs and persons who are not aware of forest plans or not included, such as pastoralists, squatters, etc.	Medium	Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC	Medium	Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC ERET reports	FPIC processes have been observed. Where there have been later problems, efforts have been made to consult with 'outsiders' and resolve conflicts by involving them in sustainable forest management. Capacity building of District Authorities on conflict management on land and related natural resources uses.
Uneven participation and information sharing leads to increased gender and social inequity due to lack of willingness to take gender equality and social inclusion into account.	Low	PFP Study on HRBA Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC.	Medium	Socio-economic assessment for NFBKP II project for 8 villages and experiences from the NFBKP II project. PFP Human rights assessments (2021 and 2022) Socio-economic study of FORVAC (2022)	Changing the traditions and cultural norms requires engagement and education of religious and traditional leaders, men and entire community. The Project includes targeted measures for women and vulnerable groups, as well as mainstreaming. Representative participation will be incorporated in all studies and capacity development. When organizing events and trainings, the Project will actively look for women speakers & role models to give positive examples of women leadership. When choosing visuals and communicating, the Project will ensure that both men and women represented. The Project will apply quotas (in line with Government requirements) and representative participation in all activities. By providing women and vulnerable groups the opportunity to develop and demonstrate their capacities,

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
					social norms are changing. Targeted support to women and vulnerable groups to develop forest-based enterprises or gain employment. Targeted awareness-raising activities with youth on sustainable forestry and environmental issues. Exchange visits to areas with successful interventions in CBFM and VCs, in order to promote awareness raising. It is recognized that social norms may limit the active participation of all community members. It is very problematic to lead significant cultural/social norm changes from a small project team, yet a vast, widely spread number of beneficiaries. The Project may support proposed GALS methodology at household level to empower women and PiVPs, and build on gender equality and social inclusion (see discussion in short term consultancies list in the project document).
Inequitable benefit sharing, with Persons in Vulnerable Positions excluded from forest activities	Medium	ERET reports	Medium	Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC from 2021 onwards	Social Funds are used to benefit vulnerable groups as well as village community in general. It is the duty of the VCs, TGAs and VNRCs to ensure that they consult beneficiaries on use of the funds, share information on decisions and manage funds transparently. The Project will work with VC, VNRCs and TGAs to strengthen communication of decision-making opportunities.
Occupational health and safety risks, or infringement of labour rights of forest or enterprise workers	Low	ERET reports	Medium	Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC (including service providers)	Training given to VNRCs in safe forest work & safety gear provided. Part of workers are VNRC members.
Limited number of private sector actors who could provide investments, know-how and increase	High	ERET reports	High	Stronger Private Sector Involvement has been highlighted in preparation of the	Policy dialogue is required and work on risks such as financial feasibility, royalty rates and institutional aspects that constitute major bottlenecks. Limited number of investors in the Project area, but the

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
transparency and efficiency in the value chain from forests to markets.				Project Document for FORVAC. Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC.	increased availability of legal timber is assumed to increase the investments. Project will continue FORVAC efforts to support private sector actors to come to the village areas to improve NTFP and timber value chains in a sustainable manner.
Financial feasibility of selling timber and charcoal from VLFRs is not materialized as planned, because it is cheaper for traders to buy timber and charcoal from general lands or TFS due to the current measurement systems and pricing discrepancy. A norm of using governmental royalty rates in wood sales is further making VLFR wood much more expensive which limits its demand in the markets.	High	The completion report of the NFBKP II project highlights all key issues related to wood sales. Measurement issues are in a detailed manner explained in the working paper published by the NFBKP II project (2016). Annual National CBFM Forum reports and policy initiatives. Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC. ERET reports.	High	The completion report of the NFBKP II project highlights all key issues related to wood sales. Working paper published by the NFBKP II project (2016). Annual National CBFM Forum reports and policy initiatives. Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC. ERET reports.	Facilitate policy dialogue with main stakeholders. Measurement systems to be harmonized and enough capacity building to be provided to practitioners in the field. Government Notice 417 is problematic with negative impacts on timber sales. Government has revised the GN 417 (contents of the new GN not yet public). Dialogue on tax exemption for royalties of VLFR products and ways to make implementation of GN417 more efficient, or to reformulate the GN to make it less of a risk to long term sustainability. Responsibility for implementation lies with the MNRT.
Royalty rates are administratively set and distort market price level; Revenue collection and distribution is asymmetric; royalties and taxes do not reflect market prices, but administratively set royalties are very high and hamper the sawmills'	High	Assessing options to improve value chain for locally controlled forest enterprises in Tanzania by WWF (2016) and "Feasibility study for a management model of PFM by the BTC in partnership by MFA and KVTC.	High	Assessing options to improve value chain for locally controlled forest enterprises in Tanzania by WWF (2016) and "Feasibility study for a management model of PFM by the BTC in partnership by MFA	Government Notice 417 is problematic and negatively impacts on timber sales. Government has reviewed GN 417. Undertake royalty assessment for main species and products based on residual value calculations and checking against the prices paid in markets. The Project may continue support to portable sawmills. Market and price interference by Districts may impact on the profitability of sawmills, but to date, they have been profitable.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
profitability. This encourages traders to buy timber from general lands in which case measured volumes are much lower and illegal timber is available. Remote VLFRs are unattractive for forest product buyers due to fixed prices not taking distances into account.		Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC.		and KVTC. Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of FORVAC.	
Overlapping mandates between TFS, DFO and villages on village land forest reserve jurisdictions. For example, it is reported that TFS has also been collecting forest royalties or issuing licenses to harvest trees from village land forest reserves (this is against the Forest Act of 2002).	Low	Analysis by stakeholders (e.g. TFCG and MJUMITA). ERET reports	Medium	Analysis by stakeholders (e.g. TFCG and MJUMITA). ERET reports	Clear definition of roles of FBD and TFS and PO-RALG related to VLFR based on national forest policies and legislation defined and incorporated. Timber Legality Framework has been reviewed and submitted, field assessment underway.
Illegal logging brings low-cost timber and charcoal to the market which decrease the market potential of VLFR timber and charcoal. TFS is allowed to harvest from the general lands without sustainable forest	High	ERET reports	High	Results of the TRAFFIC commissioned by WWF) comprehensive study on illegal logging	Coordination/harmonization procedures/ measurements et al among the relevant agencies, i.e. TRA/TFS/police; data management system; following of enforcement procedures, such as marking before timber is transported and not after; language standardization for import/export permits; addressing the many disincentives. Support for stakeholder discussions for development of timber tacking systems.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
management and harvesting plans and with less supervision and control during harvesting, which attracts buyers.					TFS, villagers and district authorities need to collaborate in law enforcement. Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework has been formulated and published, and field assessment is under way.
Reduced demand for sawn timber and/or a reduction in prices.	Medium	Stakeholders reported reduced demand for sawn timber and reduction in prices due to the slowdown of construction business ERET report	Medium	Stakeholders reported reduced demand for sawn timber and reduction in prices due to the slowdown of construction business.	Improve quality and range of sawn timber products.
The local market for timber is not yet very sensitive to quality and in addition, the many rural raw veneer producing factories provide an easy market for low quality (immature) trees, which might disincentivise tree growers to adopt BOP. In addition, for most MSMEs it is difficult to compete with the dominantly foreign-based veneer factories and at the same time they cannot produce for the high end market.	High	ERET report, consultations appraisal	High	ERET report, consultations appraisal	The Project will continue raise awareness of tree growers on the economic rationale for producing high quality timber. The Project will put major efforts on training and supporting MSMEs to improve their technologies and broaden their production base and take advantage of the EWP market. It is equally important that the Project works on the demand side to ensure that the improved products can reach the markets.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
The EU's new Deforestation Regulation requires companies trading in wood and other commodities, as well as products derived from these commodities, to conduct extensive diligence on the value chain to ensure the goods do not result from recent (post 31 December 2020) deforestation, forest degradation or breaches of local environmental and social laws.	Low	The export of hard wood from CBFM Miombo forests to Europe is not expected to play a major role and besides, CBFM is based on the principle of sustainable management. For plantation derived timber and other wood products such as EWP the export options are still low but could increase (although currently the main markets are outside Europe). Appraisal team discussions with wood processing MSMEs and government.	Medium	In case of export to the EU, the number of affected beneficiaries is expected to be relatively low. The company will need to upload a due diligence statement to their competent national authority, through a dedicated information system and collecting detailed data that demonstrate the products comply with the EUDR. The impact is still medium as other markets exist that are less regulated.	The Project could facilitate the information process with Tanzanian authorities as well as the other stakeholders and Project beneficiaries. Apart from risks, the EUDR also provides an opportunity to access funds for adapting to the EUDR requirements.
Limited capacity of various actors (MNRT/FBD/ PO-RALG), districts, TFS and private sector and NGOs resulting in unavailability of support services to growers.	High	FORVAC and PFP reports	High	Poor performance of the sector due to massive underinvestment in extension services and incentives (for tree growers, MSMEs, and Government staff), and infrastructure.	The Project will integrate with local government authorities with significant value chain activity to strengthen extension provision and infrastructure. Strengthen the capacity development of people, enterprises and TGAs that are required to provide support services to the forestry sector. Provide internship opportunities and encourage development of support services through incubation of businesses.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
Woodlot owners' security of tenure and the dominance of available land by well-resourced individuals and companies ("land grabbing") and increase in land conflict issues.	High	ERET report	High	Land conflicts have been reported in most stakeholder interviews and workshops and they mostly affect women and children. Land is getting scarce and investment by urban developers is growing.	Link the VLUP process to the CCRO and support growers in efforts to strengthen land tenure. Raise awareness among all partners and assist local communities in negotiating land deals with investors. Make sure that all VLUPs include enough land for food production.
Reduced biodiversity and negative impact on water resources because of indiscriminate tree planting (wall-to-wall).	Medium	PFP2 Annual progress reports ERET report	High	The disappearance of natural vegetation in the Southern Highlands is obvious in the landscape, mostly because of agriculture. The estimated forest plantation area covers only 207,000 ha (PFP 2017), mostly as small patchy woodlots. Planting of trees and food crops down to the water in valleys is common.	The Project will continue to increase the awareness and understanding of land use planners and villagers about the importance of environmental issues, particularly biodiversity and the potential negative impact of timber plantations on water resources. Issues will be addressed in future Land use Plans (especially at the landscape level plans) and monitoring their implementation.
Shortage and unsustainability of services from grass root level organizations such as TGAs and MSME associations.	Medium	ERET reports	Medium	The Project has been and is likely to continue to provide a large proportion of the support required by TGAs and MSMEs association and	Strengthen institutional capacity and formalize sources of revenue to ensure that TGAs, MSMEs associations and the TTGAU have the capacity to meet their objectives.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
				extension service providers, including guidance, funding, and logistical support. There is a risk that other organisations will not be able to substitute the support role of the Project. Currently, there are no organisations that have both the desire and the resources to take over the role that the Project is playing.	
Unsustainability of the demonstration and training facilities, arrangements, and courses. (FWITC, VET forestry and wood processing courses).	Critical	ERET reports; Supervisory Board minutes of PFP and PFP2	Critical	PFP has invested considerably in FWITC, and VET training. The centre is registered with the Business Registrations and Licencing Agency, and the courses are approved by VETA.	Secure FWITC by MNRT before the Project begins implementation. Establish mobile training units to deliver training to smallholders and MSMEs where they live and work.
Negative environmental impact from mobile sawmilling operations.	High	ERET reports	Medium	The recovery rate of dingdong sawmills is only 25–35% and result in a lot of waste. The heaps of waste are either burnt or remain in the sawmilling site. This creates	Support existing and promote the development of new and innovative ways of using waste products. Support the shift to more efficient sawmilling technologies. Ding dongs cannot be replaced in the short term. The Project will support the improvement of the ding dong technology to make it more efficient.

Risk factor	Likeli-hood of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of likelihood	Impact of risk	Background/ justification to the assessment of impact	Risk response
				environmental problems and increased short-term carbon emissions.	
Institutional Risks					
Lack of political will and consensus to harmonize legal and policy framework	High	Stakeholder consultations Studies carried out by NGOs	High	Studies carried out by NGOs Annual Reports of FORVAC	Studies and background analyses for evidence-based decision making. Support to development of Tanzanian Timber Legality Framework (with TRAFFIC). Support more meetings between Government representatives and NGOs, private sector and community representatives to improve communication regarding CBFM, related VCs and GN417. The Government is now modifying GN417 based on feedback received from many stakeholders. Consequently, there will be need to monitor impact of a revised GN.
GoT's DSA rates have been increased 100% with immediate effects.	High	ERET reports FORVAC and PFP2 reports	Critical	ERET reports FORVAC and PFPs reports	Develop plans and budgets that rationalize the deployment of government staff to field activities.
Violation of workers' labour rights in forest industry.	High	ERET reports	High	Most workers do not have decent jobs. They lack training, personal protective equipment, social security, job security and are poorly paid.	This risk is inherent in the industry and is not a consequence of the Project. Encourage enforcement of regulations. Subsidize training of vulnerable workers in MSMEs. Raise MSME and worker rights about labour rights. Support organizations such as workers unions to organize themselves and lobby for their rights. Encourage OSHA to be more active in the forestry sector.

ANNEX 4: HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH CHECK LIST

Basic info	
Title	Forestry, Land Use and Value Chains -Project (FORLAND
Country/ region	Tanzania
Sector/theme	Forestry
Partners	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Budget	20 million Euro
Starting date and duration	Mid-2024

Human Rights Based Approach and Gender Mainstreaming			
Assessment of whether a Human Rights (HR) Based Approach and Gender mainstreaming has been applied in the programme:			
Human Rights Assessment and Standards			
Issues:	**yes**	**no**	**Explain:**
Have human rights and gender equality been part of the situational analysis for the intervention?	x		Human rights and gender equality have been analysed.
Which human rights are relevant for the intervention?			Economic and Social rights, rights to employment, gender equity, rights of vulnerable people, right to participate, Child's rights (Child labour).
Which are the main concerns relevant for the intervention brought forth in this analysis?			Main relevant concerns included access to land by all community members, participation, and transparency in TGA and VLFR management and decision-making, equal access to employment in forest and NTFP value chains.
Are the risks related human rights and gender equality mitigated?			Measures to mitigate risks related to human rights and equality have been incorporated in the PD.
Stakeholder analysis			
Have the duty bearers, right holders and other responsible actors and their roles been identified?	x		Stakeholder analysis has been done.
Are there marginalized groups which should be taken into account?			Based on Government of Tanzania policies, socio-economic and other studies of preceding projects, in the project area, there are marginalized groups such as women-headed households, migrant people and PiVPs that are taken into account in the Project.
Have the basic needs and strategic interests of women and men taken into account?			
Assessment of whether Human Rights Principles and Gender Sensitivity have been applied in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the programme			
Issues:	**yes**	**no**	**Explain:**
<u>Equality & Non-discrimination</u> Have women and men been targeted equally by the intervention?	x		Women and men are equally targeted taking into consideration the cultural and contextual issues related to the forestry and wood industry.

Do all rights holders including marginalized groups have equal access and benefit from the intervention? Are there special measures in place to ensure non-discrimination? Is sex-disaggregated data collected?			The opportunities of marginalised groups to benefit from the intervention and its results are secured. The project will also raise awareness on their specific needs and support development of affirmative actions, for instance employment of women and their representation in TGA management. Non-discrimination will be taken into account and followed up, taking into considerations for instance, that marginalized people don't have equal access to land and other inputs but there are mechanisms to ensure that they participate in land-use planning. The project does not address the root causes of land ownership. There will be training for extension officers and VNRC and TGA members on issues related to human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination. In addition, the VLUP process addresses this. The Project will collect sex-disaggregated data.
Participation and inclusion: Do right holders participate in the decision-making processes relating the intervention? Is there gender balance in decision-making? Have marginalized groups been consulted in the planning process?	x		Right holders participate in decision-making in village land-use planning, VNRCs and TGAs. Gender balance is not yet in place in the decision-making, but the project aims to promote participation of women in the TGAs and VLFRs. Marginalized groups participate in the VLUP, forest management planning process and in decisions about sharing of benefits at Village Assembly meetings. Marginalised groups have been consulted in the previous phases and they will be engaged in the project inception phase and implementation. Women were consulted at national, regional and district level.
Transparency & Accountability: Is information related to the objectives, decision-making processes and results of the intervention freely disseminated? Is information related to the intervention, produced in appropriate format, and accessible for all rights holders, (language, geography, gender, marginalised groups)? Are there mechanisms in place to ensure responses to problems and claims during the implementation of the intervention? Is compliance with human rights principles and crosscutting objectives monitored during the intervention?	x		A communication plan will be developed. The communication plan will take into consideration the free dissemination and access to relevant information for various groups (in terms of language etc.) No, there is no grievance mechanism in the Project. However, the management will collect feedback continuously from the Communities and other stakeholders through village level consultations. Data for indicators related to CCOs, disaggregated data on gender and on vulnerability would be collected and reported.
For progressive level: Results/Indicators			
Issues:	**yes**	**no**	**Explain:**

Does the intervention have targets on human rights and gender? Have sector-specific quality criteria related to human rights been used? Have human rights and gender capacity gaps (e.g. legislation, policy, resources, political will etc.) been identified and are they addressed by the intervention? Are key challenges and opportunities for gender equality identified and addressed as part of the expected results (including distribution and control of resources, gender roles, norms and values, participation and decision-making power, discrimination and gender-based violence)? Does the intervention include affirmative action to address identified inequalities? Are there any specific objectives, activities and indicators designed to monitor the integration of the human rights principles: Equality & non-discrimination Participation & Inclusion Accountability & Transparency	x		There are targets on the participation and employment related to human rights and gender. The HRBA criteria introduced in the MFA bilateral manual has been used in the assessment of the HRBA level of the project, which is classified as Human Rights sensitive. Gaps, challenges and opportunities have been identified, e.g. related to access to land, representation in management bodies, and equal opportunities in employment. These issues are addressed by the intervention. There is affirmative action related to representation in management bodies but the Project can only guide, not oblige TGAs, VNRCs and other organizations. Several indicators will be disaggregated by gender, age, elected/public official, disability and vulnerability as defined by TASAF criteria, for example: • Number of people benefiting practically from Project interventions • Number of TGA members • Number of TGA members trained in forest management techniques • Participation of women and PiVPs in the management of TGAs and VNRCs
Stakeholder analysis Does the intervention build capacity on human rights and gender among stakeholders? Does the intervention support national or local gender equality policies, laws, or strategies?	x		Yes, there will be studies, plans and capacity building related to human rights and gender. The capacity building activities will also promote HR and gender and vulnerability awareness. Long-term technical assistance is required to ensure the implementation of plans. The project does not have national level policy targets but it aims to enhance the development of district level policies and plans with gender and vulnerability considerations.
For transformative level: Results/Indicators			
Issues	**yes**	**no**	**Explain:**
Are there identified root causes of non-fulfilment of human rights or discrimination targeted by the intervention? Does the intervention address the root causes different levels (legislation, policy, customs, traditional practices, attitudes, knowledge)? Are there clearly defined objectives and strategy for policy dialogue or advocacy supporting the			

objectives of the intervention? Are the human rights principles and gender equality systematically included in expected results, indicators and targets? Do the M&E systems monitor and evaluate the impacts of the intervention on the fulfilment human rights quality criteria? Are gender equality indicators aligned with national targets on gender?			

ANNEX 5: HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, VULNERABILITY AND POVERTY ASSESSMENTS

A Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) integrates the norms, principles, standards and goals of the international human rights system into development plans and processes. It is closely linked to national and international legal responsibilities and identifies rights-holders and duty-bearers. Rights-holders are those who can legitimately claim a right – and duty-bearers are almost always government bodies, who are responsible for not getting in the way of the realisation of the right (respecting the right), not allowing others to interfere with the realisation of the right (protecting the right) and facilitating the realisation of the right (fulfilling the right).

