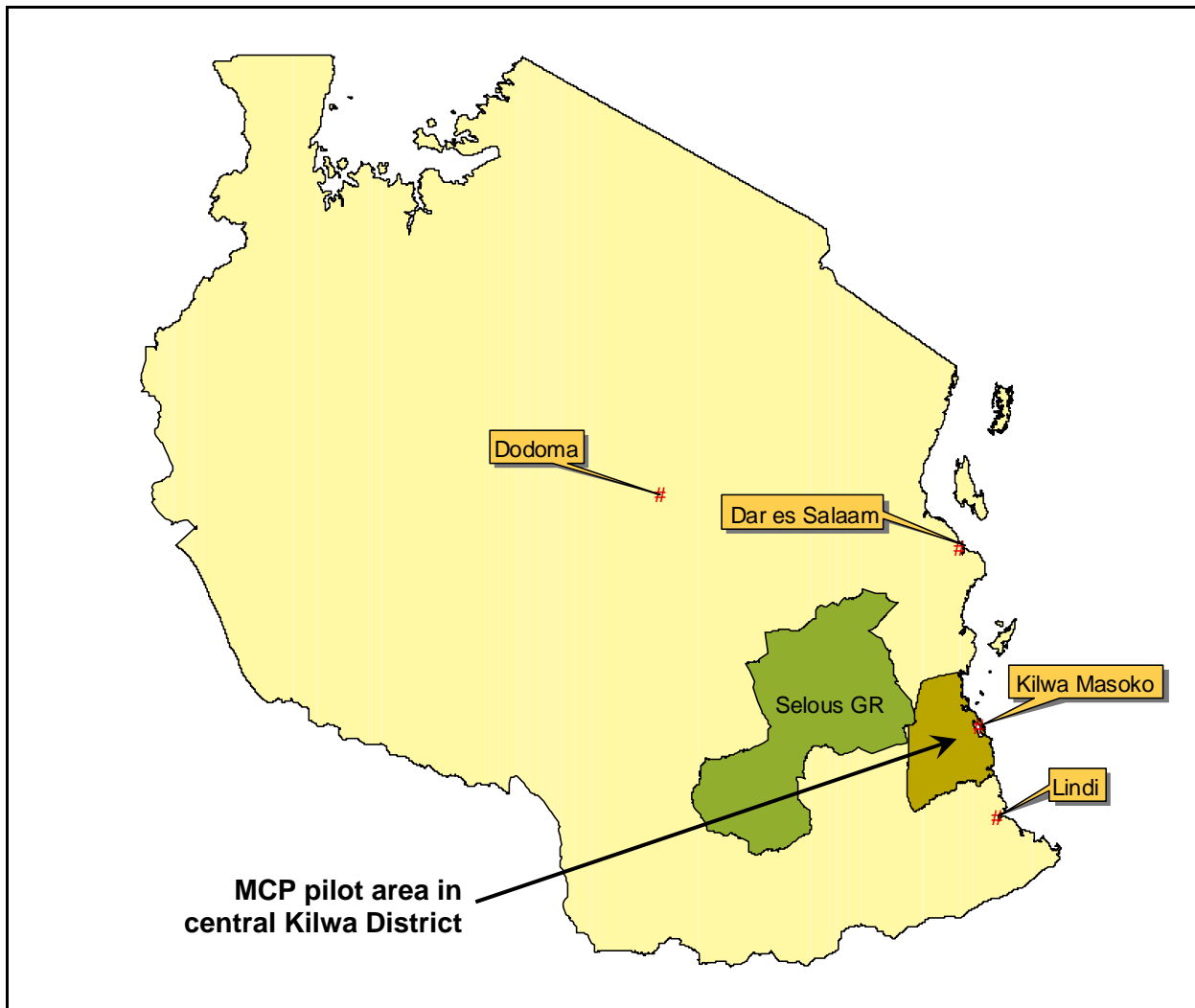


Darwin Initiative – Final Report

Darwin project information

Project Reference No.	14-043
Project Title	Mpingo Conservation Project – Community Forestry in Kilwa, Tanzania
Host Country	Tanzania
UK Contract Holder	Fauna & Flora International
UK Partner(s)	<i>none</i>
Partner Organisation (s)	Mpingo Conservation Project
Darwin Grant Value	£144,268
Start/End date	May 2005 – March 2008
Project Leader	Dr Matthew Walpole
Project website	www.mpingoconservation.org
Author(s), date	Steve Ball, Lizzie Wilder, Matt Walpole, 31/07/08

1 Project Background



African Blackwood is used to make musical instruments such as clarinets and oboes, and is one of the most valuable timbers in the world. The tree's high profile coupled with its high market value make it an excellent flagship species, and could hold the key to conserving large areas of forest and woodland in south-eastern Tanzania and at the same time bring economic development to rural communities. The project developed this potential by combining Participatory Forest Management with Forest Certification, and the first commercial timber harvest from a community managed forest in Tanzania will occur later in 2008.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Tanzania is ranked 2nd out of 48 countries in the Afrotropical realm for plant biodiversity, and East African Coastal Forests (EACF) are a remnant habitat exceptionally rich in plant endemics and in species (of all taxa) per unit area. EACF are a biodiversity hotspot of global importance (ranked in the top 25 by CI) and designated an "ecologically sensitive area" and a high priority for conservation action in Tanzania's CBD strategy. Forest Reserves cover only an estimated 13% of EACF fragments, so conservation initiatives which reach beyond the protected areas system are vital to maintaining the integrity of the hotspot.

Central Kilwa contains numerous fragments of East African Coastal *Brachystegia* Forest and East African Coastal Riverine Forest variants (*sensu* Burgess & Clarke) which are surrounded by Miombo woodland and gradating eco-tones, sometimes dubbed 'Coastal Miombo'. Though not accorded the same priority as EACF these Coastal Miombo areas nonetheless harbour many species of conservation interest including a significant sub-population of the critically endangered African Wild Hunting Dog (part of the wider Selous population, the largest remaining extant population in the wild). A new ornithological survey of the EACF and Miombo mosaic (still in progress) has already concluded that there are sufficient numbers of rare and endemic species to classify central Kilwa as an Important Bird Area (Bray *pers comm.*). Notably, the Miombo woodlands also contain substantial stocks of African Blackwood and other high value timber hardwood species.

