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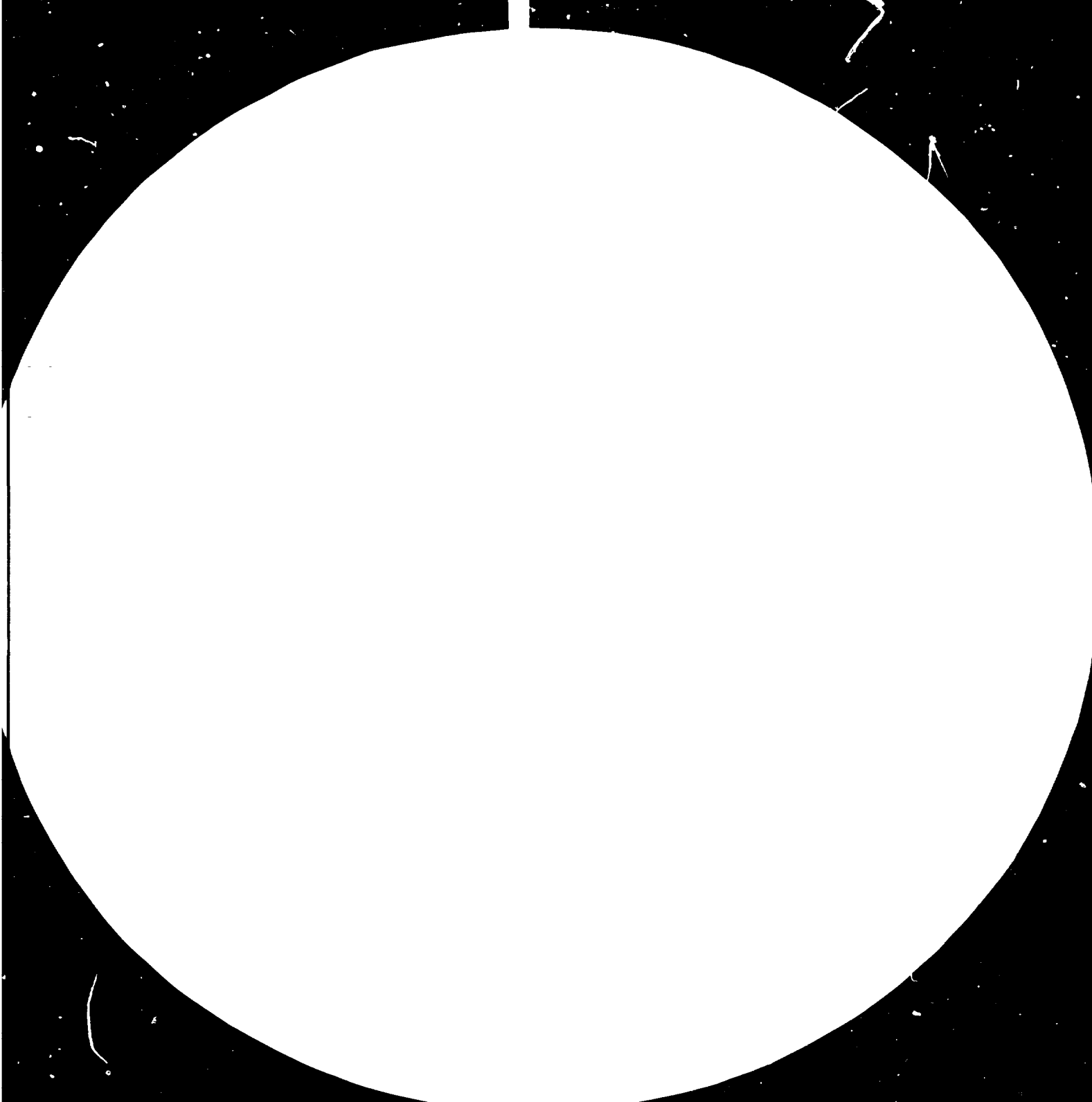
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TANZANIA'S WOOD WORKING INDUSTRIES *

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The woodworking industries in Tanzania are of a higher priority and are regarded in most cases as a habitual operation in some of the afforested areas. With an ample land set aside for harvesting and regeneration, afforestation, conservation and development, woodworking industries can simply be categorized into three main headings:

1. Small Scale Woodworking Industries:

Small scale industries are widely scattered throughout the country and since they get Government support technically and financially, they manage to provide local people around them with charcoal, firewood, building materials and furniture.