Some of the relevant legal grounds to which Tanzania is a signatory are:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1980)

Under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the health and safety of employees comes under Article 6 (the right to life), Article 23 (the right to just and favourable conditions of work), and Article 25 (the right to health); child labour comes under Articles 6 and 26 (right of protection of the child and right to education). The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has been ratified by Tanzania (signed in July 1980 and ratified in August 1985). CEDAW is the most comprehensive international agreement on the basic human rights of women, and is the only international instrument that comprehensively addresses women's rights within political, civil, cultural, economic, and social life. The right to freedom from discrimination against women in rural areas is of particular relevance in the context of Project (CEDAW article 14.2).

Tanzania ratified the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1958), in 2022. Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), and its Optional Protocol took place in 2009, obliging the government to take measures to safeguard the rights of people with disabilities, including the right to equality and non-discrimination, right to life, right to equality before the law, right to liberty and security, but has not reported on it yet. A review carried out in 2016 found that 'Tanzania is lagging behind in implementation of the commitments' contained in UNCRPD. (IDS 2020).

The relevant legislation of Tanzania regarding a HRBA are those relating to land tenure (such as the National Land Policy, 1997, the Land Act, 1999, and the Village Land Act, 1999), and the general equality – such as the issues mentioned in the Constitution (1977). The Constitution defines that all citizens are equal and are entitled to freedom of discrimination and equal treatment, irrespective of their sex, tribe, and place of origin, religion, political opinion or station in life. However, while the Constitution prohibits gender-based discrimination, the country's legislation does not always reflect this. Despite the efforts that successive governments have made to promote the concept of community forestry, poor community members have not always participated fully.

In addition, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Women's Empowerment Principles are of relevance, for those parts of the value chain considering processing, and the right to decent working conditions, including occupational health and safety. Small-scale enterprises may not explicitly regard health, safety, and child labour issues as "human rights" issues, but they should address

them through individual health, safety, and labour measures.

Traditionally donors supported a needs-based approach to development. The 'right to development' or 'rights-based' approach to development assists the poor or marginalised to assert their own rights to existing resources, and to share these more equally. Rights always signify responsibilities and obligations, whereas needs do not. A human rights-based approach focuses attention on those groups who lag behind. It should be noted that HRBA is not the same as gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI), although GEDSI is a supportive element of a 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. The outcome can only be assumed, not guaranteed. This recognises that resources can be limited and resource sharing is not yet perfect. However, the state has the obligation to support and empower its people's right to development, via enacting legislation, production systems, etc., and international signatories have the obligation to provide assistance to support these. This does not mean that rights holders can demand perfect achievement of their rights immediately. The State has the obligation to prepare a strategy for progressively achieving universal access. Efforts have been made to promote the practical implementation of economic, social and cultural rights, however the full realization of these rights continues to be a major challenge.

The human rights principles as specified by MFA Finland (2016) include the following cross-cutting criteria: Universality, Interrelatedness and Indivisibility, Equality and Non-discrimination, Participation and Inclusion, Accountability and Transparency.

The aim of non-discrimination as a cross-cutting objective is to ensure that critical forms of discrimination are taken into account when interventions are planned, implemented and evaluated. Non-discrimination as a human rights principle covers all forms of discrimination, and is an important element of Finland's human rights policy. In the Project context groups facing discrimination might include, for example, persons living with disability, those with chronic illness or HIV&AIDS, and 'outsiders' to the village (such as pastoralists or squatters). In Finland's Development Policy, there is a focus on addressing the discrimination against persons with disabilities.

Background to Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion in Tanzania

Forest-based goods and services are central to the economic, social, and cultural (ES&C) rights of hundreds of millions of people around the world. The World Bank estimates that 90 percent of the 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty depend on forest resources for some part of their livelihood (World Bank 2004; UNDP et al. 2005). Forests have proven to serve as important "safety nets" for communities in times of economic stress.

Women contribute to both the formal and informal forestry sectors in many significant ways. They play key roles in agro-forestry, watershed management, tree improvement and forest protection and conservation. Forests also oftentimes represent an important source of employment for women. From nurseries to plantations and from logging to wood processing, women make up a significant proportion of the labour force in forest industries throughout the world. However, although women contribute substantially to the forestry sector, their roles are not fully recognized and documented, their wages are not equal to those of men, and their working conditions tend to be poor.

One outstanding problem is the near absence of women in policymaking roles and processes concerning forestry, though they are the key actors in environmental management in Tanzania. They are involved,

for example, as users, producers, managers and collectors of forest products for fuel, food and fodder requirements, collectors of water, farmers and income earners. Nevertheless, women in Tanzania have yet to achieve social and economic status equal to their economic contribution. For instance, women are still rarely seen in decision-making spheres. Naturally a significant change has been the appointment of a female President, in 2021.

Tanzania has made progress in mainstreaming gender and people in vulnerable positions in policies, legislations and institutional framework. For example, the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026 has mainstreamed gender considerations and plans stronger actions to address and reduced vulnerability to shocks and harmful effects of climate change to women and other marginalized groups as does the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031), which has taken-up cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender and governance.

Despite the efforts made, in 2021, Tanzania had a score of 0.560 in the Gender Inequality Index, ranking it in 146th position globally of 191 countries - hence this inequality has been worsening - from 125th place in 2014 and 130th place in 2018.[14] However, Government statistics from 2016-2021 showed a relatively stable level of inequality in the Gender Gap Index, with a score of 0.712, meaning that women had 29% fewer opportunities than men[15]. Gender inequalities are more severe in rural areas, where sociocultural traditions are strongest. There still exist some gaps and challenges such as lack of appropriate gender-disaggregated data in both sectors and indicators for an efficient and successful gender mainstreaming in forest policies and institutional framework.

Despite the role of women in forestry and the gains accrued at family level, their role and position remains at the lowest level both at the household (Chingonikaya 2004) and national levels. Percentage of female employees' stands at 20 % compared to their male counterparts at 80% in formal forest sector (quoted in FAO 2003). The low enrolment of female students in university studies in the forestry sector, for instance less than 10% of the total number of students at the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism of Sokoine University of Agriculture in the 2010s, was typical. Recent developments, however, show that women are now increasingly involved in forestry studies with female enrolment in a Bachelor's degree in the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Tourism, SUA fluctuating between 24 % and 40 % during 2019-2021.

Tanzania Human Rights Report 2022[16] brings up issues of discrimination and groups that are discriminated against. For example, economic violence against women is an issue. This issue concerns over rural women's access to, use of and control over land. Property grabbing from women and older persons also a concern. Also, withholding access to money is also common in rural areas.

Persons in Vulnerable Positions

Although not all **women** are considered being in a vulnerable position, Government of Tanzania policies identifies them as vulnerable in many strategies and policies relevant to this Project (see discussion in chapter 4). Traditionally, women have had limited power and participation in forest governance organisations, such as via Village Natural Resources Committees. There is limited recognition of their forest knowledge and skills, and no, or poor, land access and tenure. Customary practices on land

[14] United Nations Development Programme, 2021-2022 Human Development Report. https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf

[15] Gender Gap Index in Tanzania from 2016-2021 - https://www.statista.com/statistics/1220574/gender-gap-index-in-tanzania/

[16] Legal and Human Rights Centre 2022. Tanzania Human Rights Report 2022.

ownership and decision making are patriarchal in nature, and they hinder women's participation and contribution in policy formulation both at local to national level. In addition, most significantly, due to their heavy workloads in the home and in household agriculture, they often haven't had time to participate in forest activities or meetings, nor support from their families to do so. Some women have themselves perpetuated these traditions in the belief that women were incapable of doing 'men's work'.

Forestry is typically a very male-dominated field suitable for able-bodied men. Women in several areas are not considered by their community to be strong enough to take part in physical forestry harvesting work. Also challenging is participation in forest patrols, which require sleeping in the forest (particularly as that would mean potentially sleeping away from their husband and patrolling with non-family men) – although in many FORVAC villages many women have joined in the patrol duty but in others women have been less involved in patrols for this reason. Regardless of these prejudices, women are increasingly involved (by the end of 2022, on average 35% of the members of the VNRCs and 41 % of the Village Land Use Management Teams FORVAC worked with were female. 70% of the members of the VICOBAs and VSLA savings groups were women and 48% of the people receiving support for establishment of micro-businesses were women. In the villages supported by PFP the share of women was 34% and of People in Vulnerable Positions 8 % of the beneficiaries. The share of women in TGA management bodies was 36%.

Youth: In Tanzania, the law prohibits the exploitation of children in the workplace. By law the minimum age for employment is 14 years (on the mainland). Children older than 14 but younger than 18 may be employed only to undertake non- hazardous work that is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development or attendance at school (and for a maximum of six hours per day).

People with disabilities: Clause 2 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[17] defines disability as follows: "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Disability is the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life of the community on an equal level with others due to temporary or permanent physical, mental or social barriers. Such a loss or limitation could be aggravated by negative community perceptions.[18] The Persons with Disabilities Act (2010)[19] outlines the obligations to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities in Tanzania.

The Tanzanian legal framework has addressed people with disabilities as follows (ILO 2007, IDS 2020):

- Disabled Persons (Care and Maintenance) Act 1982 provides and designates responsibilities of caring for disabled persons to families, relatives, local government, central government and non-governmental organizations. Also establishes a National Fund for Disabled Persons.
- Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1982 establishes a quota system which stipulates that 2% of the workforce in companies with over 50 employees must be persons with disabilities. Also establishes the National Advisory Council which advises the minister responsible for social welfare of disabled persons.

[17] Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in: https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities

[18] Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports. National Policy on Disability. July 2004.

[19] Persons with Disabilities Act No.9, 20th May 2010 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_151288.pdf

- Vocational Education and Training Act 1994 provides a legal framework for the implementation of a flexible vocational education and training system that responds to the labour market.
- National Employment Promotion Service Act 1999 provides or makes arrangements for the registration, employment, counselling, vocational rehabilitation and placement of persons with disabilities.
- National Policy on Disability 2004 aims at providing a conducive environment for people with disabilities to engage in productive work for their development and the utilization of available resources for improved service delivery.
- Employment and Labour Relations Act 2004 forbids direct and indirect discrimination in any employment policy, including discrimination based on disability
- Persons with Disabilities Act 2010 makes provisions for the health care, social support, accessibility, rehabilitation, education and vocational training, communication, employment or work protection and promotion of basic rights for the persons with disabilities. The law established the National Advisory Council for PWDs, which includes monitoring of implementation of the law amongst its functions. Enforcement of the act is marred by challenges such as 'low awareness of the laws, lack of funds to operationalise institutions created to enforce implementation of the laws, and absence of guidelines and rules to localise implementation of the laws at grassroots levels'.
- Children with disabilities have been included in education policies since the Education Act of 1969. The Persons with Disabilities Acts also provide for non-discrimination and inclusive settings for children with disabilities. There is a 2018-2021 Inclusive Education Strategy and a 2014 Special Needs Education Policy.

Target groups identified by TASAF. Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was established in 2000 for improving social services in the country. Over the years its coverage and activities have been scaled up and it is now moving towards building a permanent national social safety system with activities such as Conditional Cash Transfers, public works and livelihoods enhancement. Since 2012, TASAF implements the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), which is a flagship social protection programme of Tanzania which provides to eligible households regular cash payments on bimonthly basis (incl. unconditional base transfer + additional amounts conditional on health checks and school attendance). PSSN has additional components such as livelihoods training and Public Works Program (PWP) to supplement household incomes during lean season. TASAF carries a 3 -stage targeting process, incl. geographical targeting, community-based targeting and proxy means test (PMT). In its 1st stage, TASAF uses national poverty maps to identify poorest villages. At village level, community teams are selected by village assembly for identifying and listing potential beneficiaries, which will be approved by Village Council & Village Assembly. Households will be identified and then enumerated for PMT to ensure poverty criterion. Those scoring below threshold, enrolled into programme. Target beneficiaries are:

i) Communities with inadequate access to social services;
ii) Households with able-bodied adults suffering from food insecurity; and
iii) Individuals living in poor households affected by acute shocks (like HIV/AIDS).

Socio-economic assessments

A **Socio-economic assessment of poverty, inequality and vulnerability was conducted in 8 PFM communities in Handeni, Kilindi, Ruangwa and Nachingwea Districts (2014)**. The assessment fed into the preparation of FORVAC. It showed multi-dimension of poverty, where significant barriers exist to the poor and extreme poor people, to participate actively in village decision-making and PFM process and activities. The majority of the village population lacked the ability to engage in village life, in collective decision-making and in providing community contributions (food / money). The main reason

included poor people having to attend to food and basic needs, hunger, sickness and long hours of menial casual labour; a long distance to village government offices and a long distance to the Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) with no access to transport.

Social and economic inequality were evident through income inequality, linked to wider inequalities related to access to education, health care and social welfare. There were also ethnic inequalities, whereby pastoralist communities were excluded from village decision-making. Gender inequality was substantial, with women having a low status, less voice and power in decision-making, including village decision-making over forest resources, as well as less access to opportunities than men. Women participated as members of Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRCs) but in lower numbers than men did. There were concerns that application by letter can be a barrier to female entry on VNRCs due to illiteracy[20]. Furthermore, in most households, women were reported to have limited decision-making power or control over income and other household's assets.

The study found that timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP) have a wide range of uses for the poor: these include poles and grass used for house construction, firewood, tree species and forest plants used for food and medicine, and use of forests for mushroom collecting, beekeeping and hunting. Employment in charcoal making and timber cutting are important livelihood activities for men, particularly as a safety net when food is short and when employment in casual agricultural labour is limited. One significant finding was that the majority of the poor do not rely on use of forest products from VLFR, although there are exceptions including traditional beekeepers, mushroom collectors, and those people living in hamlets adjacent to a VLFR. This is because VLFRs were far from village centres, and some of the poor people did not even know where the reserve is or even that it exists. Instead, majority of them depend on trees in open areas, which they have the right to use. The study supported the NAFORMA data by showing that only less 5% is used for commercial products with 95% being for domestic consumption.

Productive activities using forest products were gender divided: charcoal making, timber cutting, carpentry and brick making were carried out by men; firewood and grass collection were carried out by women. Traditional beekeeping was carried out by men, where modern beehives have been introduced beekeeping there were women involved. Mushroom collecting was undertaken by both men and women.

The Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) of FORVAC in 2022[21], noted that around half of the community in the villages was classified as poor. The situation of the poor is mostly similar across the villages and is characterized by difficulties to meet their basic needs, low levels of agricultural production, low income, high rates of food insecurity, poor housing conditions, few assets, poor health conditions and difficulties to pay for children's school expenses.

Poverty and vulnerability are closely interlinked. People in Vulnerable Positions usually belong to the poorest sections of the community. Among factors pushing people into vulnerable positions are disability, long-term chronic diseases, being a female single head of a household (divorcees, separated or widowed), old age, becoming orphan and alcoholism. In all districts and villages people living with disabilities are considered the most vulnerable.

[20] According to CBFM Guidelines, literacy should not be a barrier as members of the VNRC are elected by the Village Assembly.

[21] Socio-economic assessment: Poverty, Vulnerability, Gender & Community Based Forest Management supported by FORVAC (by ERET, report submitted in May 2022).

The poor and especially the PiVP face significant barriers to participate in village meetings and decision making processes due to a combination of social exclusion and stigmatization, self-isolation, difficulties to travel to village office (can be located far), sickness and the need to attend to food and other basic needs.

The study noted increased women's participation in CBFM and value chain development. Gender equality aspects are purposefully integrated in the CBFM processes but there are still barriers for their effective involvement in the decision making processes.

In terms of livelihoods, the poor and PiVP are the most dependent on forest products that include poles, grass, firewood, medicines and food (including mushrooms) which are usually sourced from general land and sometimes with permit from the VLFRs. Forests serve as an important safety net for communities and especially PiVPs.

The FORVAC Socio-Economic Assessment also considers that most of the recommendations made in the Social and Economic Assessment in 2014 are still relevant and should be implemented.

The Participatory Plantation Forest Programme (PFP) conducted **studies of human rights and gender in the Southern Highlands in 2020 and 2021**.[22] They identified many similar issues to those facing communities that were involved with Village Land Forest Reserves. The finding of the assessment was that forestry is an important economic activity in the PFP forest industry clusters and that both households and LGAs get substantial incomes from forestry. Over three quarters of households were involved in tree-growing activities. When it comes to the involvement of women, female youths and the People in Vulnerable Positions in relation to forestry and the control of forest resources gender disparities exist. Land which is main forest resource is owned and controlled by a clan. With the prevailing patriarchal system means that women stand little chance of owning land despite Tanzania's land policy and the village and land acts of 1999 providing them with this opportunity. Also, many villages do not have surplus land which can be distributed to women and People in Vulnerable Positions vulnerable, thereby reducing the possibility of these groups growing trees on their own accord. Men tend to dominate and women feature only in some low-paying nodes of the forest value chain such as timber collection, nursery, and charcoal production. The study suggests that it is because women, female youths and the People in Vulnerable Positions have limited access to land that their active participation in tree growing is hindered.

The assessment suggests that land tenure in the forest rich villages remains a major challenge as most households do not have CCROs or title deeds for their land. In addition, in many villages it may be difficult for poor households to access CCROs as many villages do not have the land-use plans which are a prerequisite for land officers to be able to issue CCROs. Land-related conflicts in the forest rich villages were few. Those that do arise do so around farm borders or borders between villages.

A linkage between the presence of harvesting and timber trading and increased incidence of HIV and AIDS was observed. Social protection issues, including occupational health and safety problems among forest work and a lack of social security for informal workers.

The finding of the **ERET 2 mission in 2022** regarding PFP was that while the Project has taken important steps to improve inclusion and non-discrimination and the updated HRBA strategy had contributed to

[22] Participatory Plantation Forest Programme (PFP), (2021). Human Rights and Gender Situation Assessment of Forest Rich Villages in the Southern Highlands, Tanzania.

increased women's involvement in the Tree Growers' Associations and in leadership positions, women still played a limited role in decision making. Also, involvement of People in Vulnerable Positions was difficult. Regarding FORVAC, ERET recommended to take note of the SEA findings and improve the inclusion of the PiVP through specific targeting and adaptive management. Draft ERET report in 2023 recommended for PFP to continue regular training of programme and district staff in HRBA and gender issues. Develop targeted training to women and men to increase women's opportunities and skills in decision making processes. Improve the inclusion of PiVP through specific targeting and adaptive management. Of FORVAC, the report noted FORVAC's to pilot in a Gender Action Learning System (GALS) approach, aiming for empowerment of women and PiVPs. The programme relies on 'champions' to take the process further, but up-scaling of the approach is not expected in the remaining period.

ANNEX 6: ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE RELATED SCREENING

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE RELATED SCREENING OUTCOMES FOR THE PROJECT[23]

Outcome of the EIA screening:

- Category A project (EIA will be undertaken): The Project will not include any of the interventions listed under this category.
- Category B project (not requiring an EIA, environmental aspects addressed during formulation): The project intends to work in silviculture and with timber value chains but on sustainable basis, with replanting in private wood lots. Also some activities are possible in the packing and canning of other products, particularly honey products)., Most of the processing facilities will be at household or village level and are not on an industrial scale except for the collaboration with Swahili honey. Significantly, the activities supported by the Project are not expected to lead into conversion of forests to other types of land use. Therefore, the Project is not a Category B project.
- The Project will focus on Category C activities, for example, it will focus on activities, such as institutional support to local governments, training and capacity development, awareness raising activities, development and review of policies, regulations and standards, events, communication and networking, and monitoring and evaluation. It is concluded that the Project is a Category C project which has no need for further assessment. Thus, an EIA will not be required of the Project.