Sustainable management of natural resources is one of the core themes of Tanzania's national CBD strategy. African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) is specifically highlighted as a natural resource under intense pressure, utilisation of which needs to be brought within sustainable bounds, while 92% of the population in Tanzania depend on wood fuel as a principle energy source. Inequity in resource use and poverty are major factors leading to deforestation and loss of biodiversity, and lack of secure resource tenure have limited incentives for communities to invest in proper management of natural resources. Instead, according to TRAFFIC estimates, in 2004-5 illegal logging reached levels as high as 96% in south-eastern Tanzania. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and similar programmes are often seen as the solution to these issues but after over twenty years of development and implementation few communities are reaping significant benefits; the community custodians of Duru-Haitemba, one of the original PFM sites, make more money from study tours than anything else (Blomley *pers comm.*).

With funding from the Darwin Initiative, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) and its Tanzanian partner, the Mpingo Conservation Project (MCP), addressed this by refining the standard PFM process to focus specifically on sustainable utilisation of African Blackwood (Swahili name: mpingo) and other valuable hardwoods. Sustainable exploitation under community control provides local communities the incentive to care for the forest, and prevents illegal logging. Creation of Village Land Forest Reserves (VLFRs) under PFM legislation thus serves the twin objectives of conservation and poverty alleviation, safeguarding rare EACF species and providing an income to poor rural farmers at the same time. In order to secure these gains, a dependable market for the sustainable 'eco-friendly' timber is required, and MCP is therefore pursuing certification to Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards. This will provide stronger incentives – in the shape of higher expected revenues – for communities to manage the forest as an intact ecosystem.

The project built Tanzania's capacity to meet CBD commitments at two levels. It helped MCP to grow and mature as an organisation, and secondly the partners built governance and management capacity within village institutions.

3 Project Partnerships

FFI and MCP, the two principal project partners have developed a very strong partnership. An MoU was signed at the outset of the project, and the two organisations worked closely together throughout its duration. FFI provided substantially more support (in the form of human resources) to MCP than originally envisaged (and budgeted) in the application for DI funding, and leveraged some small additional funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support the project. Latterly it has provided critical support in helping MCP source further funding to continue the project. FFI will continue to be a close strategic partner of MCP for the foreseeable future.

A particular strength of the partnership has been the combined vision of the partners to support a supply chain leading from FSC certified forests in Tanzania to the sale of FSC certified blackwood instruments in the UK, and other developed countries. In this shared vision, above and beyond the technical support provided by FFI to MCP, FFI has a clear and strategic role in supplementing the conservation work in Tanzania with a process of engagement with commercial stakeholders involved in the UK-end of the blackwood supply chain.

Under this shared framework strategic planning was and continues to be very much a joint exercise with information shared between partners on a regular basis. Within their respective countries, the partners have taken more direct responsibility for detailed planning and implementation. FFI's strong record of developing international partnerships has borne further fruit in this case, with FFI's predominantly supportive stance, responding to requests from the local partner, rather than attempting remote management from the UK has worked extremely well, and in marked contrast to MCP's relationship to some other international NGOs active in Tanzania.

Both partners liaise extensively with other stakeholders in their respective countries. FFI's work with the Cambridge Conservation Forum and the UK-based Poverty and Conservation Working Group on issues of monitoring socio-economic impacts of conservation interventions led to FFI introducing to the MCP a monitoring system not previously used in conservation, called Most Significant Change (MSC) (see section 4.5). The MCP was then able to take MSC further than other FFI projects trialling this method by directly soliciting the views of participating communities; an experience that has since informed FFI's wider implementation of MSC. For more detail on capacity building of partners, see section 4.6.

Within Tanzania, MCP has taken responsibility for managing the critically important relationships with Kilwa District Council and the Forestry & Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the national government. Despite the efforts of some contrary officials and logging companies with a vested interest in maintaining the previous status quo, MCP now enjoys strong political support; District Councillors have vowed to work long into the night to ensure new forest management plans and byelaws are approved. MCP is a leading member of the Tanzanian Natural Resources Forum (TNRF) and one of the driving forces behind the *Mama Misitu* campaign, recently launched by Nobel Laureate Wangari Maathai, which aims to raise awareness about the problems of poor forest governance, and what rural people can do about it.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project's immediate impact in terms of bringing EACF and Coastal Miombo under formal protection will be limited to the ~2,400ha of VLFRs already in operation, and further ~2,000ha of VLFRs due to be approved shortly. However its value as a pilot project is much greater than that. Several other donors have expressed interest in supporting MCP to expand its project beyond the current core area. This will start with the addition of two further villages in 2008-9 supported by funds acquired through WWF Denmark. Beyond this MCP has a long waiting list of villages who have applied for support (indicative of the positive social benefits achieved thus far), and estimates there is at least 100,000ha of forest in central and southern Kilwa which could potentially be put under community management in this way.

These conservation gains will be directly supported and achieved through realising the transition from unsustainable use to sustainable resource use, and increasing substantially the benefits that local communities receive from living alongside the forest. The requirements for sustainability enshrined in both Tanzania's PFM legislation and within FSC Principles and Criteria ensure that sustainable management will itself be directly rewarded, whilst communities tempted to violate this critical principle

will lose all their rights and benefits under the scheme. The partners also anticipate that the project will have a significant impact on poverty alleviation in its target area; income from certified PFM could eventually amount to 50% of current household income in rural areas.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project's avowed purpose was to achieve improved protection for the forests of southern Tanzania by communities engaging in sustainable timber harvesting. Sustainable timber harvesting has not yet commenced in the community forests, but the first Harvesting Plan for a VLFR in Tanzania is currently awaiting approval by the Forestry & Beekeeping Division. This approval is expected to be granted shortly, and MCP expects the first harvest to occur in September 2008.

However, Kikole village have already received some income from their VLFR; in 2006 oil prospectors needed to clear some trees on a line running through the VLFR in order to conduct seismic tests and paid the village TZS 817,000- (roughly \$640) in compensation. This early payment was a big boost to the project in convincing local communities of the achievability of the project's aims. This morale boost was evidenced in greater effort put into forest patrolling and boundary clearance, both of which are increasingly occurring without the presence of MCP staff to initiate them. That payment was also a wake-up call to other communities who had been more sceptical of PFM, and who had not received any compensation money for trees felled on seismic lines running through their land.

This social outcome, a fore-runner of which could be seen in the success of MCP's local campaign to raise awareness about the value of blackwood, has probably been the most significant of all the project's achievements to date. Kikole village was recently praised by one senior forester from FBD with extensive experience in PFM as being the most enthusiastic community (with regards to PFM) that he had ever seen. This genuine change in social attitudes needs to be entrenched by turning promises of future revenue into reality, but it is already contributing to the promised "improved protection for the forests of southern Tanzania".