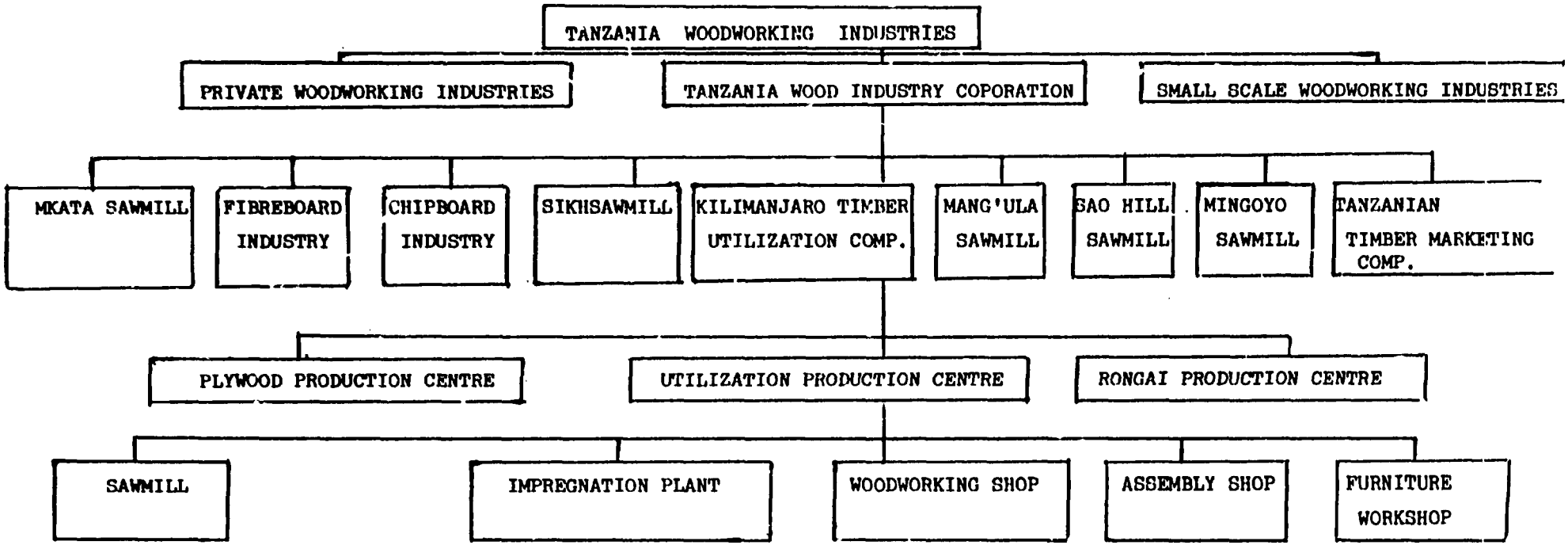
2. Private Woodworking Industries:

Private woodworking industries which include sawmills and furniture works are eventually spread throughout the country, but not to the extent of the previous one. As the industries compete with each other's efficiency and have higher productivity and better quality production they create incentives to Government supported industries which follow suit.

3. Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation (TWICO)

The Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation was set up as a Government enterprise to provide the people of Tanzania with nearly all necessary wood products and for export. Under the parent Ministry (of Natural Resources and Livestock), Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation has a number of subsidiaries namely: Killimanjaro Timber Utilization Company, Sido Sawmills Industry, Fibre Board Industry, Chipboard Industry Tanzania Timber Marketing Company, Mkata Sawmill, Sao Hill Sawmill, Mang'ula Sawmill and Migoyo Sawmill. Some of the products from these subsidiaries are furniture, sawn timber (hardwood and softwood), fibreboards, particle blockboards, plywood sheets, tea chests, floorings, impregnated poles and erection of prefabricated houses. A few years ago, Tanzania used to import almost 95 per cent of the transmission and telegraphic poles, but shortly we shall satisfy our local needs and export some if necessary. A chart showing the subsidiaries of TWICO's Companies is on the next page.

TANZANIA WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES



Kilimanjaro Timber Utilization Company

Kilimanjaro Timber Utilization Company is a subsidiary of Tanzanian Wood Industry Corporation and came into existence on 1 February 1979. With a total of a little above 700 workers, the company is composed of three main production centres namely Utilization, Plywood and Rongai. Out of 700 workers, 490 of them are productive workers while all others are administrative, marketing or accountants and maintenance staff.

1. Utilization Production Centre

This is the largest among the three production centres. It is engaged in sawmilling, woodworking, furniture making, impregnation of telegraphic and transmission poles and fence posts, and production and erection of prefabricated houses. All hardwood for furniture and woodworking operations are dry kilned to the moisture content of 12 to 13 per cent. Each sub-production centre has its prescribed monthly and annual targets which are hardly met due to unavoidable problems thus making an average achievement of only 68 per cent.