During the formulation of the Project it was learned that the Project has a minor risk of encroaching on water sources and biodiversity loss which has been addressed during the formulation. The Project will address these risks through several measures to ensure that it abides with the do no harm principle. The earlier projects have not emphasised protection, this Project proposal emphasises protection along value chain development and has allocated resources for it.The planned measures include:

- Building the monitoring of the plantation and VLFRs into into the community governance structures, i.e. by having the status of the VLFR on the village assembly agenda (by default).
- LGA role in monitoring VLFRs has already been built in the government structures though not always effectively implemented. Monitoring will be included as a topic on LGA capacity building events organized by the Project and communities advised to budget for some monitoring costs.
- In PFP2 areas some encroachment of woodlots into water sources (mainly rivers and streams) has taken place. Adherence to a Land Use Plan is expected to help preventing the encroachment into water sources. In addition, the Project will develop a strategy to

[23] Source: European Commission 2016. Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development. Towards sustainable development. Tools and Methods Series Guidelines No 6. Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, February 2016. The original screening tools are available in Annex 3 of the document.

minimize further damage on water resources. This will be built into the extension tools used by the Project, TTGAU, TGAs and District Councils during the first year of implementation. It will be important for the Project for the project to review all the existing extension materials and tools to ensure all environmental aspects are properly addressed. Simultaneous awareness campaigns and empowering the land use planning committee (or which committee the Village Assembly appoints) to monitor and enforce the plan will be needed. The Project will also put in place stringent criteria about activities it supports and/or finances. Activities are not financed and/or technical support provided for land which has been cleared from natural forest. Further support / finance will not be available for individuals or groups who have engaged in clearing natural forest. Care will also be taken that extension services targeted for private forest farmers address the issue. The purpose of the Village Land Forest Reserves is to maintain and sustainably manage the existing natural forests.

Outcome of the Climate Risk Assessment Screening:

- Project at risk: The Project does not fall within this category.
- Further assessment will be conducted during formulation: No specific assessments will be expected.
- Aspects will be addressed as relevant as part of the EIA study (if an EIA is required): No EIA will be required.
- Consideration will be given to undertaking a detailed climate risk assessment: Detailed climate risk assessment will not be required.
- No or Low risk, i.e. no further consideration of climate-related risks needed: The Project falls in this category. This is justified by the following:

Based on issues learned from stakeholders during the formulation mission and also on experiences gained through the PFP, FORVAC and TOSP, it is evident that the Project as such is at No or Low risk-category. However, some climate related risks, particularly in relation to forest fire, have been identified. The issue of fire has been identified by both PFP2 and FORVAC as a potential threat to both woodlots and Village Land Forest Reserves. The effects will be localised, affecting a small number of communities at a time, and they are not expected to affect the Project or its expected results. Some shifts in the climatic patterns (timing of rains, increased temperatures) have already been noticed in the Project area that may result in negative impacts on e.g. forestry production across the districts. Any occurrence of droughts or heat waves would result in reduced growth but no reliable estimates are available at present.

According to our assessment, the adaptation capacity is not fully in place and needs attention from the Project. Communities, districts, regions and government ministries recognise the risks and mitigation measures. At national level, there is good analysis of climate risks and their impacts on forests, but at district and local level shortage of relevant data and information remains a challenge. This same applies to the district's capacity to monitor and address climate risks. This is because the districts have staff shortages and they have not been able to fully develop their own related guidelines and regulations. This is the reason why the Project Document puts emphasis on measures to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability by developing knowledge and tools that contribute to climate resilience and reduction of climate

risks.

All these aspects were also considered in the Project formulation process, and were addressed, for example, in the Project implementation approaches and in risk management.

EIA SCREENING

An EIA is required for all projects, or individual interventions within a project, that are likely to have a significant environmental impact on the environment, as determined by the screening process. An EIA is required for:

- Any intervention which requires an EIA according to national regulations or to standards of co-donors;
- Any Category A intervention;
- Any Category B intervention that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment based on the criteria defined below.

Category A interventions that always require an EIA

1) Construction of lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports with a basic runway length of 2,100 metres or more;
2) Construction of motorways and express roads;
3) Construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length;
4) Inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic, which permit the passage of vessels of over 1,350 tonnes;
5) Trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1,350 tonnes;
6) Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 MW or more;
7) Large-scale industrial installations;
8) Waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or landfill of hazardous waste;
9) Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day;
10) Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes where the annual volume of water abstracted or recharged is equivalent to or exceeds 10 million cubic metres;
11) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where:
    a. that transfer aims at preventing possible shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 100 million cubic metres/year;
    b. the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2,000 million cubic metres/year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5% of that flow;

    In both cases transfers of piped drinking water are excluded.
12) Waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150,000 population equivalent;
13) Dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic

metres;

14) Pipelines with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km:
    a. For the transport of gas, oil, chemicals;
    b. For the transport of carbon dioxide (CO_2) streams for the purposes of geological storage, including associated booster stations;
15) Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:
    a. 85,000 places for broilers, 60,000 places for hens;
    b. 3,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or
    c. 900 places for sows;
16) Construction of overhead electrical power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km;
17) Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more;
18) Any change to or extension of interventions listed in this screening list where such a change or extension
19) in itself meets the thresholds, if any, set in this list.

Conclusion: The Project will not operate in any of the categories described above. Therefore, it is not a Category A project and an EIA will not be required. The Project will work with industries and businesses that may themselves require to do an EIA in accordance with Tanzanian legislation. An example are the Engineered Wood Products factories in PFP areas. The Project will monitor the industries and businesses regarding their EIA compliance.

Category B interventions that may require an EIA based on selection criteria

1. Agriculture, silviculture and aquaculture:
    a. Projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings;
    b. Projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes;
    c. Water management projects for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects
    d. Initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use;
    e. Intensive livestock installations (non-Category A interventions);
    f. Intensive fish farming;
    g. Reclamation of land from the sea;
2. Energy industry:
    a. Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (non- Category A interventions);
    b. Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (non-Category A projects);
    c. Surface storage of natural gas;
    d. Underground storage of combustible gases;
    e. Surface storage of fossil fuels;

f. Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite;

g. Installations for hydroelectric energy production;

h. Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms);

3. Chemical industry (non-Category A interventions):

a. Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals;

b. Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paint and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides;

c. Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products;

4. Food industry:

a) Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats;
b) Packing and canning of animal and vegetable products;
c) Manufacture of dairy products;
d) Brewing and malting;
e) Confectionery and syrup manufacture;
f) Installations for the slaughter of animals;
g) Industrial starch manufacturing installations;
h) Fish-meal and fish-oil factories;
i) Sugar factories;

5. Infrastructure projects:

a) Industrial estate development projects;
b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks;
c) Construction of railways and intermodal transhipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (non-Category A interventions);
d) Construction of airfields (non-Category A interventions);
e) Construction of roads, harbours and port installations, including fishing harbours (non-Category A interventions);
f) Inland-waterway construction (non-Category A), canalisation and flood-relief works;
g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (non-Category A interventions)
h) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport;
i) Installations of long-distance aqueducts;
j) Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defence works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works;
k) Groundwater abstraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes (non-Category A);
l) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins (non-Category A);

6. Other projects:

a) Installations for the disposal of waste (non-Category A interventions);
b) Waste-water treatment plants (non-Category A interventions);
c) Sludge-deposition sites;
d) Storage of scrap iron, including scrap vehicles;

7. Tourism and leisure:

a) Marinas;
b) Holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments;
c) Permanent campsites and caravan sites;

8. Any change or extension of Category A interventions, or interventions under this list, already

authorised, executed or in the process of being executed, which may have significant adverse effects on the environment (change or extension not included in the Category A interventions);

9. Category A interventions, undertaken exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or products and not used for more than two years.

Conclusion: The Project is not a Category B project. The project intends to work in silviculture and with timber value chains but on a sustainable basis, with replanting in private woodlots. Also, some activities are possible in the packing and canning of vegetable products (e.g. honey products, mushrooms, forest fruits and bamboo), but the processing facilities will be at household or village level and are not on an industrial scale. Significantly, the activities supported by the Project are not expected to lead into conversion of forests to other types of land use.

Selection criteria to determine if a Category B intervention requires an EIA

For Category B interventions, the criteria listed below should be taken into account to determine how likely it is for the project to have significant adverse impacts on the environment. Some guidance on aspects to look out for in reviewing the criteria is also given. The above questionnaire should give an overall idea of the expected environmental impact of the project and thus the need for and relevance of preparing an EIA.

CRITERIA and ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE QUESTIONS	
1. Characteristics of interventions The characteristics of projects must be considered, with particular regard to: a. The size and design of the whole intervention; b. Cumulation with other existing and/or approved interventions; c. The use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity; d. The production of waste; e. Pollution and nuisances; f. The risk of major accidents and/ or disasters which are relevant to the intervention concerned, including those caused by climate change, in accordance to scientific knowledge; g. The risks to human health (for example due to water contamination or air pollution).	
Question	**Your answer**
Is the intervention likely to require (during or after implementation) significant amounts of water, wood, materials or other natural resources? (Note that the availability, productivity or regeneration of these resources may be threatened by the effects of climate change);	The Project approach in value chain development focuses mainly on wood and honey (with potential for carbon value chains to be explored). These value chains build on and are expected to increase sustainable management and harvesting of wood and NTFPs from the forests. Processing of either wood products or honey products does not require significant amounts of water. As a result of climate change, fire hazard has increased in both the private woodlots and in the Village Land Forest Reserves. One of the

	outputs under Result Area I has been designed to mitigate the risk of wild- or human-induced fires to the forests (see further details in the Climate Risk Assessment section).
Is the intervention likely to result in the production of significant quantities of waste, especially of hazardous wastes?	No. Communities will utilize locally available materials for construction of village facilities. Result Area II works with timber value chains and among others intends improved recovery in sawing and processing industries and reutilization of any waste (sawdust, chips, and briquettes) is expected. Sawing timber produces some non-hazardous wastes. The Project will be trying to increase efficiencies thereby reducing waste and by finding uses for these waste products, such as EWPs and briquettes. Some hazardous products may be used and/or generated in the production of Engineered Wood Products and even in carpentry and joinery for woodworks enterprises. The volumes are not expected to be large and the enterprise will be required to comply with Tanzanian environmental management laws.
Is the intervention likely to produce significant volumes of liquid effluents or air pollutants, including greenhouse gases? Are the quantities and concentrations of these emissions likely to exceed national and international environmental standards?	No.
Is the intervention likely to affect important water bodies or significantly affect water regimes? (e.g. due to intensive water extraction, polluting effluents, removal of vegetation that would increase sediment load of water bodies)	No major negative impacts are expected. In PFP2 areas some encroachment of woodlots into water sources (mainly rivers and streams) has taken place. Adherence to a Land Use Plan is expected to help preventing the issue. In addition, the Project will develop a strategy to minimize further damage on water resources. This will be built into the extension tools used by the Project, TTGAU, TGAs and District Councils during the first year of implementation. It will be important for the Project for the project to review all the existing extension materials and tools to ensure all environmental aspects are properly addressed. Simultaneous awareness campaigns and empowering the land use planning committee (or which committee the Village Assembly appoints) to monitor and enforce the plan will be needed.

	Overall, the maintenance and increase of forest cover (both private wood lots and VLFRs) are expected to lead to improved water source protection in the Project area. Also, Southern Highlands, where plantation forestry is concentrated, has high rainfall, and hence water is not a limiting factor or pose risk of water unavailability for communities or agriculture. However, the targeted actions described above need to be taken to protect the water sources.
Is the intervention likely to require significant accommodation or service amenities to support the workforce (during or after construction)?	No.
Is the intervention likely to require significant use of fertilisers, pesticides or other chemicals?	No. Use of fertilisers, pesticides and other chemicals is limited to the tree nurseries that were already established during PFP1 and PFP2. The Project will need to check the nursery guidelines and extension materials to ensure that this topic is sufficiently included.
Is the intervention likely to include the introduction of genetically modified organisms or alien species?	No.
Is the intervention likely to attract or displace a significant population and economic activities?	No.
Is the intervention likely to promote new settlements? (e.g. associated to the construction of roads)	No.
Is the intervention likely to cause important soil erosion or degradation, considering its activities and its location on steep slopes or vulnerable soils? (Note that this could lead to increased local vulnerability to the possible combined effects of climate change and other pressures)	No.
Is the intervention likely to significantly affect particular ecosystems, such as natural forests, wetlands, coral reefs, mangroves? (Note that this may lead to weakening ecosystems resilience to the effects of climate variability and change)	Not in any significant manner. The Project supports sustainable management of Village Land Forest Reserves and private woodlots which are all established on natural forests (Miombo woodlands. The issue will primarily be addressed in the Village Land Use Plans. While experience from PFP and TOSP suggests that private tree growers have occasionally established their plantations on the natural

	forest areas, the Project is not expected to establish new wood plots in any significant manner. Land use planning process governs the participatory decision making of the use of village land (which is not owned by anybody), and land tenure is quite well secured to individuals. Southern Highlands has hardly any land for which would not be owned by someone. It is not easy to push for a rule that stops clearing forest for agriculture or forestry activities unless it becomes a political top priority (not likely). However, the Project will put in place stringent criteria about activities it supports and/or finances. Activities are not financed and/or technical support provided for land which has been cleared from natural forest. Further support / finance will not be available for individuals or groups who have engaged in clearing natural forest. Care will also be taken that extension services targeted for private forest farmers address the issue. The purpose of the Village Land Forest Reserves is to maintain and sustainably manage the existing natural forests.
Are there other foreseen interventions in the area that are likely to affect the same environmental and socio-economic variables likely to be impacted by the intervention?	No.
Will the intervention constitute a risk for the surrounding environment and population? (e.g. risk of explosion, risk of accidental release of polluting or hazardous substances).	No.

2. Location of intervention

The environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected by interventions must be considered, with particular regard to:

a) The existing and approved land use;

b) The relative abundance, availability, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources (including soil, land, water and biodiversity) in the area and its underground;

c) The absorption capacity of the natural environment, paying particular attention to the following areas:

   i. wetlands, riparian areas, river mouths;

   ii. coastal zones and the marine environment;

   iii. mountain and forest areas;

iv. nature reserves and parks; v. areas classified or protected under national legislation; vi. areas in which there has already been a failure to meet the environmental quality standards, laid down in legislation and relevant to the intervention, or in which it is considered that there is such a failure; vii. densely populated areas; viii. landscapes and sites of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.	
Is the intervention located inside or close to a protected area or other areas classified as vulnerable, and is it likely to affect its integrity and quality directly or indirectly? (e.g. roads can facilitate access to valuable natural resources and can facilitate poaching; lineal projects such as roads or power lines can cut biological corridors, effluent discharges and run off of polluting substances such as pesticides and fertilisers can affect water quality and ecosystems downstream);	No, the Project is not located inside any protected areas. Nyerere National Park and Selous Game Reserve) borders some Project working areas in Namtumbo, Tunduru, Liwale and Nachingwea and Ruaha National Park in Makete and Wanging'ombe Districts. The Project is not likely to affect integrity of these National Parks. Rather their proximity offers opportunities for addressing people-wildlife conflicts in partnership with national park authorities and staff. There are also forest reserves and Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) that are interspersed throughout the Project area.
Is the intervention compatible with existing and approved land uses?	Yes. Land Use Planning has been and will be an integral part of the planning for both private wood lots and Village Land Forest Reserves.
Is the intervention likely to require the acquisition or conversion of significant areas of land that are important for ecosystem services? (e.g. for soil and water conservation, habitats, flood regulation, natural sea defences, recreation)	No.
Will the intervention be located in a site where it can significantly affect surface waters or groundwater (in quantity and/or quality)?	No.
Will the intervention be located in a densely populated area and likely to produce significant nuisances such as air pollution, noise, vibration and odours?	No.
Will the intervention be located in or close to a site of high cultural or scenic value?	No.
3. Type and characteristics of the potential impact The likely significant effects of interventions on the environment must be considered in relation	

to points 1 and 2 above, with regard to the impact of the intervention on the following factors: a) Population and human health; b) Biodiversity; c) Land, soil, water, air and climate; d) Material assets, cultural heritage and landscape; e) The interaction between the factors above; taking into account:	
a. The magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (e.g. geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	Very low
b. The nature of the impact;	Low. Some encroachment of natural forests and disturbance of water sources has occurred previously in the PFP and TOSP working areas.
c. The transboundary nature of the impact;	None
d. The intensity and complexity of the impact;	Very low
e. The probability of the impact;	Low
f. The expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact;	Low
g. The accumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved interventions;	Low
h. The possibility of effectively reducing the impact.	High. Any potential negative impacts on biodiversity in the miombo woodlands will be initially addressed by the Village Land Use Plans and in the Village Land Forest Reserves also in their forest management plans. The issue will be also be addressed in the capacity building of district forestry, NRM and environment staff who are the focal point for extension services in all districts. If the Project finances activities that involve land, there should be criteria that activities that take place on land that has been cleared from natural forest will not be financed. Further support or finance will not be available for individuals or groups who have engaged in clearing natural forest.

Conclusion: Based on the scrutiny of the additional questions, the activities expected to be supported by the Project are not expected to have any major negative environmental impacts. Thus an EIA of the Project will not be required.

However, the analysis suggests that there are some risks related to protection of water courses and biodiversity conservation in the Project area. Those will be further analysed in the Risk Management

section and will be addressed in defining the strategies of the Project (see chapter 6.5).

Category C interventions for which an EIA is not required

Intervention	**Project support**
	Yes/No
1. Institutional support;	Yes
2. Training and capacity development;	Yes
3. Awareness raising activities;	Yes
4. Development of services;	Yes
5. Grants and scholarships;	Yes
6. Development/review of policy, regulations, standards;	Yes
7. Procurement of equipment and material;	Yes
8. Organisation of events, communication, networking;	Yes
9. Cash transfers, micro-credits, public works programmes (except those targeting Category A or B interventions);	Yes
10. Small-scale constructions (e.g. warehouses, medical clinics, schools);	Yes
11. Energy conservation (including improved stoves) and energy efficiency (except when it implies Category A or B interventions);	No
12. Water conservation (except Category A or B interventions);	Yes
13. Maintenance of infrastructure;	No (except in small scale)
14. Reforestation and agroforestry (except Category B interventions);	Yes
15. Household-level biogas systems;	No
16. Climate-proofing of infrastructure (except when it implies Category A or B interventions);	No
17. Vector control;	No
18. Small renewable energy installations (e.g. solar PV) (except Category B interventions);	No
19. Monitoring and evaluation, statistics;	Yes

20. Land cadastre.	No

Conclusion: The Project is a Category C project for which an EIA is not required.

CRA SCREENING

The purpose of a climate screening exercise is to identify potential climate change risks that may affect the achievement of the project objectives. The findings of the screening will help identify if a more detailed Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) is necessary. Please go through the screening questionnaire below.

PROJECT EXPOSURE	
1 Will the project include activities focusing on one of the following areas of cooperation? If yes, select the relevant one(s):	**Yes/No/Partly**
Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including forestry and biodiversity	Yes
Infrastructure and transport, including urban development and waste management	No
Water and energy, including supply and management	No
Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security	Only partly
Disaster risk management	Only partly
Health	No

2 If at least one YES, given their nature and location(s), would the project activities be potentially affected by natural hazards associated to climate change?	**Yes/No/Partly**
Drought	Partly
Floods (including outburst floods)	No
Storms, cyclones, hurricanes	No
Other extreme weather events (e.g. heat waves, cold spells, storm surges)	No
Saltwater intrusion	No
Shifts in the main climatic patterns (e.g. changes in the mean temperature, shifting seasons, monsoon, etc.)	Partly

This table should be filled using information on climate vulnerabilities and possible scenarios at country and regional level. They provide a description of climate change hazards and constitute inputs that can support an initial assessment.