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

4.3.1 Community management of timber and forests in Kilwa District

The partners originally aimed to have VLFRs declared in six villages by the end of the project, but this was scaled back to four villages in 2007. At the time of writing the following VLFRs, numbered according to the map below, have already been declared:

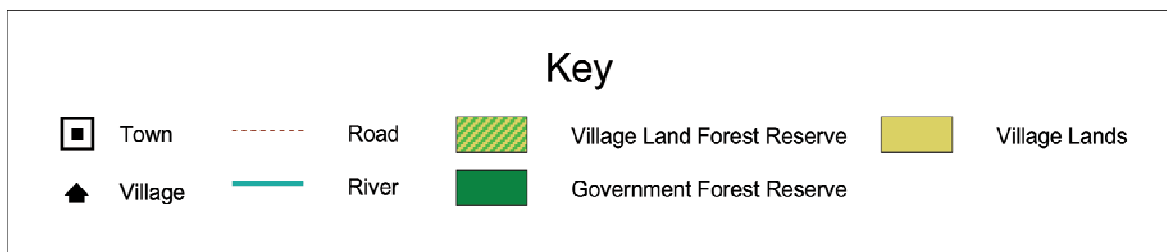
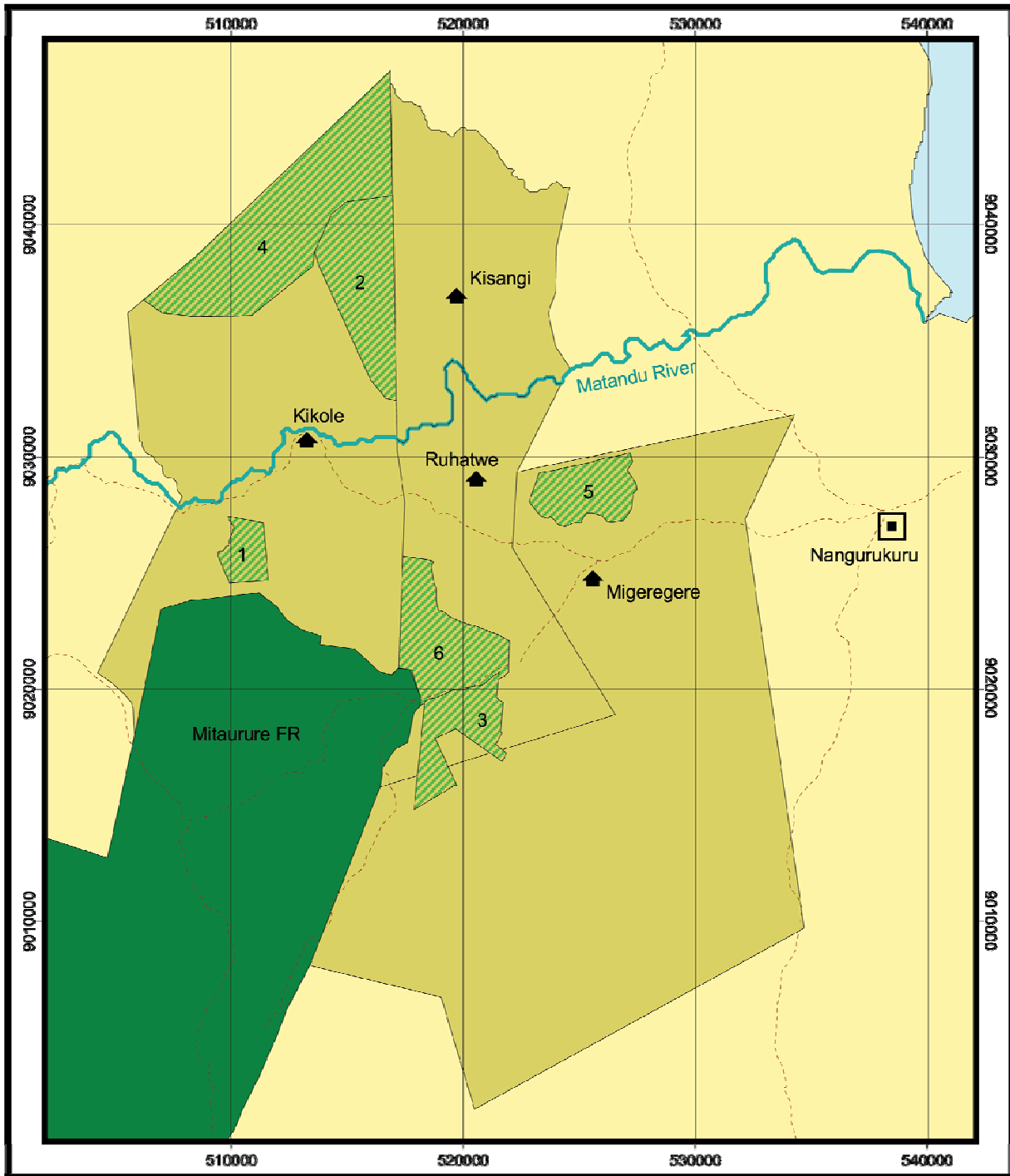
1. Kikole – 454ha
2. Kisangi Kimbarambara – 1,966ha

VLFR no. 3 was subject to a boundary dispute between Migeregere and Ruhawe, and is to be run jointly by the two villages, but the final resolution of the dispute stalled due to delays by Kilwa District Council staff. In the meantime attention moved on to creating two new VLFRs in those villages which are on target to be declared in August 2008:

5. Migeregere – 1,009ha
6. Ruhawe – 1,706ha

In addition Kikole village have started work on a second VLFR, north of the Matandu river which is over 4,000ha (numbered 4 in the map below).

As noted above, Kikole village have already benefited from the establishment of their VLFR. They earned TZS 817,000/- (\$640) from an oil prospecting company who felled trees along a seismic line, and have also collected over TZS 100,000/- in fines from offenders, though as these are mostly local people this does not represent a net benefit to the community as a whole. More significant is the fact that patrol teams have caught offenders, demonstrating that active management by the village is having a real impact.