2. Plywood Production Centre

With the production of sawn timber, tea chests, blockboards, plywood sheets and flush doors, the centre is three kilometres from utilization production centre. The centre as well works under budgeted targets due to problems to be mentioned later.

3. Rongai Production Centre

This is one of the largest production centres located quite near the source of wood raw materials. The distance apart for the other two production centres with our market places is about 121 km. Though to reach targets when provided with essential services is of no problem, the set back comes in the transportation of finished sawn timber, tobacco cases and soda crates to market places.

The table on the following page gives production figures of the Company for 1979 compared to budgeted targets.

Production Centre	Sub-Production Centre	Budgeted Targets	Actual Achievement	Achievement in Percentage
1. Utilization	(a) <u>Logging</u>			
	(i) Round logs	3,740 m ³	3,470.441 m ³	92.8
	(ii) Transmission poles	4,015 pcs.	579 pcs.	14.4
	(iii) Telegraphic poles	3,650 pcs.	740 pcs.	20.5
	(iv) Fence Posts	33,000 pcs.	36,305 pcs.	110.0
	(b) <u>Impregnation Plant</u>			
	(i) Transmission poles	4,380 pcs.	1,458 pcs.	32.8
	(ii) Telegraphic poles	3,984 pcs.	1,265 pcs.	31.8
	(iii) Fence Posts	36,000 pcs.	30,942 pcs.	85.9
	(c) <u>Sawmilling</u>	1,896 m ³	1,832,843 m ³	96.7
	(d) <u>Furniture shop</u>	1,632,000/m	2,119,053/80	129.8
	(e) <u>Woodworking</u>	2,076,000/m	1,879,401/70	90.5
	(f) <u>Prefabricated Houses</u>	10	6	60.0

Production Centre	Sub-Production Centre	Budgeted Target	Actual Achievement	Achievement in Percentage
2. <u>Plywood</u>	(a) <u>Logging</u>			
	(i) Round logs	6,000 m ³	4,685,738 m ³	78.1
	(b) <u>Tea chests</u>	1,500,000sq.m.	506,595.40	33.77
	(c) <u>Block boards</u>	69,996 sq.m.	113,512 sq.m.	162.2
	(d) <u>Flush doors</u>	3,000 pcs.	980 pcs.	32.66
	(e) <u>Plywood sheets</u>	999,996 sq. m.	6,785,893 sq.m.	67.85
	(f) <u>Sawmilling</u>	6,852 m ³	2,989 m ³	43.6
3. <u>Rongai</u>	(a) <u>Logging</u>			
	(i) Round logs	8,500 m ³	6,557,456	77.2
	(b) <u>Tobacco cases</u>	13,000 cases	4,157 cases	31.9
	(c) <u>Soda crates</u>	6,800 crates	4,250 crates	62.5
	(d) <u>Sawmilling</u>	4,000 m ³	2,312,067	57.8

In order to raise up production incentives like piece work extra trips to drivers and their assistants; higher salaries to hard workers and education tours, overseas and some of the workers have been introduced thus yielded good results.

Problems Affecting Production

Though some raw materials like wood are found locally, other material like adhesives and chemicals for impregnating poles are imported. Other major problems are lack of spare parts for our worn out machines, poor layout of our industries, poor location of some of our wood working industries (far from the sources of raw materials and markets), and unutilized of by products like shavings, offcuts, sawdust which creates fire risks. Though we have TWICO Service Centre to provide our wood-working industries with spare parts and working tools, the centre is presently in no position to handle everything required by our industries.

Future Prospects of the Industries

Since our limited hardwoods resources are widely utilized by most of our woodworking industries much emphasis is being put on the usage of softwoods and lesser known species for ordinary works. Conservation of forests and re-afforestation is being carried out at the national level to ensure that our country is never turned into semi-desert due to poor exploitation of our forests. For the poor location of some of our wood-working industries, every mill coming in now is properly studied and at appropriate sites. In the cases of spare parts the nation is emphasizing the establishment of locally made spare parts by the small scale industries, some of which are already in operation, while the importation of those not producible locally is also encouraged for the export of finished products. Higher quality species like East African Blackwood and Chrolopharaci Exclsa are used. On the technological point of view, Tanzanians are being trained both locally and abroad to be fully competent to man the industries.

Problems Which May Require UNIDO's Assistance

Being one of poorest Nations in the world, Tanzania Woodworking Industries could need much from UNIDO for our Country's development: assistance in the purchasing of good quality woodworking machinery, in the training of technicians and managerial staff to man our woodworking

facilities skilfully, advise machine makers to adapt their woodworking machineries to tropical woods, and assistance in the proper layout of our woodworking industries, for example, would constitute welcome assistance.