Interpreting the initial answers

If the reply to question 1 is No, or if all replies to Question 2 are No, and the Identification team estimates that risk related to climate change is limited, then your project is at low or no risk from climate change and a Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) is not necessary. Please address any climate change concerns that may have been identified through this screening process under the formulation studies. In all other cases, the project Identification team may consider the project potentially at risk from climate change, depending on the degree of exposure of its individual components. Therefore, questions 3 to 5 below should be answered to allow an initial appreciation of existing potential impacts and capacities for risk management. The answers will be helpful when preparing the summary of the climate screening outcomes.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS	
3 Would the following expected climate change impacts adversely affect the attainment of the project's expected results? If yes, select the relevant one(s):	**Yes / Partly / No**
Impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity: e.g. loss of habitats, disturbances in ecological conditions of animal and plant species, loss of forests, wildfires, disease and pest outbreaks, spreading of invasive species, ocean acidification, coral ecosystems	Partly
Impacts on land resources, e.g. landslides, acceleration in desertification and soil erosion processes	No
Impacts on coastal areas, e.g. sea level rise, increased coastal erosion resulting in loss of land (notably on islands), and sea surges	No
Impacts on freshwater resources: e.g. reduced availability of water, changes in river flows, melting glaciers, salinity/chemical intrusions, rapid and early snowmelt in spring and summer, decrease in water quality, glacial melt	No
Impacts on agriculture and fisheries: e.g. decreases in fish stock, crop productivity, forestry production, in the productivity of livestock breeding activities and fish farming	No
Other impacts affecting local communities and notably, vulnerable groups: e.g. increased prevalence of diseases, population displacement, damage to infrastructure	No

RISK MITIGATION CAPACITY (Project preparation and available tools)	
4 Do the proposed project background documents explicitly address climate risks?	**Yes / Partly / No**
Problem analysis explicitly demonstrates awareness of climate risks and their potential level of negative impact, throughout the project's life-span.	Yes
The documents make reference to national/regional measures strengthening resilience and mitigating risks and there is a high level of confidence that they will be put in practice in the project.	Yes
Disaster prevention and preparedness plans (early warning system, monitoring and analysis) are established in the area of intervention and are operational.	Yes
Adaptation projects are underway (e.g. National Adaptation Plans).	Yes
Project description foresees specific measures to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability including by improving knowledge related to climate risks (e.g. capacity building/training/awareness raising, stakeholder engagement), and notably targeting vulnerable groups.	Yes
Project design explicitly takes into account or sets aside financial resources to support climate risk management or adaptation measures (e.g. adequate dimensioning of infrastructure, explicit use of best environmental practices or of best available techniques).	Yes

5 Is there evidence that the implementing partners have the necessary capacity to monitor and to address climate risks? For example, implementing partners:	**Yes / Partly / No**
Have updated information in the area of climate risk management, disaster risk prevention and preparedness;	Yes
Have established policies and/or plans to deal with climate risks;	Partly
Make use of or have committed resources on implementing those policies and plans (including information gathering, risk management, stakeholder engagement), notably towards vulnerable groups;	Yes
Have established institutional/organisational arrangements to deal with climate change, and built staff capacities in climate risk management, disaster risk prevention and preparedness;	Partly
Ensure there is access to information and analyses on effective risk management.	Yes

Please explain, if needed.

Analysis of the outcomes and follow-up in the formulation phase

A majority of "No" or "Only Partly" answers to questions 3-5 indicate aspects to be addressed/further assessed in the formulation phase and possible additional measures required, with emphasis on *no regret* [24]measures and measures to address the causes of vulnerability and to strengthen capacities to deal with climate risks. Appendix B to this annex contains examples of types of adaptation measures in relation to main areas of cooperation[25].

In case a significant level of risk remains, requiring further investigation, the Identification team may:

1. Use further guidance to enhance the risk assessment: *A number of methods and tools are being developed and tested within the development community which may help project managers making more informed project decisions; a sample of them is presented in Appendix B to this annex, notably the ADAPT Tool available online: http://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/start-screening.*

2. Engage in the launch of a Climate Risk Assessment: Both options are particularly useful to identify the most appropriate adaptation measures, particularly in connection with long-lived investments in infrastructure or land use planning decisions. The option of abandoning high-risk projects may also be considered at this stage if the risk management /adaptation options are not deemed feasible.

[24]'*No regret*' or '*low regret*' measures are measures that turn out to be of benefit no matter how or whether the predicted climate change impacts materialise.

[25]*Information notes ('sector scripts') on climate change and development* are also available, which illustrate the implications of climate change on individual areas of cooperation. They suggest policy, institutional and technical options that can support *adaptation* and *mitigation* objectives. They concern: agriculture and rural development; education; energy supply; health; infrastructure (including transport); waste management; trade and investment; water supply and sanitation; biodiversity and ecosystems.

ANNEX 7: MAINSTREAMING CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

An overview of the context regarding human rights, gender and non-discrimination is presented in Chapter 4. The Project context regarding climate change, environment and biodiversity is included in Chapter 3.1 and in Annex 10. The overall strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting objectives and HRBA is elaborated in detail in Annex 16. This section summarises the key principles and focuses on the main issues and practical strategies related to the Project results.

Human Rights principles in FORLAND

The Project is in line with the Country Programme for Development Cooperation in Tanzania (2021-2024) of Finland, which prioritises the needs and rights of rights-holders and aims to promote gender equality. Women are encouraged to participate in leadership, and a human rights-based approach is applied. The Country Programme also expects that that the value chain actors and institutions will consider the needs and interests of People in Vulnerable Positions.

The Project is Human Rights sensitive. The Project addresses the rights of forest and plantation users and MSMEs and aims to enhance the inclusion of PiVPs and women's participation and equal representation in TGAs, VNRCs and other village institutions. The Project aims at strengthening the capacities of both the duty bearers and rights holders. The Project adheres to the HRBA principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability, and transparency.

The right-holders are classified as the direct beneficiaries of forests and plantations, i.e. individuals, families and formal or non-formal groups of people whose livelihood depend directly on plantations or forests, e.g. plantation or forest owners (through CCRO or other mechanisms), fuelwood collectors, forest workers, beekeepers, owners and workers of MSMEs processing forest products. The members of Village Natural Resources Committees, Tree Growers' Associations and persons that have full-time or part-time engagement in management and monitoring of Village Land Forest Reserves will also be considered as direct beneficiaries.

The duty bearers consist of Local Government Authorities, MNRT, the President's Office PO-RALG and Regional Secretariats, Vice President's Office/Environmental Division and Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) (See Chapter 5 and Annex 9 for details).

The Project will build on the HRBA strategies and mechanisms established by PFP2 and FORVAC, related to communication and information, roles and responsibilities in tree resource management and value chain development, gender equality and non-discrimination, safety and health, child rights and land rights.

Gender equality and non-discrimination with an emphasis on disability inclusion

Building on the Human Rights Based Approach discussed above, the Project aims to actively transform elements of the Tanzanian society by addressing discriminatory norms and practices that are affecting the wood and NTFP sectors. The Project will ensure that the laws will be respected, the rights of all to participate in the Project are respected, and benefits flow to all. ERET evaluations indicate that with respect to CBFM, communal benefit sharing mechanisms for social benefits are appreciated: with income generated from timber sales and channelled to village funds, school rooms, dormitories and toilets have been constructed, meals provided at some schools during periods of drought, village health posts and dispensaries have been constructed, dispensaries stocked with medicines, health insurance has been provided to VNRC members and PiVPs, as well as village offices constructed. Also, the village

assemblies have directed some of the funds for improvement of agricultural value chains, for purchase of tractors or construction of village warehouses. During the Project, the VNRCs and TGAs will be encouraged to consult with representatives of groups of People in Vulnerable Positions and make decisions regarding management and funds with them, rather than for them.

Both gender equality and non-discrimination will be mainstreamed in the project, together with conducting specific targeted activities. The Project aims to enhance women's participation and promotes equal representation in TGAs, VNRCs and other village institutions. Project will support the implementation of the national CBFM Action Plan 2021-2031 that promotes gender balance in all decision-making structures at community and support villages level trainings on gender and human rights issues. The CBFM guidelines require that women must constitute at least one third of the members[26]. The Project service providers will raise awareness in the community on the importance of participation of all. The Project will follow the Government guidance provided in the CBFM Guideline and will ensure that VNRCs include at least 33% women, including in leadership positions (in addition, sub-villages must be represented). The project will specifically address gender norms hindering women to participate in and benefit from forestry sector. This includes building their capacity to meaningfully participate in forest governance organizations and value chains as well as equal access to information. In addition, the project promotes technologies that decreases the workload and increase women's work opportunities at the sector.

Service providers and extension workers will ensure that women and People in Vulnerable Positions are represented in Village Assembly meetings and facilitate discussion to ensure that they actively speak up and that their opinions are noted in the meeting minutes. They ensure that the drafting of the village land use plans and forest management plans is participatory and the comments of all are noted, and actions taken to reflect these. They will ensure that decision making at local level is fair and representative - and that the most powerful local people cannot dominate. Targeted activities can be developed, e.g. organising a beekeepers' group and setting aside land specifically for their hives, work with pastoralists to understand their needs and allocate land, giving People in Vulnerable Positions preference in engaging in forest-based activities and the collection of forest products for own use or offering direct support for enterprises or training and mentoring for some PiVPs such as people with disabilities. The Project will develop a benefit sharing guideline to address the issues of HRBA, e.g. the People in Vulnerable Positions, women and youth. The Project will build on the experiences on the FORVAC's pilot of household methodologies, specifically the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), which aims to develop fairer decision-making and labour balance at household level. By starting at the local level, it is anticipated that women and disadvantaged persons, such as people living with disabilities, will be empowered to take a more active role in the community as well.

The Project will consider non-discrimination in the implementation by promoting participation of persons with disabilities in the decision-making and as beneficiaries. It is recognized that the type of disability will influence the opportunities to participate - forest-harvesting work is difficult for most persons with physical disabilities due to the rough surfaces and difficulty for movement. The Project can contribute to changing negative attitudes and prejudices within the community by promoting the participation of PWD for instance in reports and awareness-raising materials. The main documents of relevance to communities are posters and training manuals published by the Project. Future materials should ensure inclusion of women and PWD in pictures. Data on persons with disabilities, which participate in and benefit from the project activities will be reported and monitored to the extent

[26] On an average, 34% of the members of the VNRCs FORVAC was working with were women and in TGAs supported by PFP2, 35% of TGA members were women at the end of 2022 (Source: Semi-Annual Progress Reports July-December 2022 of FORVAC and PFP2).

possible. The slogan of the global disability movements of "nothing about us without us" will be observed where possible. For instance, the Project could survey PWD in communities on their interests - and where VNRCs and VCs will make decisions on the use of Social Funds, that could be used to benefit PWDs, they should be consulted on their needs.

PWD will be engaged in project management and implementation where possible, in a meaningful way. The project will also implement mechanisms to get their voice heard and ensure that their right to information regarding Project activities will be fulfilled. The Project will also develop mechanisms, which will ensure that the benefits of the project in community development (for instance social infrastructure etc. that will be developed/improved with project benefits) take into account and respond the diverse needs of the community members.

The Project will provide direct capacity building to TGAs and VNRCs to incorporate rights, gender and inclusion topics. Training on Gender-Based Violence (incl. prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment) will be included in the activities. Support to the value chain actors and institutions will consider the needs and interests of People in Vulnerable Positions. The Project will also work with the State (the duty bearer) to improve capacities of extension staff on all these issues.

At national and district levels it is important to ensure inclusive participation in training, extension and communication, business development and using the pro-poor monitoring systems and guidelines. The Project will support the development of guidelines and visual materials, including issues of gender, age, vulnerability and disability. Efforts will be needed for expanding the use of signboards in communities with VLUP maps and information on benefit sharing and opportunities for participation; as well as expansion of use of community radio. Efforts will be made to spread the information to the more remote hamlets by asking hamlet leaders to pass on information to all hamlet residents.

Enterprise, employment and value chain development

The Project will encourage the participation of women, youth and Persons in Vulnerable Positions in both employment and enterprise development activities.

Climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment and biodiversity

These three crosscutting objectives, climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment and biodiversity are extremely relevant to the Project. The Project strategy aims at modest expansion of forest cover, use of adaptive species and ensuring continuity in the availability of ecosystem goods and services to improve livelihoods.

The Project enhances **sustainable management of natural resources** by focusing on economic, environmental and social sustainability. The management of plantations and Village Land Forest Reserves will be based on the best operation practices of sustainable forest management. The Result Area 3 that supports the development of value chains and forest processing MSMEs, aims at more efficient recovery in processing industries and in reduction and reutilization of any waste (sawdust, chips, etc.) produced in the process. Well-managed forest will be able to reduce incidences of fire, soil erosion, improve ground water resources and increase co-benefits such as non-wood forest products.

The aim of climate resilience as a cross-cutting objective is to enhance climate change adaptation, to reduce vulnerability and to strengthen the resilience of people, ecosystems and societies to climate risks and the impacts of climate change. The overall resilience is also affected by many other factors, for example such as environmental degradation, economic shocks, conflicts and pandemics.

The Project contributes to **climate change adaptation and improved climate resilience** of both forests and communities through many measures. Among others, they include the following measures:

- Strengthening of capacities in smallholder tree grower and CBFM communities by increasing collaboration within the community and creating networks between natural resource management actors in land-use planning, fire management, forest management and access to financing. This creates social capital (strong institutions, transparent decision-making systems, formal and informal networks that promote collective action) among the actors.
- Increasing the resources and assets of community members in smallholder tree grower and CBFM communities (plantation forests, Village Land Forest Reserves, nurseries, purchase of other assets through access to funds). This will contribute to diversification of income sources and product sources. Diversification of beneficiaries' livelihoods will strengthen their adaptive capacities in addressing climate change.
- Improving the management of fires, which adversely affect the resource base, and assets of community members. This will enhance the resilience of the forests to climate change and will improve continuity of environmental services that forests and trees provide, including for example maintained or improved water quality and quantity, reduced soil erosion, reduced biodiversity losses and creation of favourable micro-climatic conditions for agricultural productivity.
- Diversification of the source base of plantation forestry with different species, which reduces the risk of losing large areas of plantations. In addition, specific species will be introduced that are more resistant to climate change impacts.
- Providing opportunities for technology innovation and more efficient use of forest resources including information about reasons and consequences of climate change as well as climate projections in the training events and in the communication.
- Village- and landscape level participatory land-use planning is necessary to ensure that sufficient land is available for food cropping, that the watercourses are protected and biodiversity conservation enhanced.
- Support to the establishment of VSLAs and VICOBA and build entrepreneurship skills for the members. The groups have potential to generate capital that members can use through loans to invest in small and medium businesses. This will diversify adaptation options.
- The Project is also supporting forestry research to find use for lesser-known tree species and that way increasing the raw material base for value chains and improving resilience in the longer run. Identifying markets for new products such as lesser-known tree species will increase the value of the VLFRs for the VNRCs.

Output 1.4 with activities on forest fire management and facilitating VLUP to ensure environmental and biodiversity sustainability is very important for climate change adaptation. The popular exotic, fast-growing species being promoted (*Pinus patula* and *Eucalyptus grandis*) have been recognized as susceptible to climate change in many areas and it is hypothesized that in several areas, species and provenance choice of seed material will have to be changed to sustain the productivity of planted forests. Research on these issues can be commissioned under Output 4.3, for example, to identify species with better fire resistance. Because *Pinus kesiya* is known for its fire resistance, the Project could possibly establish one *Pinus kesiya* seed orchard to diversify the species available for plantation.

The aim of **low emission development** as a crosscutting objective is to mitigate climate change and to facilitate the transition to low emission development, and soon after to climate neutrality, that minimizes greenhouse gas emissions and enhances sinks of greenhouse gases while taking into account wider development impacts. This will contribute to the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit the global

average temperature rise to 1.5^{o} C, or a maximum of 2^{o} C, above preindustrial levels.

The Project will make important contributions to low-emission development and mitigate climate change through increased carbon sequestration in small grower plantations and in Village Land Forest Reserves. Sustainable management of plantations aims at continuously planting and managing trees while the annual logging volume should not exceed the annual growth of plantations. It applies to VLFRs, where annual logging volume will be kept within the annual allowable cut determined in the forest management plans. The Project will promote fire management and the reduction/recycling of waste in wood processing which will also contribute to mitigation.

The aims of **the protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity** are to address the other two dimensions of the triple planetary crisis, besides climate change, namely biodiversity loss and pollution and to prevent environmental degradation and enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

The Project is designed to increase the sustainable management and use of forests, and to safeguard the ecosystem services. Plantations, natural forests, woodlands and the biological diversity they contain are the sources for most of the wood and non-wood products. Wood products include timber, poles, firewood and charcoal. Furthermore, forests and woodlands do provide a wie range of non-wood products and other goods and services to people such as food and water. A number of intangible benefits also do exist as outcomes of presence of forests and woodlands. Such benefits include unique natural ecosystems and genetic resources, depository of biodiversity, amelioration of climate (microclimate), carbon sequestration, habitat to wildlife and cultural and religious values.

Fire occurrences in the forests and woodlands are an annual phenomenon and pose a risk to the biodiversity. It is also a common disaster risk that needs to be managed. Local people use fire as a tool to clear areas of bush ready for farming, to improve prospects for hunting, to induce green grass growth for grazing and to clear areas for charcoal making. Uncontrolled fires cause significant damage to forests and woodlands, ecosystem services and destroy habitats. The fire incidences are further driven by factors such as a) the lack of village forest management plans, b) lack of improper fire prevention techniques, c) the general lack of fire control and little knowledge on the consequences of fire on the forests. Fire control or prevention is a community affair and the communities must be willing and able to deal with it. Communities around the forests and woodlands need the skills and techniques to control or prevent fires, which is why the Project is investing on capacity building and investments in fire prevention and management.

Encroachment of forestland remains also an issue and will be addressed through Landscape and Village Land Use Planning. Common causes for encroachment are agricultural production (shifting agriculture), cattle farming and other land uses (e.g. mining).

Outcomes of the Environment and Climate risk screening and do no harm criteria

The screening (Annex 5) was conducted during project formulation mission to Tanzania in May 2023 using tools produced by the EU (2016).

Environmental risks.
The Project intends to work on silviculture and with timber value chains on a sustainable basis, with replanting in private woodlots and sustainable management of natural forests, based on annual allowable harvesting regimes. The activities supported by the Project are not expected to lead into any

major conversion of forests to other types of land use. The Project will not require an EIA because it will focus on activities, such as institutional support to local governments, training and capacity development, awareness raising activities, development and review of policies, regulations and standards, events, communication and networking, and monitoring and evaluation.