4.3.2 National guidelines developed for community management of timber stocks

These outputs distil the most important elements of MCP’s experience in developing PFM in Kilwa over the last three years. In order to speed up its own PFM implementation MCP developed a template Village Forest Management Plan which incorporates best practice and also lays the groundwork for FSC certification. This management plan template has already been adopted by WWF for use in some of their

villages in northern Kilwa and southern Rufiji districts, and will facilitate later incorporation of those VLFRs into MCP's proposed group certificate scheme (see below). Feedback from FBD on the Kikole VLFR Harvesting Plan will be incorporated into a draft template for general review by stakeholders, and then adopted henceforth by MCP.

MCP has been an active contributor to various FBD guidelines on PFM implementation, although we have little information about specific take-up by other projects. MCP is also playing a pivotal role in the nascent process being led by WWF to develop national standards for FSC certification; as the only stakeholder in Tanzania currently pursuing FSC certification of natural forest its experiences will greatly inform the standards development process.

4.3.3 Potential evaluated for certification of community-managed blackwood

FSC certification of blackwood production has long been a goal of the partners. MCP has devised a group certificate structure which will allow individual communities to join or leave on a voluntary basis (although would-be members must convincingly declare their intention to join for at least 5 years). This will spread the costs of certification around between participating communities meaning it should become profitable more quickly. It will also allow new communities to become certified and to begin trading FSC-certified timber without having to wait for the visit of an FSC-accredited auditor.

MCP have drafted a Group Administration manual, the key document for managing a group certificate. This sets out criteria for membership (e.g. that it is restricted to community-managed natural forest in Tanzania), rules of membership, monitoring procedures, a Corrective Action Request process for dealing with rule infringements, and a Complaints and Appeals system amongst other things. The main elements of these have been translated into Swahili for communities and their feedback incorporated. The draft manual and associated documents were presented to FSC-accredited auditors who conducted a Pre-Assessment of the project in October 2007. The results of the pre-assessment were very encouraging; showing that MCP was well on track for certification, that the fundamentals were in place, and highlighting remaining areas requiring attention in order for a full certificate to be granted. MCP expects to undergo a full assessment in October 2008, with an FSC certificate to be granted either then or shortly afterwards.

4.3.4 Progress towards ability to model impacts of different harvesting regimes

Modelling impacts of different sustainable harvesting regimes covers four distinct dimensions. One is the purely technical (silvicultural) issue of maintaining healthy populations of blackwood, and other targeted species. The first draft of the rapid district-wide timber stocks assessment was an important step along this way, and anticipated revisions and refinements to be finalised over the next year should significantly improve the estimates of stocks with narrower confidence intervals. Permanent sample plots to track actual growth rates of blackwood and other species have been established, and continue to be monitored. Ten years' worth of data will be required before meaningful models can be constructed.

The second element is to understand the impacts of PFM and selective timber harvesting on forest structure and integrity. This is being monitored through plots specifically established for this purpose in and around VLFRs. A second anticipated source of data is reports from forest patrol teams, and MCP aimed to develop a framework to capture and record this data in a structured manner, but ran out of time in the final year of DI funding. Discussing these issues with local communities, and comparing results with locally-produced grey literature, requires a common understanding of biological species, and to this aim MCP hopes to produce a simple database of vernacular name for trees which uses fuzzy logic to cope with varied spelling of Swahili and tribal names for different species. Completion of this was similarly listed as an auxiliary target for the final year of DI funding, but once again time constraints intervened. It is hoped both outputs will be completed in the next couple of years.

The third dimension of impact monitoring concerns the socio-economic impact at the household level within source area communities. MCP has developed a questionnaire and sampling methodology to track this, and is using the MSC system (see section 4.5 below) to compliment these quantitative indicators. The fourth and final dimension is economic impact; commercial actors in the supply chain need to make a profit. This is covered under the supply chain output, below.

4.3.5 Cooperative consumer supply chain

In Tanzania MCP has identified some key players who we expect to be involved in initial harvests of blackwood from community forests, and led towards FSC certification. While some sawmills have rejected MCP's overtures, others have expressed genuine interest. The most technically accomplished of these has unusually enlightened management who are truly enthusiastic about FSC certification. They have agreed to conduct the first commercial blackwood harvest from a VLFR later in 2008, and, all going well, will secure a Chain of Custody (CoC) certificate (so they can sell processed logs as FSC certified) at the same time that MCP itself obtains its Group Forest Management certificate. Members of UWAMBALI, the local loggers' union, though not untarnished by illegal logging, have been trained in health and safety procedures in logging so they can play a role as site supervisors during logging operations in certified forests.

The aforementioned sawmill exports directly to a well-reputed company supplier in the UK who are also sympathetic with the objectives of MCP and are happy to seek certification themselves so that they can trade the timber. This collaboration significantly reduces the practical difficulty, and cost, of achieving certification of every link in the export-import chain from Tanzania to the instrument makers,

FFI investigated certification issues, including attending a training day held by the FSC. As well as considerable background issues, FFI surveyed 43 instrument manufacturers who use blackwood, 46% of whom expressed strong interest in certified timber, due to concerns over declining availability of quality timber in recent years. The manufacturers accepted that they would be prepared to pay an average price premium of 25%, given adequate timber quality, which would take the price from an average of £9,000 per m³ to £14,100 per m³. One challenge will be in satisfying demand for certified timber from a limited initial supply during the early stages.¹

These instrument manufacturers will also require an FSC CoC certificate before they can trade using the FSC logo (and therefore regain the price premium at retail). The majority of these manufacturers are small-businesses, producing high quality instruments such as bagpipes for niche markets. The cost of achieving certification for these individuals is unrealistically high, and a preferable solution is to seek Group Certification (as with the Forest Management certificate), and in the future it is likely that FFI will be involved in facilitating this process. Most instrument manufacturers season their timber for at least one year, thus there will be a significant delay between the first harvest of certified timber and the first sale of FSC-certified blackwood instruments.

Another possible market for the certified timber, which could be simpler but may have disadvantages, is a single, large-scale manufacturer. This possibility was highlighted in reports commissioned by Environment Africa Trust (EAT), a new UK-based project partner. These reports documented the supply chain post-manufacture, explored consumer appetite for certified instruments, and how certified instruments could best be marketed at woodwind musicians. With the cost of timber a tiny fraction (sometimes <1%) of the final sale price of instruments, there is significant potential to increase prices once consumer demand has been stimulated. Musicians themselves indicated they were prepared to pay premiums of 10-25% on the final sale price of an instrument (although this may fall at actual purchase time); when passed back down the chain this translates into a premium for wood of several hundred percent. Thus, if manufacturers are helped to market certified blackwood products there is no reason to be limited by their initial estimate of a 25% premium being absorbable; this figure instead should be seen as an indicator of good will on the part of the manufacturers – the extra cost they would be prepared to accept for 'doing the right thing'.