However, as identified through ERET evaluations, the Project has a minor risk of encroaching on water sources and biodiversity loss. The Project will address these risks through several measures to ensure that it abides with the do no harm principle:

- Adherence to a Land Use Plan is expected to help preventing the encroachment of woodlots into water sources (mainly rivers and streams). In addition, the Project will develop a strategy to minimize further damage on water resources. This will be built into the extension tools used by the Project, TTGAU, TGAs and District Councils during the first year of implementation. It will be important for the Project to review all the existing extension materials and tools to ensure all environmental aspects are properly addressed. Simultaneous awareness campaigns and empowering the land use planning committee (or which committee the Village Assembly appoints) to monitor and enforce the plan will be needed. The Project will also put in place stringent criteria about activities it supports and/or finances. Activities are not financed and/or technical support provided for land, which has been cleared from natural forest. Further support will not be available for individuals or groups who have engaged in clearing natural forest. Care will also be taken that extension services targeted for private forest farmers address the issue. The purpose of the Village Land Forest Reserves is to maintain and sustainably manage the existing natural forests.
- Building the monitoring of the plantation and VLFRs into the community governance structures, i.e. by having the status of the VLFR on the village assembly agenda (by default).
- LGA role in monitoring VLFRs has already been built in the government structures though not always effectively implemented. Monitoring will be included as a topic on LGA capacity building events organized by the Project and communities advised to budget for some monitoring costs.
- Regarding pesticide use in nurseries, the Project will review the nursery guidelines and extension materials to ensure that pesticides are applied responsibly in the nurseries.

Climate change risks.
Based on issues learned from stakeholders during the formulation mission and on experiences gained through the PFP2 and FORVAC, it is evident that the Project as such is at No or Low risk-category in terms of climate risks. However, some climate related risks were identified. Both PFP2 and FORVAC have identified the issue of fire as a potential threat to both woodlots and Village Land Forest Reserves. The effects will be localised, affecting a small number of communities at a time, and they are not expected to affect the Project or its expected results.

Some shifts in the climatic patterns (timing of rains, increased temperatures) have already been noticed in the Project area that may result in negative impacts on e.g. forestry production across the districts. It is likely that any prolonged period of drought will have negative impacts on forest growth. Also newly established plantations may suffer from lack of water. With increasing temperatures, heat waves will be more likely. In agriculture, many outbreaks of serious pests have occurred across Africa. The impacts, however, would be both location and species specific and there is no adequate research available from the Project area.

The adaptation capacity is not fully in place and needs attention from the Project. Communities, districts, regions and government ministries recognise the risks and mitigation measures. At national

level, there is good analysis of climate risks and their impacts, but at district and local level, shortage of relevant data and information remains a challenge. The same applies to the district's capacity to monitor and address climate risks because they have staff shortage and they have not been able to fully develop their own related guidelines and regulations. This is the reason why the Project Document puts emphasis on measures to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability by developing knowledge and tools that contribute to climate resilience and reduction of climate risks. The Project as such is at the No or Low risk-category.

For applying the **Do no harm criteria** the various risks and impacts of climate change were addressed in the Project formulation, for example in designing implementation approaches and in the risk management approach of the Project. The planned measures to ensure that do no harm criteria are followed include:

- Developing extension materials and conducting training with TGAs, VNRCs and extension workers to properly address climate resilience in the extension messages. The extension tools can be adapted from existing ones such as the AgriCord Building Resilience Toolkit (https://www.ffd.fi/climate-tool-1) or similar approaches.
- Fire management activities will be supported.
- Supporting the VNRCs and TGAs to ensure that the plans reflect proper preparedness for climate risks, for example with respect to species selection in replanting the plantation forests.
- Under Output 4.3, research and studies will be commissioned to improve the knowledge base regarding the effects and impacts of climate change to the species and ecosystems in the Project area to ensure the validity of the extension messages in the long run.
- The Project will also pay particular attention to monitoring and management of the climate risks.

ANNEX 8: JOB DESCRIPTIONS

National Project Coordinator (NPC)

Duty station: Songea with regular travel to project areas and Dodoma

Duration: Four years full time seconded to the project by the government of Tanzania

Academic Qualifications BSc degree or higher in Natural Resource Management, Rural development, Forestry, Agro-forestry, Land use planning, Local Governance or other relevant discipline

Duties:

- Coordinate and provide leadership as a focal point for Government of Tanzania activities in the Project as they are defined in the project document and any other initiative emanating from the perspective of MNRT;
- Ensure that Government of Tanzania counterpart inputs are allocated to the Project on a timely basis;
- In cooperation with the CTA develop work plans and budgets as per requirements;
- In collaboration with CTA, supervise the implementation of all interventions;
- Collaborate with CTA in developing all consultancy works and ensure getting no objections from the confidence authorities;
- Represent the Project and serve as the main contact at government, donor, civil society and media meetings;
- Facilitate appropriate legal support as based on the demand of districts and / or communities during implementation of harvesting and marketing;
- Ensure the submission of periodic work plans and budgets and present the same for approval to the relevant authorities (PSC and/or PSB);
- Ensure that the cross-cutting themes of GoF and GoT for CMFM (governance, gender and HIV/AIDS) are mainstreamed into Project activities;
- Act as a Secretary to the SC meetings;
- Co-Chair the Project Management Team Meetings (together with the CTA);
- Responsible for the coordination of missions by decision-makers and politicians;
- Responsible for the management and administration of support personnel provided by MNRT/FBD for the Project implementation;
- Coordinates with other organizations representing the interests of small-scale land-owners and MSMEs;
- Facilitate integration of the Project interventions into MNRT/FBD and Local Government operations;
- Coordinate scholarship and internship programme of the project
- Represent the project at national level discussions.
- Coordinate with development partners and NGOs/ INGO, exchange experience and streamlining working approaches and policies as far as possible and transferring knowledge to other relevant stakeholders
- Coordinate with other national education and research institution on education, research and information issues
- Create and maintain linkages with relevant donors and agencies at national, provincial, district and community levels, and the private sector;
- Organize meetings with partner organizations if and when need arise, in collaboration with PMT;
- Identify implementation constraints and find timely solutions to them together with PMT, MNRT/FBD and TFS staff;
- Any other activity as directed by the Steering Committee that is deemed appropriate and

relevant for the effective and sustainable implementation of the Project.

Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser

Duty Station	Songea, with regular travel to Project Districts
Recruitment	International
Duration	Four years full time, 42 months
Academic Qualifications	MSc degree or higher in Natural Resource Management, Rural development, Forestry, Land use planning, Local Governance or other relevant discipline

Professional Experience

- Minimum 12 years relevant international work experience in rural development and forestry, including (smallholder) plantation management, CBFM, wood industry, and forest value chain development;
- Minimum 8 years of experience in project management;
- Working experience to cover several of the following sub-sectors where the Project will be active: Environment Conservation, Natural Resource Management, Rural development, Marketing of forest/agriproducts or Land use planning;
- Work experience in policy processes in natural resource sector, strengthening of forestry education and research organizations and institutional development;
- Experience in local governance and capacity building at local levels;
- Experience in community-based projects.
- Experience in Africa, and particularly experience from Tanzania will be an advantage.

Other Skills

- Excellent human resource management skills;
- Good financial management skills;
- Leadership, motivation and good interpersonal skills;
- Fluency in written and spoken English; knowledge of Swahili will be an advantage;
- Good facilitation and communication skills, and ability to work and communicate in a multi-sector team and a cross-cultural team;
- Ability to work and live in remote areas;
- Good reporting skills.

Duties

- Responsible for planning, coordinating, monitoring and reporting of all the Project activities;
- Supervises and leads the TA Team;
- Oversees the operations of the Project ensuring that the Project achieves its intended results and the resources are managed according to the guidelines and contracts;
- Authorizes the release of the Operational funds;
- Co-chairs the Project Management Team (PMT) jointly with the NPC;
- Supports and advises the districts in planning, coordination and management of their activities, including budgeting and management of funds;
- Establishes and maintains effective working relationships with partners and stakeholders;
- Prepares during the inception phase the Project Implementation Manual and ensures adherence to it during Project implementation;
- Responsible for preparing the inception report with recommendations for required changes in the Project document including risk matrix and mitigation strategies, job descriptions, and with support from the M&E Officer revised results framework with indicators, baselines and targets, and Monitoring Evaluation and Learning plan;

- Responsible for human resources management;
- Coordinates and contributes to the institutional capacity building and human resources development activities of the Project (such as orientation workshops, training, studies etc.) according to her/his background and competence;
- Responsible for the Project administration and financial management, budgeting, financial control and accounting.
- Responsible for producing the work plans and budgets for the Project;
- Responsible for reporting of the Project according to the guidelines of the GoF/MFA;
- Prepares and/or approves ToRs for short-term employees, consultancies and studies, participate in evaluation of proposals and supervise contracts;
- Assesses potential service providers, develops service delivery models, selects service providers as well as develops ToRs and contractual arrangements
- Advises FWITC and TTGAU on its institutional development and networking
- Ensures that the Human Rights based Approach and the cross-cutting objectives of gender equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into all Project activities;
- Ensures that disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity are mainstreamed into all Project activities;
- Acts as the focal point to receive and respond to any grievances that may be presented to the Project. Ensures that the staff and service providers follow the code-of-conduct of the Project;
- Responsible for transferring knowledge to the local personnel;
- Liaises with the SC members as required.

Forest Products and Processing Expert

Duty Station	FWITC Mafinga, with regular travel to Project Districts
Recruitment	International
Duration	Tentatively 35 months effective working time
Supervisor	Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser
Academic Qualifications	Minimum BS level education in wood technology and wood processing or other relevant field

Experience

- At least 10 years working experience related to wood processing industries, especially with MSMEs.
- Knowledge of processing and application of EWP.
- Work experience in carpentry.
- A considerable part of the experience should preferably be from Africa
- Good communication/interpersonal & facilitation/training skills.
- Strong proven ability in supplying technical training and education relating to wood processing.
- Strong English language communication capability with proven ability to contribute to professional publications.
- Ability to work collaboratively within a multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural team.
- Skills or knowledge of Swahili language and the Tanzania country context would be an asset.
- Knowledge of plantation management and silvicultural practices would be an added advantage.
- Knowledge and experience in the application of human rights-based approach and/or gender mainstreaming in development programmes or interventions would be an added advantage.

Duties

- Supports the CTA in the coordination of the Project's support to FWITC institutional development and operation.
- Contributes to development and delivery of priority wood processing courses for workers at the FWITC.
- Contributes to assessment of capacity building needs of the Project's tutors, extensionists and district extension staff and organize for their continuous professional development.
- Contributes to assessment of priority capacity building needs of FTI and FITI tutors and organize for their continuous professional development. Strengthens technical capacities of staff in training institutes such as FWITC, FTI and FITI.
- Mentors the Project's extension staff as they provide support to beneficiaries.
- Participate into training mobile training unit operators and transfer technology to the need MSME.
- Participates in the operations of the Mobile Training Unit ensuring that the operators of the mobile training units can work effectively with due attention to safety and health.
- Contributes to MSME strengthening guideline.
- Promote the up-take of improved technologies and innovations as an approach to improve the quality of products along forestry value chains. Promotes forest industry innovation through showing right technologies and organizing industry-networking events.

- Supports initiatives to introduce innovative value chains aimed at satisfying demand for high value addition products such as designer furniture and supporting inclusive value chain establishment.
- Support initiative to introduce innovative use of forest products especially timber for the development of new markets for both hard and softwood timber
- Promotes development of value chains for by-products of forestry and wood processing
- Ensures that the Human Rights based Approach and the cross-cutting objectives of gender equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into all Project activities and introduced to cooperating partners;
- Ensures that disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on biodiversity are mainstreamed into all Project activities;
- Contributes to human resources development activities of the Project (such as orientation workshops, training, studies etc.) according to her/his background and competence;
- Any other duties assigned by the TL/CTA.

Land-use Planning Expert

Duty Station	Songea, with travel to project Districts
Recruitment	National
Duration	Tentatively 32 months effective working time
Supervisor	Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser
Academic Qualifications	Minimum Bachelor's degree in Land management, Land-use planning, Geoinformatics, Natural resource Management, Environmental management and Protection, Geography, Information technology or other relevant discipline

Professional Experience

- Minimum 10 years relevant work experience (Land management, Land-use planning or Mapping);
- Experience in protection of environment and biodiversity
- Experience in digital mapping;
- Experience in local governance and capacity building at local levels;
- Experience in community-based and community demand driven projects;

Other Skills

- Excellent interpersonal skills
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Swahili
- Ability to work and communicate in a multi-sector team and across cultural and gender divides;
- Facilitation and good communication skills
- Good IT skills, especially related to digital mapping;
- Good reporting skills
- Ability to work in remote areas.

Duties

- Supports and advises villages in the preparation of participatory village land use plans (VLUP).
- Supports the preparation of landscape level land use plans and IFP related fire risk management plans.
- Coordinates the participation of NLUPC in VLUP preparation for targeted villages and prepares proposals for the development of more efficient and sustainable methodology for land use planning for discussion with the NLUPC and other key stakeholders.
- Trains VLUP teams;
- Supervises the VLUP process;
- Monitors the environmental quality of the VLUPs produced;
- Trains Project staff in disaster risk reduction through VLUP and its implementation;
- Provides training in land-use and forestry planning, GIS, and mapping;
- On-the-job training of the Project extensionists in land use planning and mapping;
- Coordinates and contributes to the institutional capacity building and human resources development activities of the Project (such as orientation workshops, training, possible studies etc.) according to her/his background and competence;
- Ensures that HRBA, gender and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into all land use planning activities;

- Ensures that disaster risk reduction and climate, resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on biodiversity are mainstreamed into the land use planning and project implementation activities;
- Collaborates with other relevant organisations to obtain highest possible compatibility of GIS and other databases among other actors;
- Collaborates closely with the M&E Officer in the use of remote sensing and GIS applications for the monitoring and evaluation of the Project results and effects in the landscape – including changes in forest cover and resources.
- Develops appropriate systems for the land-use and forestry planning and monitoring;
- Prepares land-cover and biodiversity maps;
- Other tasks assigned by the Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser

Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) Expert

Duty station:	Songea with frequent travel to Project Districts
Recruitment	National
Duration	30 months
Supervisor	Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser

Qualifications for the position:

- Minimum Bachelor's degree in gender studies, sociology or relevant field;
- Experience in field to incorporate GEDSI as a cross-cutting objective in development programmes;
- Knowledge on natural resource management, local governance or other relevant discipline;
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Swahili

Experiences and skills:

- Minimum 5 years of relevant work experience;
- Experience of working with communities in issues related to natural resource management, gender equality and social inclusion including the persons with disabilities
- Experience of working with rural communities;
- Training and facilitation skills;
- Demonstrated experience designing, implementing, managing, and evaluating behaviour change interventions;
- Demonstrated experience using theory and evidence to design, monitor, and evaluate behaviour change interventions and action related to discriminative social norms;
- Excellent social skills, ability to work and communicate in communities of diverse cultures;
- Experience in cooperation with development partners;
- Experience in HRBA and social development related issues;
- Good communication and report writing skills in English and Swahili.

Duties:

- Reviews GEDSI related policies, strategies and conventions of GoT and GoF;
- Reviews and update the GESI and HRBA policy of the Project;
- Develops GEDSI implementation strategy and monitoring plan for project interventions;
- Develops training packages for HRBA and GEDSI and integrate GEDSI as a cross-cutting objective to other training events;
- Preparation of community level training modules related to schemes and natural resource management at local government functionaries and training of sector partners to undertake these trainings;
- Trains project staff, district staff, stakeholders, and relevant committees and beneficiaries;
- Identifies and supports campaigns to promote gender equality and non-discrimination at village level;
- Implements and monitors the progress based on the GEDSI and HRBA indicators;
- Undertakes reviews of the progress on HRBA and GEDSI interventions;
- Works in close coordination with provincial local governments, stakeholder and other relevant agencies

- Supports the monitoring system to improve and maintain disaggregated data;
- Supports project management to include GEDSI in all project reports;
- Development, coordination and monitoring of GEDSI related programmes/activities;
- Building of behaviour change capacity in municipalities;
- Other duties as assigned by Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser

Value Chain, Business Development and Marketing Expert

Duty Station	Songea with travel to Project Districts
Recruitment	National
Duration	Tentatively 34 months
Supervisor	Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser
Academic Qualifications	Minimum BSc in business management, economics, marketing, natural resource economics, forest economics or other relevant field.

Professional Experience

- At least 7 years working experience in value chain development and business development experience in the private sector in nature based products
- At least 3 years working experience in donor-funded development programmes
- Added benefit: at least 5 years working experience in marketing of either forest and agriculture related products
- Added benefit: experience on facilitating innovation/ innovation projects and carbon credit projects

Other Skills

- Excellent interpersonal skills;
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Kiswahili;
- Ability to work and communicate in a multi-sector team and across cultural and gender divides;
- Good facilitation and communication skills.

Duties

- As part of the baseline study of the project, design and implement a market assessment and value chain analysis in target areas to identify the market need and actors, from producer groups to the end market, both in natural and plantation forestry.
- As part of the baseline study of the project, design and conduct, business assessment of the previously supported and new forest based supported business and enterprises and identify the viable business to be supported by the project.
- Assess the size of the market, volume of sales, market integration, and segmentation of the potential previously supported and new value chains and the existing gaps hindering the development of such value chains.
- Analyze market development opportunities for the selected value chains.
- Identify, support, and engage identified groups and individuals to be involved in the value chain development in the project areas.
- Conduct training and capacity needs assessments of the identified groups and individuals in selected value chains.
- Identify, evaluate and design business development plan of each identified business
- Coordinate implementation of the business development plan of the identified business that will include among other things facilitation of business and financial literacy to the business owners.
- Analyze the supporting functions that are required to make the value chain work, both existing and missing supporting functions.
- Identify the existing service delivery actors active in the identified value chain and analyze any existing gaps and opportunities for enhancing their service delivery.
- Develop mechanisms to link businesses with service providers and establish possible new business links that can be created and existing links that can be improved.
- Facilitate the market linkages between the small market actors in rural areas and the end market in urban settings and or across borders.
- Develop, in collaboration with the project team, the value chain development plan of the

selected value chains and be responsible for its implementation.

- Study emerging forest products and their market size, including technological needs and their market potential, at the local, regional, and international levels.
- Facilitate dialogue among the various actors and stakeholders in the development of the forest value chains.
- Provide strategic advice on how to develop forest sector businesses based on market development.
- Advice on the organization of the planned activities for market and value chains development of the selected value chains
- Together with the M& E Officer, develop data collection tools and techniques for monitoring value chain-supported initiatives and businesses.
- Set a socio-economic baseline for targeted groups in the target areas to monitor the impact of value chain development for livelihood improvement.
- Facilitate emerging inclusive value chains in the target areas based on the potential for local income generation.
- Identify opportunities for carbon projects.
- Develop best practice guidelines for the involvement of local stakeholders in the development of the forest value chain linked to sustainable management of the forest resources.
- Contribute in further development of the market information system of the selected value chains in close collaboration with the related stakeholders.
- Explore and promote activities that would enhance women's share of the income from forest resources in cooperation with the gender specialist and in close cooperation with other project teams.
- Contribute to the periodic progress report, monitoring report, fact sheet, and case studies to meet the project-reporting requirement.
- Ensures that the Human Rights based Approach and the cross-cutting objectives of gender equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into all Project activities and introduced to cooperating partners;
- Ensures that disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on biodiversity are mainstreamed into all Project activities;
- Contributes to human resources development activities of the Project (such as orientation workshops, training, studies etc.) according to her/his background and competence;
- Any other duties assigned by the Chief Technical Advisor

Monitoring and Evaluation Expert

Duty Station	Songea with travel to Project Districts
Recruitment	National
Duration	Tentatively 40 months
Supervisor	Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser
Academic Qualifications	Minimum Bachelor degree in social science preferably in development planning, economics or management or other relevant field.

Professional Experience

- At least ten years (10) years of experience in results-based management and monitoring and evaluation;
- Knowledge and experience in designing M&E systems and conducting evaluations;
- Good skills in database management and data analysis.
- Excellent writing and analytical skills in drafting concept notes and reports;
- Sound knowledge on Tanzania's natural resources sector would be an added benefit.