4.3.6 Increased awareness of blackwood conservation nationally and internationally

Awareness-raising was an early success of the project. There is strong qualitative evidence that MCP's programme to raise awareness locally of blackwood's true value had a high impact, e.g. loggers being turned away by villagers wanting to wait until they can reap much higher benefits under PFM, though realisation of full PFM needs to follow swiftly to avoid the initial enthusiasm turning to disillusionment, and undermining future efforts. In the final year of DI funding MCP was able to expand this programme to a further 13 villages across Kilwa District, all with substantial forest stocks. That provided an opportunity to evaluate the programme's effectiveness through a simple before-and-after series of quick

¹ More details can be found in: Cumine, T (2006) *An Assessment Of The Market For Certified Mpingo (Dalbergia melanoxylon) Amongst Instrument Makers In The British Isles*. FFI, Cambridge. Report available on request.

questions to test some of the main messages delivered. This showed that more general messages about standard environmental principles, e.g. what are the main environmental benefits of forest cover, were reasonably well known in advance, but what the communities lacked was specific information such as the cost of a permit to fell blackwood.²

At the national and international level the partners have been increasingly successful in getting media coverage, the vast majority of which is wholly positive. MCP's Project Coordinator was interviewed on BBC Radio 3 at the time of MCP's tenth anniversary in late 2005. Each year MCP has appeared prominently in a number of newspaper articles and radio/TV reports within Tanzania, with more exposure in the international media following more recently. In Dec 2007 the partners featured in an article in the Scotland on Sunday which documented the source of wood used in bagpipes, then in 2008 MCP and community members from Ruhatwe starred in an evocative BBC Radio 4 production on the story of woods used to make musical instruments. An article on the BBC news website accompanied the radio programme, and shortly after the end of DI funding MCP was visited by a freelance television journalist from the UK who expects to place one or more reports with UK national news outlets.

On the internet, MCP's website³ has the number one search ranking on Google for mpingo, but does not yet feature in the top ten for other likely search terms such as African blackwood, clarinet, oboe, conservation, Tanzania, forestry, Kilwa, though in the right combination they do highlight MCP site in the first page of results.

4.3.7 Improved capacity of Kilwa District Council staff

This output was downgraded in importance during the course of the project with the approval of the Darwin Secretariat. Partly this was due to short-staffing at Kilwa District Council (KDC), which meant that staff could not always be spared from duties for training, but also because the on-the-job type training offered by MCP did not carry lucrative daily allowances for those attending, and which regrettably are expected as a minimum by many local government officials. However, the greatest capacity constraints affecting KDC staff's efforts are managerial and integrity related, neither of which can be solved by an external NGO.

In 2005 year the project provided training to members of the inter-disciplinary PFM team on forest survey methods which are simple enough to be used in Participatory Inventories, yet also designed to generate a reasonable estimate of timber stocks. Subsequent delays to the PFM programme, and the challenges posed by various land disputes, allowed limited opportunities to use these skills, so gauging effectiveness of the training was difficult. Unfortunately, since then a number of those staff have been transferred elsewhere (a common constraint to local government capacity building in Tanzania), but if they remember some of the central messages of the training then it will not have gone to waste. In addition MCP provided some *ad hoc* assistance on IT-related problems and issues within KDC as and when they occurred, although this large ceased when MCP moved to new offices outside the KDC compound – a move that was necessary to free up space for new KDC staff.

4.3.8 Improved capacity of local CBOs

This output was added to the log-frame part way through the project, and is one of the ways in which MCP has adapted to local demands. In a similar manner to how MCP, an NGO, can complement and contribute towards development of PFM in the district, so local CBOs can support and work along-side village governments in managing VLFs. MCP now supports a total of 9 CBOs in Kilwa District, and coordinates activities of *Mjumita* – the national network of CBOs involved in forest conservation and management – in south-eastern Tanzania. Principal achievements were supporting two CBOs, KiFaCE and HiMaTi, to apply successfully for CEPF community grants worth some \$7,000 in total, and providing technical assistance to HiMaTi in establishing a tree nursery and then to start modern beekeeping.

² Under PFM this is the effective value of the timber to the community.

³ <http://www.mpingoconservation.org/>

4.3.9 Improved management capacity of village governments

This is another additional output which was added to the log-frame in 2007. It was added to address the lack of community cohesion and poor accountability of village government officials. As well as general education on principles of collective action and good leadership, activities focused on specific measures to improve accountability such as simple accounting and regular reporting of activities to the Village Council and the Village Assembly. Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRCs) – responsible for PFM in the village – have been helped to establish bank accounts to manage funds and bring greater transparency.

The initiative has been very well received, some villages subsequently changed some of their committee officials, and MCP has experienced a decrease in issues involving friction between different parts of the village government or community dissatisfaction with the performance of their VNRC. However, this has not been monitored objectively, due to lack of time to develop the planned village governance scoring system, and it is too early to say for sure whether this observation is simply a natural fluctuation or indicative of substantive change. This additional output will greatly help the partners to achieve long term success in Output 1: *Community Management of Timber and Forests in Kilwa District*, but itself will need frequent reinforcement.

Associated with this, but a separate strand was the work undertaken by MCP at the request of the communities themselves to mitigate human wildlife conflict in the pilot villages. Elephants are the biggest menace, destroying crops and endangering human life (at least two villagers have died after being attacked by elephants in the period of the DI funding), but baboons and monkeys are also crop-raiding pests. Forests are perceived by communities as harbouring wild animals, so in advocating forest conservation – even if for economic gain – MCP must directly confront this difficult issue. MCP's approach was to arrange training for some villagers from Kikole – the first village to complain – on elephant and primate deterrence techniques. Then when other villages requested the same, MCP encouraged and supported them to be trained in turn by two Kikole villagers, with the aim being to develop networks of peer-to-peer knowledge transfer, and also more self-reliance, looking for solutions within the communities rather than from external sources. The training itself has been moderately successful but requires more effort to bed-down, and probably some coordinated planning between affected villages in order to avoid simply chasing the elephants, beggar-thy-neighbour style, from one village to the next.

MCP has also helped with providing some minor capital injections to VNRCs. A small donation from a private donor in the UK allowed MCP to provide all VNRCs with rubber boots for forest work. With new funding recently raised MCP will supplement these with overalls, and provide each VNRC with a mobile telephone to ease communication problems and to facilitate arrangements for fieldwork.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

See annexes 4 and 5 for a breakdown of standard measures and publications. The partners had intended to get more high profile journal publications produced by the end of DI funding, but ended up focusing more on on-the-ground conservation impacts than dissemination at this stage. The refined analysis of the district-wide stocks assessment has not yet been completed due to time constraints. The partners' experiences with the Most Significant Change monitoring system informed – and are referenced – in a paper by FFI to be published in *Oryx* in October 2008. A paper entitled *Sustainable Logging in Community Forests* based on MCP's models of a sustainable hardwood timber off-take from Miombo woodlands was drafted for publication in *Oryx* but is yet to be formally submitted. However, a less technical discussion of the Participatory Inventory methodology was published in TFCG's *Arc Journal* (not peer reviewed). Recently an abstract under the title *Putting the Forestry into Participatory Forest Management* was accepted for presentation at a symposium on *Sustainable Forest Management in Africa*, to be held at the University of Stellenbosch in November 2008.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

See section 4.3.4 above for an overview of the various technical and scientific undertakings which were initiated by the partners in the course of the project. Four have reached, or are close to reaching, conclusion.

The first was development and implementation of a method for rapid assessment of timber stocks across an area the size of Kilwa District (~13,000km²). This utilises high speed transects in which only trees of selected species of interest are recorded. Bole diameter and height are visually estimated from the transect line in order to minimise delay (such expert estimation is an innovation in professional forestry in Tanzania). Observer errors and biases are then corrected by use of a training course on which performance on known trees is measured. The initial methodological design and fieldwork for this pre-dated DI funding, but subsequent GIS-based statistical analysis was carried out with DI funding. The first draft report is available from MCP's web-site but further refinement and analysis is required before publication before peer-review. Nonetheless the work has already attracted significant interest within Tanzania, and MCP has been sounded out for involvement in subsequent involvement in future national inventories of timber stocks. The work was also a critical component referenced in TRAFFIC's assessment of illegal logging and its impacts in south-eastern Tanzania.

The second technical initiative followed on from the first; development of a method for Participatory Inventory of community forests. This arose from some analysis of existing wide-focus, sample plot based methods for Participatory Forest Resources Assessment. The analysis concluded that the existing methods did not yield adequate data for calculation of quotas for sustainable logging of target species, and was extremely inefficient in its data collection when that is the primary objective. MCP thus adapted the rapid transects approach for community use; tree size estimation was replaced with simple measurement of Circumference at Breast Height. For analysis trees recorded were then simply classified as either too small (i.e. below the legal minimum size, colour coded red), ideal size (green) or extra large (blue). The core of the approach was disseminated within Tanzania through the above-mentioned article in the *Arc Journal*.

The third development was to model a sustainable off-take of hardwood species from miombo woodlands. The model was developed specifically to meet the requirements of PFM and FSC certification. Thus it is designed to compute quotas valid within the 5 year time period duration of a VLFR management plan, and to do so based on the simplified data collection procedure used in a Participatory Inventory as outlined above. The model subscribes to the precautionary principle wherever firm data is missing, and will be improved once results start to become available from the long term monitoring plots MCP has established. One such incidence is the use of the lower 75% confidence limit on stocks as estimated by the Participatory Inventory. This also incentivises more effort in data collection (since the more effort invested the closer the confidence limit will be to the mean).

The fourth and final technical initiative by the partners was addition of the Most Significant Change (MSC) monitoring method to the MCP socio-economic monitoring framework. MSC was designed by the development sector to track intangible, qualitative changes, such as community attitudes to sustainable use, and increases in social capacity or empowerment, that are often overlooked by conventional, quantitative indicator-based socio-economic monitoring tools (see section 6). Such changes are essential to the success of a community-based project such as this, but it is difficult to identify indicators to capture information adequately; the information is often only found in the anecdotes people tell.

MSC is a simple way of systematically collecting the anecdotal evidence of change that is missed by conventional monitoring techniques. The method focuses on outcomes and impacts of a project as a whole, and promotes organizational learning within the project team, thereby contributing to evaluation and adaptive management.

FFI introduced MSC to MCP in year 2 of the DI funding, and has provided ongoing assistance since then. MCP's implementation of MSC involves quarterly meetings with each community to elicit anecdotes that illustrate what they believe to be the 'most significant change' related to the project in the last 3 months, followed by meetings with government stakeholders, and team meetings to discuss what can be learnt from the stories, what needs to change, and how to feedback to stakeholders. MCP has developed a database to integrate data from MSC and other monitoring tools, which is used for internal learning as well as reports and proposals.

4.6 Capacity Building

As noted in sections 0 and 4.3.7-9 above, the project served to build Tanzania's capacity to meet its CBD commitments at various levels. Building capacity at Kilwa District Council, a small but important element of the original project design was less successful for the reasons outlined in section 4.3.7 above.

However the project did have significant impact working with village institutions; improving governance and developing management capacity within the village governments, and supporting the formation and growth of local CBOs, as independent bodies to hold government structures in check and to lobby for support required (see section 4.3.3).

Additionally MCP helped build capacity at UWAMBALI, the local loggers' union, who will play a key role as logging supervisors in the proposed group certificate scheme. MCP helped them write a new constitution, and then provided training in safe-felling techniques. Support to CBOs and UWAMBALI will continue into the future.

Most significantly the DI grant helped MCP to grow as an organisation and put down deeper roots in Kilwa and Tanzania nationally, where it is now recognised as one of the leading forest conservation NGOs. This is evidenced by MCP's recent success in raising sufficient funds to continue its work in Kilwa for at least three years after the conclusion of the DI funding.

MCP staff now have a far better understanding of how to implement PFM than they did at the start of the project. From stepping through methodologies mostly around 10 years old at the start, MCP has progressed to become one of the organisations at the vanguard of PFM development in Tanzania, with the confidence to innovate and develop its own approaches when required. Internally, the MCP team has also developed substantially, and is now far less dependent on the leadership of its British Project Coordinator than it was in 2005.

MCP's understanding of the breadth of the concept of 'livelihoods' has increased as a result of on-going interaction with FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs team. Recognising the need for further understanding on livelihoods outcomes, FFI assisted MCP to establish the Most Significant Change methodology (see section 4.5). FFI supported and facilitated the MCP Operations Manager to attend FFI's cross-regional meeting on Conservation and Livelihoods, as well as the international Society for Conservation Biology annual symposium in Port Elizabeth in 2007, broadening his experience. MCP's track record under the DI-financed incubation by FFI is now sufficient that it is able to raise substantial sums from donors without necessarily going through FFI.