Other Skills

- Excellent interpersonal skills;
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Kiswahili;
- Ability to work and communicate in a multi-sector team and across cultural and gender divides;
- Good facilitation and communication skills;
- Essential computer skills in particular competency in the use of Windows MS Office programmes (Word, Excel, Power Point etc.), and mobile data capture solutions. Knowledge of design and management of open source database applications (such as DHIS2) and GIS applications (such as QGIS) is an added advantage.

Duties

- Develops a project MEL strategy and plan, including tools, data capture, processing and analysis systems, reporting formats and implementation schedule;
- Leads implementation of the MEL strategy and plan and ensures that information is collected in a timely manner;
- Coordinates the preparation and implementation of the baseline study and leads other evaluation studies conducted by the Project or outsourced.
- Supports the CTA in the management of the Project by providing relevant information and participates in the PMT;
- Cooperates with the Land use Planning expert on the collection, usage and visualization of location data;
- Trains the team in results-based management and M&E;
- Assists in Quarterly, semi-annual and annual reporting;
- Assists in developing visualized materials on concepts, results etc.;
- Ensures that the Human Rights based Approach and the cross-cutting objectives of gender equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into all Project activities and introduced to cooperating partners;
- Ensures that disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, low emission development

and environment protection including biodiversity are mainstreamed into all Project activities;

- Contributes to human resources development activities of the Project (such as orientation workshops, training, studies etc.) according to her/his background and competence;
- Any other duties assigned by the TL/CTA.

Finance and Administration Manager

Duty Station	Songea
Recruitment	National
Duration	42 months
Supervisor	Chief Technical Adviser/Team Leader
Academic Qualifications	Minimum Bachelor's degree in Economics, Finance, Administration or other relevant field

Professional Experience

- At least Ten years (10) years of experience in financial planning, financial management, financial control, and project administration;
- Good knowledge and experience in drawing up financial and accounting reports;
- Good skills in financial management information systems and data analysis;
- Experience in developing and implementing internal control procedures and ensuring the administrative and accounting processing of operations;
- Experience in procurement planning and implementation;
- Experience with project logistics and asset management;
- Experience with staff management;
- Experience with working in an international development cooperation programme will be an added advantage.

Other Skills

- Good interpersonal skills;
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Kiswahili;
- Ability to work and communicate in a multi-sector team and across cultural and gender divides;
- Good facilitation and communication skills;
- Experience with-and knowledge of Finland's development cooperation financial and administration procedures and requirements is an added advantage.

Duties:

- Supports the CTA in financial planning, budgeting and budget monitoring;
- Supervises the utilisation of the Project's financial management and financial controls (including cash flow control and monitoring cash receipts and disbursements);
- Responsible for day-to-day accounting; prepare periodic accounts and financial reports as per programme requirements;
- Responsible for organising the annual project audit;
- Coordinates with Cluster Coordinators on cluster financing modalities including reporting and monitoring;
- In coordination with the CTA, prepares financial management and administrative rules and policies to be followed by all partners and Project staff;
- Supports the CTA in contract management;
- Responsible for administrative day-to-day Project management, including support in personnel administration;
- Responsible of procurement planning and process management;
- Responsible of fixed asset management;
- Coordinates the Project's logistics and fleet maintenance;

- Supervises project drivers and support staff;
- Participates in the recruitment of supporting staffs;
- Any other duties that may be assigned by the CTA.

Cluster Coordinators (5)

Duty Station	One of the Project districts with frequent travel to the project areas
Recruitment	National
Duration	Total 38 months
Supervisor	Chief Technical Advisor/Team Leader and NPC
Academic Qualifications	Minimum Bachelor's degree in forestry, natural resource management and protection, rural development, land use planning, social sciences, environmental management, agriculture, agribusiness, business management, economics or other relevant discipline

Professional Experience

- Minimum seven (7) years of work experience in fields related to forestry, environmental management, natural resource management, value chain development, business development, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, rural development, or other relevant field; – note: the required experience varies depending on the location and focus of the work: those based in the Southern Highlands will need experience in plantation management and those based in Ruvuma and Lindi require experience in natural forest resources management and CBFM.
- Some experience in communication (both traditional and social media).

Other Skills

- Good interpersonal skills;
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Swahili;
- Ability to work and communicate in a multi-sector team and across cultural and gender divides;
- Ability to work and live in remote areas;
- Good facilitation and communication skills;
- Good computer skills (MS Office);
- Good reporting skills;
- Good financial management skills;
- Demonstrated reference of strong sense of discipline and high moral conduct.

Duties

- Supports the Project implementation at village level;
- Preparation of cluster workplans and budgets;
- Responsible for project cluster accounts together with the Finance and Administration Manager.
- Accounts for funds disbursed at a cluster level;
- Provides information and guidance at village and district level on opportunities and processes for forest management;
- Provide technical backstopping to the district focal points, extensions and service providers
- Develops ToRs for extensionists and service providers;
- Participates in assessing and selecting extensionists and service providers;
- Draft contracts for extensionists and service providers;
- Supports, guides, and monitors the work of extensionists and service providers;
- Supervises the work of extensionist and service providers hired by the Project;
- Drafts ToRs for studies and supervises the contracts;

- Initiates and monitors Village Land Use planning;
- Initiates and monitors forest management and harvesting planning;
- Trains and facilitates training of stakeholders;
- Ensures that the Human Rights based Approach and the cross-cutting objectives of gender equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into all Project activities;
- Ensures the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on biodiversity) into all Project activities;
- Participates in the integration of Project interventions into FBD, TFS and Local governments operations and village level institutions, cooperatives etc.;
- Coordinates and cooperates with key stakeholders and partners at local level;
- Any other duties assigned by his/her Superior.

Communication expert

Duty Station: Songea with regular travel to the project areas

Recruitment: National

Duration: Total 35 months

Supervisor: Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser

Academic Qualifications: Minimum Bachelor's degree in communications, media, journalism, or other relevant fields. An additional qualification in the fields of forest resources management, sustainable development, the environment, political science, social science, and/or international affairs would be an advantage.

Professional Experience

- At least 5 years of professional experience in communications related to any of the following: forest resources management, sustainable development, development cooperation, environment, international affairs, or related fields
- Able to coordinate well with diverse individuals and teams and to work effectively with colleagues and stakeholders to achieve results.
- Experience in communication (both traditional and social media)
- Strong interpersonal and communication skills. Articulate and confident oral communication and the ability to engage and interact at various levels.
- Ability to work under pressure and in stressful situations.
- Strong analytical, writing, reporting, and presenting abilities.

Other skills

- very good understanding of the socio-economic and political background in Tanzania
- Working experience in the field of community development approach or on sustainable forest and environmental management
- Knowledge of the government of Tanzania institutional setting and operations, including its relationship with development partners
- Working experience with the national institutions and stakeholders in Tanzania. Experience in editing and in the production process
- Experience working across a range of media platforms including TV, Radio, and Social Medias etc.
- Proficient use of photo editing software would be an advantage. Language skills are required.
- English and Swahili is the working language for this position; therefore, excellent oral and written communication skills in both English and Swahili are required.

Duties

- Participate in the development of the project communication strategy during the inception phase of the project and lead its implementation.
- Organizing and implementing awareness-raising, information provision, and strategic

communication campaigns

- Draft, implement, and monitor annual and quarterly communication work plans and budgets.
- Coordinating the development of various communication materials by packaging thematic and project contents in different formats (e.g., milestone reports, brochures, fact sheets, newsletters, summaries, videos, animation, stories, calendar etc.) and managing all supplier relationships in the process.
- Fostering media relations at the national level and in the project areas where the project activities are implemented.
- Identify, develop and maintain contact information, materials and relationships with journalists and media outlets (print, TV, radio, web etc.) to increase coverage of the project activities in the media (print, broadcast and digital)
- Collaborate with the media by organizing project site visits; facilitate photo coverage and TV footage and utilizing both web-based and traditional media as appropriate.
- Maintain project website and social media sites (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube) such as daily monitoring, posting and content development by creating rich and compelling content for websites, microsites, and social media
- Work closely with all project staffs on a daily basis and maintain close interaction with communication staffs with entities associated with communications and conservation work within and outside the government, including the local media and conservation partners.
- Identify, articulate, and communicate success stories.
- Prepare summaries of technical reports and studies in layman's terms in the field of sustainable forest management, community based forest management, plantation forestry, land use planning, forest business, environmental management and supports to tree growers
- Liaise with district authorities and national authorities to ensure their contribution to project communication is well addressed
- Monitor and evaluate the use and effectiveness of media materials. Maintain a library of media coverage, clippings etc.
- Ensure that communications remain neutral with regard to social and political related sensitivities of the beneficiaries; in this respect, ensure that communication material and content are aligned with the respective rules and regulations of both the government of Tanzania and Government of Finland
- Participate in and contribute to the work of the project team. In this regard, feed the team with news stories to be used for the overall communication of the work of the project.
- Ensures that the Human Rights based Approach and the cross-cutting objectives of gender equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into communication activities;
- Ensures the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on biodiversity) into all communication activities;
- Undertake any other activities related to communications as requested by Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser
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Field Specialist (Junior Technical Adviser)

Duty Station	Songea with frequent travel to Project districts
Recruitment	International
Duration	Full time – 2 Field specialists, each 24 months.
Supervisor	Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser
Academic Qualifications	Minimum Bachelor's degree in forestry, natural resource management and protection, rural development, land use planning, social sciences, environmental management, agriculture, or other relevant discipline

Professional Experience

- Minimum 2 years of work experience in fields related to forestry, environmental protection, natural resource management, climate change adaptation, rural development, or other relevant field;
- Some experience in communication (both traditional and social media)
- Prior experience of working in a developing country (either as a volunteer, trainee or in paid employment) is an asset.

Other Skills

- Good interpersonal skills;
- Fluency in written and spoken English and Finnish;
- Ability to work and communicate in a multi-sector team and across cultural and gender divides;
- Ability to work and live in remote areas;
- Good facilitation and communication skills;
- Good computer skills (MS Office);
- Good reporting skills;
- Good financial management skills;
- Demonstrated reference of strong sense of discipline and high moral conduct.

Duties

- Participates in the planning and implementation of VLUPs;
- Monitors the implementation of VLUPs with special emphasis on areas planned for protection;
- Participates in the preparation of manuals, plans, guidelines, strategies, documents and reports;
- Work together with the Monitoring Expert in monitoring project activities
- Contribute in the implementation of the project communication strategy and plans
- Ensures that the Human Rights based Approach and the cross-cutting objectives of gender equality and non-discrimination are mainstreamed into all Project activities;
- Ensures that disaster risk reduction and climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity are mainstreamed into all Project activities;
- Any other duties assigned by Team Leader/Chief Technical Adviser

Home Office Coordinator

Duty station: Home Office
Duration: As per the Standard terms for payment of Fees and Reimbursement of Costs

Home office coordination (HOC) shall include the following services:

- Recruitment and personnel management of the long-term and short-term experts as defined in the Project Document and/or approved by the SB or SC;
- Detailed briefing of experts on the Project's content and implementation strategy, each expert's role in the Project as well as on the development policies and procedures of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Organising training and tutoring for the Junior Technical Adviser;
- Organising/facilitating relevant team building processes for the technical assistance (TA) team;
- Supporting the Project's launching and/or kick-off processes, including participation in a related event (one mission);
- Development of the Project's financial and other management mechanisms with the project implementation team and partner institutions;
- Financial management and invoicing, including quality check of the project's financial management processes and invoices;
- Quality control and support to the TA team in substance matters and project management, including one annual support mission to the Project;
- Guidance on reporting and quality check of reports and other documentation;
- Liaison with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs including informing the Ministry on any issues requiring attention and/or action.

For each home office support mission, specific Terms of Reference shall be prepared and approved by the Ministry. A short mission report shall be prepared after each support mission including description of the issues dealt with and action plans.

ANNEX 9: LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

Not available.

ANNEX 10: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder group	**Rights/entitlements, and responsibilities; Capacity gaps**	**Expected benefits gained from the project**	**Implications for the project; possible actions required**
Right-holders			
Direct beneficiaries of forests, i.e. individuals, families and groups of	-Rights to employment, gender equity, right to participate, right to work,	Training in improved working methods, Improved work safety	

people whose livelihood depend directly on forests: -forest owners (through CCBO etc.) -fuelwood collectors -forest workers -traditional beekeepers -traditional cattle headers - mushrooms, herbs and other NTFP collectors -owners of MSME processing forest products -workers of MSMEs processing forest products	rights of vulnerable people with entitlements as follows: - access to forest or part of it. -Responsibility to sustainably manage and/or protect the forest to ensure the long-term sustainability of forest. -Responsibility to harvest sustainably (only the growth not the capital). -Responsibility to ensure that reasonable quantum of benefits will flow to secondary benefits. Capacity gaps: master only traditional working methods	and hygiene, Marketing of products in scale	
Secondary beneficiaries, i.e. villagers who don't use forests for their livelihoods, but benefit from generated income from forest activities as members of the community.	-Right to access to forest for recreation etc. -Responsibility to protect forests -Right to services procured with the income generated by forest activities to the community: schools, schoolbooks, dispensaries, security policies for vulnerable persons. Capacity gaps: Youth, women and PiVP may not be prepared to express their needs and aspirations in public.	-Increased benefits from forest products to be shared within the community -Training to targeted groups to express their needs (Youth, women and PiVP).	

Stakeholder Group	**Responsibilities**	**Development needs and expected benefits from the Project**	**HR Duties-Obligations / Rights / Risks**[27]
Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of MNRT Duty bearer	Policy and regulation in forestry and bee law enforcement; technical guidance, in charge of NFP, training institutions (FTI, FITI, FWITC); coordination of the efforts in climate change mitigation.	Revised policies and strategies; technical guidelines, methodologies for harvesting and auctioning developed; capacity development and information management.	Application of laws and regulations Approval of Village Forest Management plans. Potential revisions to GN417 or similar to not interfere with community rights. The Project to provide: Capacity building on HRBA and GEDSI as needed; Support production of relevant guidelines (incorporating HRBA and GEDSI issues) and sharing them with the MNRT for dissemination (including in different languages).
Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) Duty bearer	In charge of central government forest reserves and bee resources in all land categories; collects revenue for FBD; markets forest and bee products. NAFORMA	The TFS will benefit from skill enhancements at all levels (including District technical staff).	Application of laws and regulations; Transparency in collection and management of forest revenues. The Project to provide: Capacity building on HRBA and GEDSI as needed
PO-RALG (President's office, Regional Administration and Local Governments) District Council and District technical staff/PFM teams Duty bearer	In charge of forestry and other natural resources management, coordination and monitoring activities. Technical assistance/ extension services to VNRC's; Oversight that district councils are run based on democratic principles.	Improved extension and monitoring; new skills and approaches; new manuals and lessons learned shared across the Project districts and among the development partners supporting related interventions. District Councils will benefit as the increase in formal business activities will assist the districts in creating revenue to be collected from the forest-product levies and local taxes.	Application of laws and regulations. Not interfering with efficient and effective work of Village Councils and VNRCs. Approval of Village Forest Management plans & annual harvesting quotas, and monitoring activities of the VCs and VNRCs to ensure the forest is protected and managed sustainably and resources are shared fairly and transparently. The Project to provide: Capacity building on HRBA and GEDSI as needed.

[27] Especially regarding Equality and nondiscrimination; Participation and Inclusion; Accountability and Transparency, and what the Project could do to support.

			Support production of guidelines to facilitate HRBA, such as adoption of the Guidelines for Inclusive distribution of Social Funds, with examples for communities; setting criteria with quotas for grants; how to facilitate broader consultation in decision-making, etc.
Village Councils and Village Natural Resource Committees and producer groups and business entities. Rights Holders (also Duty Bearers)	VLFRs are under the VC jurisdiction and managed by VNRCs. Villagers can establish such institutional arrangements which can make business; e.g. cooperatives and companies	The villages with VLFRs will benefit from improved monitoring and facilitation of CBFM by District Council and District PFM teams and from increased income and employment through value chain development. The VCs and VNRCs capacities will be strengthened to implement and manage CBFM and forest value chains. Institutional capacities of VNRCs and Village Councils will be enhanced to manage village forests responsibly.	Ensuring that the elections for VNRCs are conducted and are representative of the community. Informing and including all in meetings, planning, forest management activities and income generating opportunities, etc. Transparent and effective management of finances from forest sales, and use within the community to ensure vulnerable groups benefit. The Project to provide: facilitate meetings and support information sharing and awareness raising. Capacity building opportunities to be offered to all stakeholders in an equitable manner (considering GEDSI principles). Supporting adoption of Guidelines for inclusive distribution of Social Funds, with examples, for communities.
Entrepreneurs, traders' Associations and business community	The private businesses and entrepreneurs will buy wood from the communities and further process them into high quality timber, furniture and other wood products. Charcoal producers will sell their products to the organised traders who will deliver the products to the markets. NTFPs will also be harvested and sold in the local, district and national markets.	They will benefit from information and capacity building, and ultimately from improved potential to run their businesses. The companies will ultimately benefit from improved potential to run business. Input producers will benefit from increased market demand.	Not interfering with the rights of community members. Complying with the law. Treating all community members equally regardless of sex, ability, etc. PROJECT will provide: business mentoring, technical assistance and targeted grants for microenterprises to support women and vulnerable groups to establish forest-related

			businesses. To generate income from the VLFR management for necessary social investments, The Project with relevant partners will: facilitate specific timber trade events to support marketing of forest products.
Service providers, such as NGOs, research institutions and consulting companies	Provide services along the value chain from forests to markets.	Improved skills and opportunities to provide assistance and services to the communities and districts. The Project orientation to VLFR Governance and management and to timber and non-timber based product value chains will assist them to focus their organizational and human resource development activities to developing additional services to cater for the expanding market.	Respect the rights of all stakeholders, ensuring no discrimination and including all relevant stakeholders. Transparent management of finances. Support capacity development and information sharing, emphasising HRBA and GEDSI principles. Reporting to include disaggregated data and information on how service provider has ensured inclusion, representation and inclusive decision making in their work. The Project will: contract service providers and apply GEDSI and HRBA in ToR.

Institutional Assessment

Institution	Major role in forestry sector Capacity gaps/limitations	Expected benefits gained from the project	Implications for the project; possible actions required
Vice President's Office (VPO) Environmental Division	Provides overall policy guidance, coordination, expertise and services for sustainable environmental management and development, including biodiversity conservation and environmental assessment. Provides overall policy guidance, coordination, expertise and services for climate change management, and implementation of UNFCCC and UNCCD protocols. Low capacity to coordinate all sectors including forest sector.	Assistance in coordination of all sectors and providing services on climate change management, and implementation of UNFCCC and UNCCD protocols.	
TAFORI	Responsible for coordinating and conducting research in forestry.	Potential service provider for the Project on training, management	

Institution	Major role in forestry sector Capacity gaps/limitations	Expected benefits gained from the project	Implications for the project; possible actions required
	Responsible to ensure documentation and dissemination of research results for sustainable forest management in the country, and to contribute to the enhancement of socio-economic and environmental benefits to the present and future generations. Lack of research funds to carry out forest research. Low capacity in EWPs technologies and value addition. Low capacity in firefighting management and dissemination of research results.	of seed orchards and resource assessment to generate useful data for decision making. Assistance in capacity building on areas of fire management, EWPs research and value addition of forest products. Assistance in supporting key research studies like lesser-known timber species and in dissemination of research results.	
SUA	Responsible for skills development through training and conducting various research in the area of Forestry, Conservation, Forest Resources Assessment and Management, Forest Technology and Wood Sciences, and Forest Economics. Offers Bachelor degrees in Forestry and Wood technologies and Master's degree in Forestry. Inadequate training facilities on EWPs. Inadequate capacity in maintaining seed orchards from FDT.	Potential service provider for the Project on training and capacity building in various areas related to plantation forests, conservation, forest resources assessment and management, forest technology and wood sciences, and forest economics. Assistance in acquiring EWPs machines to aid training and research. Assistance in maintaining and establishment of new seed orchards. The programme will offer employment opportunities for the young graduates of this institution.	
NCMC	Develop guidelines for carbon assessment in different sectors as per international required standards. Develop best practices and standards in estimating emission factors from different sectors. Lack of capacity to implement regulations governing voluntary carbon market business.	Assistance in implementation of regulations governing voluntary carbon market business. Potential service provider for the Project in area of carbon assessment.	
FITI	A public institution operating under MNRT but also registered and fully accredited by the National Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (NACTVET). Responsible for skills development through training in areas of Forest Industry Technologies and support in manufacturing of high value-added forest-based products. Offer certificates and diplomas in Forest Industries Technology. Low capacity of tutors on pedagogical skills. The curricula are outdated.	Capacity development of the tutors i.e. pedagogical support. Assistance in the review of the curricula. Assistance in implementation of new curriculum through acquiring new machines and other equipments for teaching i.e. EWPs machines, band saws, etc. Potential service provider for the Project in areas related to wood industries developments and manufacturing of high value-added forest- based products.	