Finally, FFI itself has developed as a partner of MCP through this project, gaining a far deeper understanding of not just MCP's own situation, and the international trade in blackwood – such that it will continue to be a strategic partner of MCP – but also of community forestry as a whole in Tanzania, something that will be useful as FFI potentially takes on other partners in Tanzania.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

The ongoing funding which the partners have leveraged to continue the project means that its sustainability is secured at least in the short to medium term. The partnership has developed into a strategic relationship for both parties, and is likely to endure into the long term.

MCP has a long term vision to develop itself as a PFM and certification service provider to communities, and thereby become financially self-sufficient, and independent of donor support. MCP's projections show villages eventually earning up to \$100,000 per year from PFM and certification in combination, although it is expected to take up to ten years to achieve this. Roughly half of the income would come from sales of certified blackwood, with the rest coming from selling other species at lower prices. In this context an annual charge for its services of \$5-10,000 to group members should be realistic, and with 20+ communities in the group should provide MCP with adequate revenue with which to sustain its support for communities. The incentives for sustainable management provided by PFM and certification in this business model will ensure conservation gains have a long term future, and make a significant contribution to poverty alleviation at the same time.

The success of these preliminary years of working with communities to achieve PFM and then certification (the first project of its kind in Tanzania) will bring increased recognition and responsibilities to MCP. FFI recognises that both the MCP Executive Team and Governing Board must have the capacity to fulfil these responsibilities, and, with EAT, is helping MCP to build this capacity.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The most noteworthy element to this project – the use of a single species flagship of spectacularly high value as a basis for PFM and forest certification – is unusual, and will, in many cases, not be readily repeatable. However, there are many other lessons which can be learned from the project which could be usefully applied elsewhere. Firstly there is the strong focus on communities and community benefits right at the heart of the project; these are not seen as a by-product of conservation, but essential to it. Conservation will be achieved directly through poverty alleviation; if the community benefits are not realised, then neither shall be the conservation gains. Sustainable use is, of course, central to such an approach.

Pursuing such a strategy also means putting social outcomes ahead of conservation outcomes, at least in the short term; the high regard in which MCP staff are held by local communities – remarked upon by all external evaluators – is a testament to this, and without such a relationship long-lasting conservation gains would be difficult to achieve. However, this approach also has its costs. The project was long delayed by a boundary dispute between Migeregere and Ruhatwe villages, and then political factionism in Migeregere stirred up by loggers who saw MCP's approach as a threat to their business. Although progress was initially slow and frustrating, MCP chose to work through these problems with the communities. In the meantime MCP pushed ahead with Kikole and Kisangi, and when Kikole received compensation from the oil prospectors but Migeregere did not, that made a big impact on Migeregere who suddenly became a lot keener on PFM.

MCP will have to continue to work hard to maintain this level of trust, and continuity in project funding will be a critical factor in convincing communities that MCP is a serious investor with long-term commitment. It is clear that the District Council neither has the capacity nor inclination to take a project of this ilk on. Longer term, sustainable financing from donors is thus going to be important; the closing of DI to follow-on project applications in 2007/8 did not help in this regard.

A second lesson that can be learned from the project is to focus strongly on the most critically important (financially rewarding) elements. The partners early on concluded that the most lucrative market for blackwood is high-end musical instruments, and has since concentrated its efforts on that, and downgraded or postponed efforts to develop certified wood carvings. The partners have also piloted some small-scale alternative income generating activities, such as restarting a women's mat making group in Ruhatwe. In the long run diversification of the village economy in such ways will be important, but for now the revenue available from this is small, even if the marketing challenge could be resolved successfully; if the partners over-invest in such interventions then the core work of developing PFM and forest certification will be put back to the overall detriment of the communities.

This focus on the core elements extends to the technical work of PFM itself. A common stage in most implementations of PFM is the Participatory Forest Resources Assessment (PFRA). MCP grappled with this for some time, see section 4.5 above, in an effort to obtain useful data with a reasonable expenditure of effort, while at the same time incorporating significant community involvement; a PFRA is not very participatory if the 'experts' simply end up telling the community how much timber they have. However many PFRAs collect data on a wide range of resources, counting trees that have no commercial use, or assessing NTFPs that may be super-abundant (in relation to demand). There is an unfortunate tendency to collect quantitative data on many variables for which a simple qualitative assessment will suffice. This results in a significant expenditure of effort, time and money for little long term gain; the usual conclusion being a comprehensive management plan that does not help anybody, and no-one knows what to do with it. In considering the major motive for setting aside VLFRs, MCP narrowed the focus of the PFRA to a Participatory Inventory. It also realised that this quantitative assessment could follow the management plan, which instead sets out broad principles, with the later harvesting plan adding the specifics. This enabled MCP to speed up the critical legal juncture of obtaining formal approval from the District Council for management plans and byelaws, at which point communities have legal authority over their VLFR.

FFI has learnt lessons from working with MCP, in particular through MCP's experiences with the MSC system (see section 4.5), which have informed other MSC pilots in Cambodia, Vietnam and Nicaragua. MCP's experiences of community forestry, including the need for careful building of social capital through governance and financial training, have been shared with other projects in FFI's portfolio, both within Tanzania and beyond the Africa programme.

A final lesson to be learned from the project is that of its underlying philosophy. Vulnerable biodiversity hotspots such as the East African Coastal Forests are high priorities for conservation action, and complex problem trees may be drawn up by conservation strategists in order to pin point a way forward. This can often lead to diverse and diffuse strategies which struggle to achieve an overall impact because conservationists are trying to succeed in too many directions at one time. Sites for intervention are prioritised according to biodiversity values (numbers of rare and endemic species) and perceived threats, i.e. the extent of the problem. This project instead demonstrates a solution-based approach; sustainable exploitation of blackwood presents a significant opportunity for conservation, of which the partners seek to take advantage. Villages for expansion will be chosen first on the basis of having substantial areas of miombo to generate PFM revenue, second on being a cost-effective location (preferably contiguous with existing operational villages), and finally based on traditional conservation priorities. In the long run this should provide optimal value for money.