Institution	Major role in forestry sector Capacity gaps/limitations	Expected benefits gained from the project	Implications for the project; possible actions required
	Lack of modern machines and other equipments for teaching i.e. EWPs machines, band saws, etc.	The programme will offer employment opportunities for the young graduates of this institution.	
FTI	A public institution operating under MNRT but also registered and fully accredited by the National Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (NACTVET). Responsible for skills development through training in areas of forest establishment, development and conservation. Offer certificates and diplomas in forestry training. FTI collaborates with Häme University of Applied Sciences (HAMK) in Finland with a role in the capacity development of the tutors, including coaching and exchange visits, as well as in supporting the review of the curricula. Low capacity of tutors on pedagogical skills. The curricula are outdated. Lack of modern machines and other equipment for teaching.	Capacity development of the tutors. Assistance in implementation of new curriculum through acquiring new important equipments for teaching. Potential service provider for the Project in areas related to forest establishment, development and conservation. The programme will offer employment opportunities for the young graduates of this institution.	
FWITC	Established by the Private Forestry Programme (PFP) in 2016 and registered by the Business and Licensing Authority (BRELA) to answer to the need for comprehensive and appropriate practical forestry and wood technology short courses close to the heart of the industry in the Southern Highlands. It plays a role in capacity building and houses several small-scale innovative businesses. It offers competence-based vocational education and training with other types of short-term worker-level trainings. Lack of various modules, equipment, machines and training manuals to aid training and capacity buildings of MSMEs and individual farmers in areas of EWPs, value addition and fire fighting issues. Low capacity in maintaining the mobile training unit important for extension services. Low capacity in management of existing 15 seed orchards and establishment of new ones in the lake zone. Lack of facilities i.e. buildings and other facilities to accommodate more students.	Assistance in implementation of EWP action plan through acquiring new machines and other equipment for teaching i.e. EWPs machines. Assistance in preparation of new short courses, modules and manuals to address challenges of MSMEs and capacity building of respective tutors. Assistance in expansion of the centre by adding new buildings and other facilities to accommodate more students. Assistance in maintaining the mobile training unit important for extension services including acquiring fire management facilities. Assistance in management of existing 15 seed orchards and establishment of new ones in the lake zone.	

Institution	Major role in forestry sector Capacity gaps/limitations	Expected benefits gained from the project	Implications for the project; possible actions required
VETA	Responsible for promoting and providing vocational education and training in Tanzania. Recently has accommodated curriculum for short courses on Silvicultural and management of forestry including forestry industries in collaboration with FTI and FITI. The curriculum has been approved by National Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (NACTVET). Lack of capacity to implement the new curriculum for short courses on Silvicultural and management of forestry including forestry industries.	Assistance in acquiring necessary facilities to aid implementation of the new curriculum. Capacity development of the tutors. Potential service provider for the Project in areas related value addition of the forest products.	
NLUPC	Facilitate efficient planning and orderly management of land uses throughout the country. Provides, among other functions assistance to all land use planning authorities and prepare land use plans, monitor their implementation and, from time to time, evaluate them. This include village land and associated land uses including village land forest reserve. Inadequate resources to prepare new land use plans at the village and district level. Inadequate resources to enforce implementation of the approved Land use plans. Inadequate resources to conduct monitoring of implementation of the approved Land use plans at the national level.	Assistance in supporting financially preparation of new land use plans at the village and district level. Assistance in supporting village governments to implement the approved Land use plans. Assistance in Monitoring the implementation of land use plans at the national level. Assistance in the finalization of the preparation of the National Land Use Information System.	To engage the Land use planning commission in the whole process of Land use planning development.

ANNEX 11: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

Climate change

According to the Nationally Determined Contribution (July 2021), Tanzania is already affected by climate change and variabilities. Extreme events such as droughts and floods are causing major economic costs, reducing long-term growth, and disrupting livelihoods of both rural and urban communities. The impacts are affecting, for example, agricultural production, water resources, marine and coastal zones, biodiversity, and ecosystem services. The impacts are expected to curtail Tanzania from achieving key economic growth, sustainable development, and poverty reduction targets.

Changes in key climate variables have already been observed in Tanzania. According to the Second National Communication (URT, 2015), trend analysis results for the period 1961 – 2013 show a significantly increasing trend in mean annual maximum and minimum temperature with temperature rises of above 1°C in average maximum temperature. The increase in mean annual minimum temperature was found to occur much faster than for mean annual maximum temperature. Marked drying areas have been observed in parts of northeast and much of southern Tanzania between 1981 and 2016 with devastating effects to agriculture, water resources and energy production and demand. Currently, a significant proportion (about 70%) of all types of natural disasters in Tanzania are climate change related and are linked to recurrent droughts and floods.

The most recent projections for climate change in Tanzania (Future Climate for Africa, 2017) show a strong agreement on continued future warming in the range of 0.8°C to 1.8°C by the 2040s, evenly distributed across Tanzania. The warming trend leads to a corresponding increase in the number of days above 30°C by 20-50 days in the central and eastern parts and up to 80 additional days in the coastal area of Tanzania. Warming until 2090 is projected in the range of 1.6°C to 5.0°C depending on the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Rainfall in Tanzania is increasingly variable. Projections indicate that rainfall will decrease during dry seasons and increase during wet seasons which translates to higher risks for drought and flooding. The southern half of Tanzania is expected to experience a slight decrease in average annual rainfall by 2030. By 2090 these changes can reach up to 10% of current annual rainfall averages (Future Climate for Africa, 2017).

As a result of these projected climate changes, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to increase and with it the impacts on climate-sensitive sectors, in particular agriculture and water resources, as well as impacts on infrastructure and ecosystems.

Environment and Biodiversity

Tanzania is a “mega-diversity” nation due to its high species diversity and variety of habitats (MNRT, 2001). Forest biodiversity is categorized into six ecological zones, namely: moist forest mosaic in the Lake Victoria Basin; coastal forests and thickets; montane forests in the Eastern Arc Mountains; Acacia-Savannah grasslands; *Acacia-Commiphora* thornbush, and *Brachystegia-Julbernadia* woodlands, popularly known as “Miombo” (MNRT, 2001). The country contains over 10,000 plant species, hundreds are nationally endemic, 305 are threatened and 276 species are endangered as according to the IUCN Red List (IUCN 2013).

The forests of the Eastern Arc Mountain are among the oldest, most biologically diverse in the world (www.tfcg.org). They are part of Conservation International’s biodiversity hotspots and are one of WWF’s Global 200 priority ecoregions. These mountains contain at least 800 endemic plant species, 10 endemic

mammals, 19 endemic birds, 31 endemic reptiles and 40 endemic amphibians. The IUCN identified 78 vertebrate species as threatened in the Eastern Arc, including 8 critically endangered species. Twenty out of 21 species of African violet found in the Eastern Arc are endemic (www.tfcg.org).

According to the National Biodiversity and Action Plan 2015-2020 (VPO 2015), Forty percent of the Tanzania's area is protected. A large network of protected areas has been designated with four; Serengeti, Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro and Nyerere (previously: Selous), inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites (VPO, 2015). There's a lack of data on the current biodiversity status, however, indicators suggest a substantial reduction in ecosystem quality, species numbers and diversity. The decline is linked to habitat loss, degradation, and climate change impacts (VPO, 2015). Tanzania ranks 15th globally for number of threatened species, at least 900 threatened species having been recorded (IUCN, 2013). Several timber species appear in the current IUCN Red List[28]. For example, the common timber species *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Mninga) in in the Least Concern-category while *Dalbergia melanoxylon* (Mpingo) is in the category Near Threatened.

In the 2019 State of the Environment report (VPO 2019) biodiversity loss is recognized as a significant environmental problem in addition to other problems, such as land degradation, deforestation and forest degradation, waste management and water quality. Human activities, such as shifting cultivation, overgrazing, deforestation, rapid population growth and inadequate land use management are listed as prime causes of land degradation. Poverty, population growth and economic growth are mentioned as main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Energy demand, unsustainable farming practices, climate change, wildfires, forest land tenure, and overgrazing and nomadic pastoral practices are recognized as significant pressure factors. Unsustainable agricultural practices can also lead into uncontrolled/haphazard disposal of various types of wastes and these, in turn, can result in deterioration of water quality. Degradation of quality of water due to various human activities poses a great risk to both the health of the population and on all economic sectors.

According to the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (VPO, 2022) Tanzania's economy is largely dependent on natural resources including forest, water, marine and freshwater bodies, wetlands, wildlife, land, natural gas and minerals. However, unsustainable utilization driven by over-dependence on natural resources has increased pressure on these resources resulting into environmental degradation. This affects a range of ecosystems that subsequently results to an economic loss of at least five percent (5%) of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

A 2014 analysis of land degradation for Tanzania revealed that the extent of land degradation has increased from 42% in 1980 to 50% in 2012. Further analysis was based on 2018 data and showed that the level of land degradation has increased to 80% (whereby 46% is moderate and 34% is highly degraded). The highly degraded areas are found in Tabora, Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Lindi, Pwani Simiyu, Manyara, Arusha, and Ruvuma Regions while the moderately degraded areas include Iringa, Songwe, Katavi, Mara, Mwanza, Tanga and Morogoro. Regarding deforestation and forest degradation, the analysis shows that currently, mainland Tanzania's annual deforestation rate is estimated to be about 469,420 ha per year, with highest deforestation rates found in Western Zone (2,222, 561 ha); followed by Southern Zone (1,053,784 ha); Central Zone (1,031, 316 ha); and the Southern Highlands (1,030,732 ha) (VPO, 2022).

Despite Government initiatives put in place including national policies and legislations, environmental challenges persist. One of the factors exacerbating this situation is limited spatial information on environmental degradation and their appropriate intervention options resulting into formulation of interventions that are generic, inappropriate to specific areas and duplication and misallocation of limited resources at local and national level. In 2022 the Government of Tanzania developed the National

[28] https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/ Accessed on 10 May 2023

Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI). The overall objective of the NEMPSI is to guide strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels, based on spatial variation of environmental challenges and intervention options.

Major disasters

The primary natural hazard causes of major disasters in the last two decades (1997 – 2017) are floods (40%), epidemics (34%), earthquakes (9%), drought (6%) and storms (6%). Drought is the major reason for both water and food shortage and also worsens agricultural development. Climate change and environment degradation pose high possibility of drought occurrences with major consequence and high risk as large population of communities depend on rain fed agriculture for their economic livelihood. The effects of floods and droughts under present and future climate conditions are likely to worsen (NDMS 2022).

Lessons from FORVAC and PFP 2

The annual reviews of PFP2 and FORVAC (ERET) have addressed the approaches projects have applied on climate resilience, low emission development and protection of the environment with an emphasis on safeguarding biodiversity. The 2022 and 2023 ERET reviews drew attention to several issues that are highly relevant for both private woodlot and Village Land Forest Reserve management.

PFP2 support includes various measures such as tree planting for a longer rotation cycle, improved silvicultural practices, integrated fire management, diversification of species of better provenance, land use planning and improved recovery of raw materials. These measures contribute to management of better tree stocks, building climate resilience among the tree growers and increased above ground carbon sequestration. Similarly, FORVAC supports efforts to improve livelihoods and climate resilience in rural communities through sustainable management and efficient use of existing forest resources. The FORVAC programme aims explicitly at increasing livelihood and employment opportunities and is built around the principles of the sustainable use of natural resources. FORVAC also promotes good forest governance and transparency of decision-making and financial management.

According to ERET 2023, aspects of biodiversity and conservation of natural resources are not adequately included. The VLUPs mainly focus on the designation of large land use areas for settlements, agricultural production, tree plantations (often also mixed zones with crops), grazing areas and natural forests or protected areas. Natural vegetation is usually only covered in VLFRs, designated areas far from the village, mostly protected areas for water catchment. But the management of natural vegetation, and ecosystems and biodiversity concerns are not integrated within those large land use areas. There is a need for mosaic land use planning within the larger areas to ensure that ecosystem services and biodiversity are maintained. Issues of conservation should be better reflected in the overall guidelines and be applied in the actual planning process. environmental and biodiversity concerns are not well integrated in the land use planning process and the further expansion of plantations might have a negative impact on these elements. The Project address these issues through ongoing discussion with NLUPC to improve the quality of the new VLUPs, including also the policy level. As for the implementation of the existing VLUPs the Project can address environmental issues better as they are in the focus of Output 1.3 with a special budget line for protection.

ERET observed in several PFP2 villages that land was prepared and seedlings planted in areas close to water courses, in breach of prevailing legislation. ERET further observed loss of natural forests and trees, even for the sake of planting exotic trees. In addition, the VLUPs have large areas reserved for agricultural production, and vast areas are cleared annually. This contributes to significant loss of carbon from the

ecosystems. The concerns related to biodiversity and conservation of water source concerns were not properly addressed in the Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), particularly in PFP2 area.

Services produced by the forests (including watershed management) are essential for the resilience and adaptation. Their effectiveness is compromised and watershed management and biodiversity concerns are not adequately addressed.

Thus, the present VLUPs do not contribute to safeguarding biodiversity and environment. The Project should engage the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to support better integration of environmental and biodiversity concerns in the guidelines and implementation within the main designated land use areas, especially those allocated to agriculture and plantation development. Ideally VLUPs should cover all forest ecosystem services that are also essential for climate resilience and adaptation. ERET also recommended taking extra initiatives on biodiversity and watershed conservation considerations as a precursor for further expansion of woodlots by farmers and work with district environmental officers for provision of guidance. In-depth monitoring of biodiversity and watershed aspects should be part of the M&E systems for the next phase.

Activities to support seed orchards are important because the susceptibility of the popular exotic, fast-growing species *Pinus patula* and *Eucalyptus grandis* to climate change. In several areas, species and provenance choice of seed material will have to be changed to sustain the productivity of planted forests. The year 2020-21 was particularly destructive for forest fire and the major emphasis put by PFP2 on integrated fire management (IFM) is therefore highly relevant.

In addition to carbon sequestration through longer plantation cycle, fire management is the area where PFP2 could seriously impact carbon emissions positively.

Land use planning at both village and landscape level is the primary means through which the issues of environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation could be advanced. In PFP2 land scape level planning has only been supported with respect to integrated fire management.

Project's contribution to key policies

In addition to sector-specific policies and plans such as the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS) (2021-2031), MNRT Strategic Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26 and the National Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan 2021-2031 (see description in chapter 2.2), the Project explicitly addresses the policies, plans and studies on climate change, environment, biodiversity and disaster risk reduction as follows:

- The National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026): The Strategy addresses both mitigation and adaptation measures, has mainstreamed gender considerations and plans stronger actions to address and reduced vulnerability to shocks and harmful effects of climate change to women and other marginalized groups. The Project will contribute to the attainment of this goal and specifically to the following specific objectives, i.e. align climate change interventions with the national development agenda of industrialized economy, enhance research, public awareness, education and capacity building on climate change issues, and promote gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions.

- The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021) provides a set of interventions on adaptation and mitigation, which are expected to build country resilience to the impacts of climate change and contribute to the global effort of reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) emission. The

NDCs describe the adaptation contributions by Tanzania. The Project will support the following forestry sector adaptation measures: enhancing participatory sustainable forest and wildlife management and protection, safeguarding the ecosystem services, including through the promotion of alternative livelihood options to forest dependent communities, and strengthening forestry research and development to promote resilience to climate stress.

- The previous National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA 2007) is outdated. A new NAPA is currently under preparation.

- National Environmental Policy (2021): The Project will contribute to the achievement of the following specific objectives: to enhance conservation of forest ecosystems for sustainable provision of environmental goods and services, to strengthen the national capacity for addressing climate change impacts, to strengthen conservation of wildlife habitats and biodiversity, to promote environmental management of water sources, to promote gender consideration in environmental management, and to promote good governance in environmental management at all levels.

- The National Environmental Master plan for Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032): the Project will address several environmental challenges, namely land degradation, deforestation and forest degradation and climate change impacts.

- National Disaster Management Strategy (NDMS 2022 – 2027): The Strategy reaffirms government commitment to strategic planning for disaster risk reduction for community resilience and seeks to promote coherence between climate change adaptation, DRR and sustainable development to prevent the creation of new risks and reduce existing and future risks. The Project will contribute to the following objectives which seek to address disaster risks and enhance humanitarian services in the country, namely to enhance disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness capacity at all levels for community resilience, improve multi-hazard, end-to-end and people-centred early warning systems, and strengthen disaster response capacity and humanitarian services at all levels; and increase capacity for build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction for community resilience.

- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020: The Project fully supports the vision of the NBSAP, namely The Vision for the NBSAP 2015: “By 2025, biodiversity and ecosystems are well protected, restored and used sustainably, ecosystem functioning maintained, so that they perpetually deliver sustainable intrinsic benefits for socio-economic development.” It contributes to strategic goals of reducing the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use and enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services, inclusive of targets for ecosystems that provide essential services, related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, local and vulnerable communities and ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks enhanced, through conservation and restoration, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

ANNEX 12: INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION, OWNERSHIP AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The governance of community forests largely depends on community level institutions that oversee development and enforcement of forest management bylaws. The basis of this governance system is re-introduction of Local Government Authorities in 1982 with objective of enhancing the decentralization by devolution under the Local Government Act No. 7 of 1982. This is because it was that time when villages were vested power to make decision on their area of jurisdiction, including an authority of drafting bylaws, which then became approved by district council. Bylaws states penalties to various unlawful activities carried out on defined natural resources. The act put public lands (including forests) under the jurisdiction of local governments and village governments became statutory arms of local government. In the implementation of CBFM, the Village Land Act No.5 of 1999, the Local Government Act No 7 of 1982, the Forest Act No 14 of 2002 and the Forest Regulations provide the legal basis for villages to establish, own and manage forest resources on village land in ways that are both sustainable and profitable.

GoT has taken Governance as one of the tree cross-cutting issues for the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (NFPIS) (2021-2031) and the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) Action Plan. Generally, there is relatively good forest governance in CBFM forests as compared to non-CBFM and unreserved forests (MNRT 2022). This is realized through putting emphasis on establishment or strengthening effective and representative village Natural Resource Management institutions. Through this, regulations and guidelines governing implementation of CBFM in Tanzania, local forest governance structures (institutions) such as VNRCs have been established. These structures are playing important roles in conservation and management of forest, regulating access and utilization of forest resources. A setup of these governance structures in the implementation of CBFM are in line with the Public Service Reform Programme, and the Local Government Reform Programme that aim at improving the delivery of services particularly to enhance the role of local communities in decision making and hence ensure sustainable development.

Auditors from the region and the National Audit Office of Tanzania is responsible for conducting audits at regional and district level. Also, the National Anti-Corruption Entity (TAKUKURU) has presence in the districts and can independently investigate cases where corruption is suspected.

The extension services are key in ensuring the sustainability of village's and private forest owner's technical support. In the Project area it is visualized that the extension services are most efficient, if they are at the district level. However, most of the district governments don't have enough forest staff for that purpose. Experience from PFP2 has shown that if agriculture extensionists can be capacitated with minimum key skills in forest activities, they can efficiently serve the purpose.

The ownership of Forestry and Wood Industries Taining Centre (FWITC) is considered crucial for the future of the Project. FWITC was established by PFP1 in 2016. Since then a total of 79,112 forest and MSME owners and their employees have been trained in the Centre.

Unfortunately, the land where FWITC stands (circa 5,9 ha) is own by Sao Hill Industries Ltd. In the Supervisory Board meeting of PFP2 in April 2023 it was agreed between the competent authorities (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, MNRT, and Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland) that the process for securing the land for GoT will be started. MNRT has instructed TFS to acquire the land and lead the negotiation team in the process of acquiring the land from the owners. The plan is to complete the acquiring process by September, 2023. MNRT has also assigned two staff members to serve as the Centre Manager, and another to serve as a tutor.

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ANNEX 14: MODEL FOR VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT

Basing on the modalities of agribusiness support in FORVAC's predecessor LIMAS, FORVAC further developed successfully implemented a simple market-driven model for value chain development in 2020-2021. It was used in honey value chain in Tanga Cluster with Swahili Honey and mushroom value chain in Mbinga with Mamaland. The main benefits of this model are firstly having the market actor (or private sector partner) involved in supporting the community members in all steps from production and harvesting to any post-harvest processes to ensure the saleability of the product and capacity within the community, and secondly, the idea of co-finance to ensure sustainability. The aim is to have the PS partner start buying the produce if the production meets the agreed standards and quality. Note that it is important to engage several private sector partners in the same value chain in case the level of support becomes significant.

This model can be adjusted to any value chain – key point is having a PS partner (buyer) involved in the grassroot activities and developing a direct mutually beneficial relationship with the producers. It is important to ensure that they really want to buy the produce in growing volumes and that they are also interested investing, although programme covers part of the costs.

The model does not always lead to long-term sustainable relationship between the community and buyer, however, there is a better likelihood for increased sales volumes as compared to arranging capacity building as an independent one-off event.

Steps for setting up the partnership with the Private Sector partner:

Goal is that the project supports the PS partner to set up the presence within the area and start procuring growing volumes in the area. Longer term presence is likely to increase motivation to invest in the producer capacity both in terms of knowhow but also hardware / inputs.

1. Identify geographical area and the value chain / product
2. Contact several market actors and assess whether they have
    - interest in investing in and procuring from the area
    - capacity + interest to train the producers and hence ensure quality
    - right mentality for programme who follow HRBA principles, gender equality, environmental safeguards, non-corruption policy etc.
3. Do basic due diligence: check tax information, business licenses, etc.
4. Develop a project in cooperation with the PS partner: agree on goals, capacity building needs, budget (including cost sharing), HRBA considerations
5. Implement with close coordination & cooperation
6. Develop mutually beneficial reporting procedures and leave room for dynamically changing the operations in changing business environment.

Simultaneous programme support to other aspects within the value chain:

While the partnership project is running, a bottlenecks and challenges are likely to arise within the value chain. The programme should put efforts into solving these as they come. The challenges could be with finance, government policies, local perceptions. Here examples where programme could simultaneously support.

1. Invest or find investment in equipment, e.g. in case of honey value chain this could be subvented beehives to beekeepers, in forestry e.g. partial support to sawmill
2. Work on business environment, help where possible, solve bottlenecks as they come
3. Work on sustainable financing – facilitate conversations with the local bank/ district to ensure availability of loans
4. Ensure that the key gear and tools are available in the stores locally.

ANNEX 15: GoF BUDGET

Cost item	TOTAL (EUR)	YEAR 1 (EUR)	YEAR 2 (EUR)	YEAR 3 (EUR)	YEAR 4 (EUR)
1. IMPLEMENTATION/ACTIVITIES	**11,031,000**	4,233,498	3,083,598	2,205,832	1,508,072
Result 1: Tree growers and organisations effectively manage plantations	**3,260,00**	**923,298**	**1,023,298**	**790,532**	**517,872**
1.1 Smallholder tree grower's organisations are strengthened.	1,000,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	150,000
1.2 Capacity of Smallholder tree grower's capacity in tree-growing has been strengthened	1,000,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	200,000
1.3 Smallholder tree growers have access to improved tree seeds and seedlings.	590,000	188,298	188,298	125,532	87,872
1.4 Communities and tree growers have increased capacity for land use- and fire management	570,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	70,000
1.5 Smallholder tree growers have increased access to finance.	100,000	35,000	40,000	15,000	10,000
Result 2: Communities implement sustainable CBFM systems	2,351,000	910,200	665,300	465,300	310,200
2.1 Sustainable CBFM systems established	1,800,000	800,000	500,000	300,000	200,000
2.2 Capacity of village institutions strengthened for managing the VLFR.	551,000	110,200	165,300	165,300	110,200

Cost item	TOTAL (EUR)	YEAR 1 (EUR)	YEAR 2 (EUR)	YEAR 3 (EUR)	YEAR 4 (EUR)
Result 3: CBFM communities, Tree growers and SMEs run viable forestry enterprises	**2,420,000**	**650,000**	**750,000**	**620,000**	**400,000**
3.1 Improved production skills of actors in the wood industry	1,200,000	300,000	400,000	300,000	200,000
3.2 Improved production volumes and sales	1,220,000	350,000	350,000	320,000	200,000
Result 4: Improved enabling environment for the forestry sector, supporting smallholder forestry, CBFM, and MSMEs in the forest value chain	**3,000,000**	**1,750,000**	**640,000**	**330,000**	**280,000**
4.1 Increased capacity for forest extension	480,000	120,000	140,000	120,000	100,000
4.2 Improved policy and legal framework for smallholder forestry and CBFM	400,000	100,000	150,000	100,000	50,000
4.3 Improved research and data management	410,000	130,000	150,000	50,000	80,000
4.4 Improved education and training capacity	1,710,000	1,400,000	200,000	60,000	50,000
TA FEES	**4,623,000**	**1,070,650**	**1,331,990**	**1,303,990**	**916,370**
International TA Fees	1,890,000	486,750	523,250	523,250	356,750
National TA Fees	2,733,000	583,900	808,740	780,740	559,620
TA REIMBURSABLE COSTS	**1,319,200**	**330,550**	**353,850**	**353,850**	**280,950**
PROJECT MANAGEMENT/ADMIN	**2,626,800**	**807,950**	**657,950**	**657,950**	**502,950**
Contingency (2.5 %)	**400,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**	**100,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**20,000,000**	**6,542,648**	**5,527,388**	**4,621,622**	**3,308,342**

Project management/administration costs	Unit	Unit cost (EUR)	TOTAL (EUR)	Year 1 (EUR)	Year 2 (EUR)	Year 3 (EUR)	Year 4 (EUR)
Investments (4 vehicles/minibus, 6 motorbikes)			**200,000**	200,000			
Project accountant / cashiers 2	76	2,800	**212,800**	53,200	53,200	53,200	53,200
Project administrative assistant	38	600	**22,800**	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Project IT	38	900	**34,200**	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550
Driver 10	380	800	**304,000**	76,000	76,000	76,000	76,000
Other staff			**240,000**	60,000	70,000	70,000	40,000
Interns	300	400	**120,000**	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Internal M&E (studies)			**170,000**	50,000	35,000	35,000	50,000
Travel costs (including fuel and maintenance)			**1,030,000**	250,000	300,000	300,000	180,000
Office costs (rent, maintenance equipment)			**135,000**	35,000	40,000	40,000	20,000
Communication costs			**120,000**	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Accommodation drivers 10	380	100	**38,000**	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
			2,626,800	**807,950**	**657,950**	**657,950**	**502,950**

PROJECT TA BUDGET 2024 - 2028	Unit	Unit cost (EUR)	TOTAL (EUR)	Year 1 (EUR)	Year 2 (EUR)	Year 3 (EUR)	Year 4 (EUR)
1. Technical Assistance, fees							
1.1. International			1,890,000	486,750	523,250	523,250	356,750
Chief Technical Adviser (CTA)	42	17,500	**735,000**	183,750	183,750	183,750	183,750
Forest Products and Processing Expert	35	15,000	**525,000**	135,000	157,500	157,500	75,000
Short-term international experts	42	15,000	**630,000**	168,00	182,000	182,000	98,000
1.2. National			2,733,000	583,900	808,740	780,740	559,620
GEDSI Expert	30	6,000	**180,000**	41,400	54,000	54,000	30,600

PROJECT TA BUDGET 2024 - 2028	Unit	Unit cost (EUR)	TOTAL (EUR)	Year 1 (EUR)	Year 2 (EUR)	Year 3 (EUR)	Year 4 (EUR)
Land Use Planning Expert	32	6,000	192,000	48,000	55,680	55,680	32,640
Value Chain , Business and Marketing Expert	36	6,000	204,000	51,000	59,160	59,160	34,680
M&E Expert	40	6,000	**240,000**	60,000	63,000	63,000	54,000
Communication Expert	35	5,000	175,000	35,000	52,500	52,500	35,000
Finance and Administration Manager	42	6,000	**252,000**	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
Cluster coordinators	190	6,000	**1,140,000**	240,000	315,000	315,000	270,000
Short-term national experts	50	7,000	**350,000**	45,500	147,000	119,000	38,500
Sub-total TA fees (1.1 & 1.2)			4,623,000	1,070,650	1.331,990	1,303,990	916,370
2. Technical Assistance, reimbursable costs							
2.1 International LT advisors:							
Relocation costs (CTA, FPPE, Field specialist)	4	10,000	**80,000**	40,000		10,000	30,000
Housing costs CTA	42	1,500	**63,000**	15,750	15,750	15,750	15,750
Housing costs FPPE	35	1,000	**35,000**	9,000	10,500	10,500	5,000
Housing costs Field specialists	60	400	**24,000**	4,800	8,400	8,400	2,400
Home leave travel			**12,000**		6,000	6,000	
Education of children			**40,000**	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Home office coordination	48	1,000	**48,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**	**12,000**
Home Office Coordination visits (4) - flights, DSA, accomm.			**16,000**	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Local travel international experts (LT and ST)			**60,000**	10,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
2.2 National LT advisors:							
Relocation costs			**80,000**	40,000			40,000

PROJECT TA BUDGET 2024 - 2028	Unit	Unit cost (EUR)	TOTAL (EUR)	Year 1 (EUR)	Year 2 (EUR)	Year 3 (EUR)	Year 4 (EUR)
Housing costs 6 experts	224	400	**85200**	21,400	25,200	25,200	17,800
Housing costs cluster coordinators	190	400	**76,000**	16,000	21,000	21,000	18,000
Housing costs other staff			**95,000**	25,000	25,000	25,000	20,000
Local travel			**240,600**	50,600	70,000	60,000	60,000
3.1 Field Specialist/Junior Technical Adviser fees	60	6,000	**360,000**	72,000	126,000	126,000	36,000
Subtotal TA reimbursable costs			**1,314,800**	**330,550**	**353,850**	**353,850**	**280,950**

ANNEX 16: FORLAND POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS AT FWITC AND INVESTMENTS

The Forestry and Wood Industries Training Centre was established in 2016 to catalyse forestry and wood industry development particularly in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania - the epicentre of plantation forestry in the country. Since then, the Centre with the support of both PFP 1 and PFP 2 has been offering long and short course programmes on demand basis. Such courses include two long VET 1,2,3 and short courses on timber drying, saw doctoring and log sawing, respectively.

Production of medium quality furniture traded as Tanz-Finn Furnishings has been practiced. Also, though in small scale, training on production of carbonized and non-carbonised briquettes has been offered. The Centre, has been offering training to students and private forest-based MSMEs.

While there are notable outputs/benefits associated with the objectives of establishing the Centre, there is need to strengthen it so that it is able to offer better services not only to her customers but also contributes to achieve the Government's goals. More importantly, the Centre should sustain itself in an event of the withdrawal of outside support.

Accordingly, the following interventions (i.e. A-C) for FORLAND project at FWITC are proposed. The proposed interventions are in line with the National Forestry Policy (1998) while prioritizing the National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy (2021-2031) and the National Engineered Wood Sector Development Framework (2021-2031).

A. EWPs

1. Purchase and install EWP training models: a complete line for veneer peeling and a plywood training model line mainly for training purposes, although production could also apply
2. Development of technical EWP curriculum

B. Sawn value addition facilities
    1. Timber drying kiln, duo purpose: training and production. This will be a common facility. MSMEs will be allowed to dry their timber at drying fee to be established
    2. Furniture processing hub-duo purpose: training and production. Medium to high quality will be produced. Furniture Incubator programme will be established to accelerate the successful development of entrepreneurial companies through an array of business support, resources and services to be offered by the Centre. Incubatees will be the main workforce of the hub before they graduate. Cost benefit mechanisms will be worked out that will support the Centre and the incubatees. The hub will be equipped with state of art equipment such as Finger jointing, plywood moulding machine, MDF moulded door skin machine, CNC Router Wood Engraving, CNC steel pipe bending machine, Automatic CNC shaped Glass Cutting Machine, Automatic Edge Banding Machine, among others. The hub will serve as well as a common facility where MSMEs will be able to access the technologies at fee
    3. Development of technical furniture/carpentry curriculum

C. Saw doctoring
    1. The saw doctoring services will be improved by adding a brazing machine which will now make it possible for the Centre to insert carbide tips to both circular and band saws. In addition an automatic teeth setter will be purchased. Both machines will serve the training and production purposes.

2. Development of long course saw doctoring curriculum.

Investments

Benefciary	Quantity/unit	Unit Price, USD	Unit price EURO	Total, EURO (FoB)
FWITC				
EWP Training Model (veneer)			0.93	
Log Debarker Feeding Conveyor	1	1400	1,302	1,302
4FT Hydraulic Log Debarker	1	6600	6,138	6,138
Veneer Peeling Machine Feeding Conveyc	1	1400	1,302	1,302
4FT Spindleless High Speed Veneer Peeling Machine	1	16700	15,531	15,531
4FT Veneer Peeling Knife	10	350	326	3,255
4FT Log debarker knife	10	240	223	2,232
4FT Veneer clipper knife	10	100	93	930
Core Veneer Vacuum Stacker	1	8800	8,184	8,184
1600MM Automatic Knife Grinder	1	3800	3,534	3,534
				42,408
EWP Training Model (Plywood)			-	
Square Tube Veneer Drier	1	6800	6,324	6,324
Hydraulic Lifting Glue Mixer	1	2500	2,325	2,325
4FT Glue Spreader	1	4500	4,185	4,185
Upper Cylinder 500T Cold Press Machine	1	16500	15,345	15,345
600T Hot Press Machine	1	33200	30,876	30,876
Automatic 4*8FT Edge Trimming Saw	1	11800	10,974	10,974
3T Hydraulic Lifter Table	1	1000	930	930
1200000Kcal/h Thermal Oil Boiler	1	18800	17,484	17,484
				88,443
			-	
Furniture processing hub			-	
shelter building	1	45000	41,850	41,850
Four spindle machine	1	140,000	130,200	130,200
Dust extractors	1		-	-
Air clamping Table	1		-	-
Band saw	1		-	-
Belt sanding mc	1		-	-
Hydarulic clamp	1		-	-
Hot press for making flash doors	1		-	-
Radial arm saw mc	1		-	-
Column drill	1		-	-
Drum sander	1		-	-
Potable grinder	2		-	-
Jig saw	2		-	-
Bit mortise mc	1		-	-
Orbital sander	2		-	-
Spindle moulder	1		-	-
Block and Full set of cutter blocks (for door frames, groove, panel, T&G, finger joint)	1		-	-
Air compressor	1		-	-
A tool box with all accessories	2		-	-
Finger Jointing	1		56,000	56,000
PLYWOOD MOULDING	1	15,000	13,950	13,950
MDF Moulded door skin machine	1	30,000	27,900	27,900
CNC Router Wood Engraving	1	10,000	9,300	9,300
High gloss uv paint shower mc	1	10,000	9,300	9,300
Plastic Injection Moulding Machine	1	16,000	14,880	14,880
CNC STEEL PIPE BeNDING MACHINE	1	16,000	14,880	14,880
Automatic CNC shaped Glass Cutting Mach	1	20,000	18,600	18,600
Carton Box Making Machine	1	10,000	9,300	9,300
Welding machines	3	200	186	558
Automatic Edge Banding Machine	1	5,000	4,650	4,650
Sliding Table Saw	1	6,000	5,580	5,580
Four Head Boring Machine	1	4,200	3,906	3,906
Dry kiln and accessories				166,000
Consumables (aggregated)				30,000
				556,854
Sawdoctoring facility and re-engineering of dingdong				
Brazing machine	1	10000	9,300	9,300
Automatic tooth setter	1	5000	4,650	4,650
Re-engineering of dingdong	1	30000	27,900	27,900
				41,850
Grand total for FWITC investment (excl. infra such as dormitorios, etc.)				**729,555**

Benefciary	Quantity/unit	Unit Price, USD	Unit price EURO	Total, EURO (FoB)
FITI				
Wood Treatment Facility and lab				**150,000**
FTI				
Pruning saw (high)	20	107	100	1,990
Pruning saw (low)	20	24	22	446
Linear fibreglass tapes	20	80	74	1,488
Safety vests	100	54	50	5,022
Senshin 12m telescopic height pole	10	14	13	130
Haglof mantax diamter calipers (80 cm)	10	280	260	2,604
Haglof mantax diamter calipers (50 cm)	10	114	106	1,060
Radio calls	10	125	116	1,163
DP II Computer calipper	1	2790	2,595	2,595
Increment bores (three threads)	4	162	151	603
Increment bores (two threads)	4	360	335	1,339
Clinometer (II-D height &slope	10	194	180	1,804
Imex R1000 measuring wheel	2	185	172	344
Ranging rods (2m)	20	10	9	186
Ranging rods (3m)	20	12	11	223
GPS	10	600	558	5,580
Haglof Vertx laser Geo 360 degree Pkg	1	5170	4,808	4,808
				31,386
TTGAU/TGAs				
Efficient mobile sawmills for TGAs	1	50000	46500	46,500
Portable Chains Saws	6	480	446.4	2,678
				49,178
CBFM Villages				
Efficient mobile sawmills for CBFM	2	50000	46500	93,000
Construction of of marketing Timber yards in better value markets	5	20000	18600	93,000
Portable Chains Saws	6	480	446.4	2,678
Tools for carpenters (lump sum)				50,000
Sub-total				**238,678**
Training materials				
Development and registartion of Furniture curriculum at FITI and FWITC	2	20,000	18,600	37,200
Development and registartion of technical EWP curriculum at FITI and	2	20,000	18,600	37,200
Development and registartion of technical sawdoctoring at FITI and FWITC	2	20,000	18,600	37,200
Development and running cost of an incub	1	70000	65,100	65,100
			-	**176,700**
Marketing				
Market research and Development of Market information systems	1	70000	65100	65,100
Annual exhibitions	2	30000	27900	55,000
				120,100