The partners' focus has been predominantly on getting the core strategy right in the pilot villages, before disseminating lessons and experiences. Nonetheless, various presentations have been made at fora such as TNRF's Forest Working Group, at Tanzanian universities, and in meetings and workshops involving senior FBD officials. Thus, within the professional forest conservation community in Tanzania there is reasonable awareness of MCP's central strategy without necessarily a detailed understanding of exactly how it is achieving it. External to that sphere, dissemination to date has been principally through general news stories in the national and international media. MCP's achievements were reported in FFI's quarterly newsletter, and formed the primary case study in a presentation on FFI's experiences with conservation and livelihoods at the Darwin Initiative workshop in October 2007. Now that funding is secure for the next three years, and once FSC certification is (hopefully) achieved in October 2008, there should be significantly more time to disseminate key project findings and lessons learnt to the wider conservation community through a combination of peer-reviewed journal papers and workshop presentations.

5.1 Darwin identity

Support from the Darwin Initiative was acknowledged in all awareness-raising materials, reports and presentations produced over the course of the project. Key officials at Kilwa District Council, such as the District Forestry Officer, were certainly aware that MCP had received funding from a programme called the Darwin Initiative, although beyond that they are probably not very clear as to DI's overall mission. Some other NGO partners in Tanzania, e.g. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and WWF, were also aware that MCP was funded by DI. However, generally speaking the project was simply known as the Mpingo Conservation Project since MCP is not yet big enough to have distinct programmes funded by different donors. Members of participating communities are thus unlikely to recognise the name Darwin Initiative, with understanding of DI, at least in south-eastern Tanzania, being mainly restricted to conservation professionals.

Once FSC certification is achieved – it is anticipated in late 2008 – MCP will make a significant press release in Tanzania. This press release will appropriately acknowledge all donors. The Darwin Initiative has been the most significant of these over the past three years, and will therefore be accorded some prominence.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

Some changes to the log frame were approved by the DI Secretariat in 2007. These included the scaling back from 6 operational villages to 4, downgrading output 7 and replacing it with alternative capacity-building outputs 8 and 9.

Most of the goals of the project relate to anticipated long term achievements; for example a positive outcome for biodiversity conservation will only be realised if VLFRs are effective on the ground, and not just paper reserves. The partners expect to achieve this through sustainable income to community forest managers from sales of certified timber, the merest taste of which has yet been actualised.

Thus a significant part of the M&E effort of the partners has been in laying down baselines against which future progress can be measured. To this end MCP has established some permanent monitoring plots in- and outside Kikole's VLFR to track changes in forest integrity. This monitoring is participatory and combines objective measurements of basal area with subjective assessment through standardised visual records (digital photos taken in exactly the same place each year). In addition MCP has collected annual

household socio-economic data from a fixed sample of households in each of its four pilot villages over the past two years. This should show whether PFM revenues eventually filter down to have a direct impact on household poverty indicators. In both cases more work is needed. Forest monitoring plots should be established around other VLFRs and the socio-economic survey questionnaire needs refining for efficiency before being introduced to more villages as MCP's operational area expands.

Data from the two monitoring programmes have yet to be analysed due to time pressures, although the socio-economic survey data was recently passed to an American MA student who expressed interest. Some analysis and refinement will be appropriate before expanding the programmes and in order to document the baseline properly; the household socio-economic data in particular will be subject to a lot of statistical noise. However meaningful results from either are likely to take at least another five years.

The most useful monitoring programme in the shorter term has proved to be the Most Significant Change (MSC) methodology which FFI introduced to the project in year 2 of the DI funding. This captures (on a quarterly basis) more qualitative data – the 'mood music' from the communities – and has proved invaluable in allowing MCP to understand changing perceptions within the pilot villages. MCP incorporated into this a requests system which allows target communities to make their needs known; the training on human-wildlife conflict mitigation techniques (detailed in section 4.3.9 above) is the most noteworthy such example. Not all requests are fulfilled, especially those calling for capital investment MCP cannot afford or does not think warranted, whilst others are referred to the appropriate department at KDC or other NGOs working in Kilwa.

Going forward, FSC certification requires significant investment in biodiversity and general environmental monitoring.⁴ MCP was hoping to take the first steps in this direction when it added an additional sub-output of devising a scheme to monitor wildlife sightings recorded on forest patrols, but ran out of time during the period of DI funding. MCP intends to begin trialling such a scheme in the next couple of months. Recently (post DI funding) a team of British and Tanzanian ornithologists has visited Kilwa at MCP's invitation; their main remit to identify one or more indicator species which could be used in biodiversity monitoring. Components based on other taxa may be added later with the aim of linking expected outcomes in forest integrity to broad-based biodiversity conservation, and thus avoid the empty forest syndrome.

Another critical element of MCP's future programme is support to communities to translate PFM revenue into meaningful economic development. This will require improvements in village governance and management capacity; hence another monitoring programme the partners had hoped to develop during the DI funding period, to score quality of village governance. Again, time constraints prevented development of this important indicator, but work is expected to commence on this over the next year.

Generally speaking the indicators listed in the project log frame have proved useful and appropriate. For instance attainment (with a slight delay) the target of 5,000+ hectares of forest set aside under VLFRs shows that MCP was able to deliver on one of its most important goals.

MCP underwent three external reviews in year 3. First and foremost was the FSC certification pre-assessment by Soil Association WoodMark. This showed that MCP was broadly on track for certification, and had many of the necessary fundamental planks in place to become certified. WoodMark produced two documents; one a summary strengths and weaknesses report is attached to this report, the second was a point by point assessment of how MCP fared against their detailed criteria for FSC certification, highlighting current points of failure, that MCP has used as a basis for going forward.

The second and third evaluations were not fully independent, but facilitated a wider assessment of MCP's programme and achievements thus far. One was commissioned from Paul Harrison (an MCP board member) by Environment Africa Trust in order to support a major grant application (successful) to Comic Relief, and focused on community participation and potential for poverty alleviation. Its findings were largely positive, but noted that MCP needed to outgrow its current capacity constraints in order to attain a size at which its business model will be sustainable.

The final evaluation, carried out by FFI's Lizzie Wilder, used the format developed by FFI's Biodiversity and Human Needs team, and looked comprehensively at the progress of project. Again, the findings were largely positive, and included a number of recommendations relating to the importance of taking into

⁴ Indeed the scale of these requirements is one probable reason for poor take-up of FSC certification in community forest management projects around the world.

account community development issues (without becoming distracted from the essence of the project; PFM), and on developing internal project management (see section 4.7).

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The two DI reviews received to date have been shared in full with MCP. They raised a number of issues which are discussed briefly here.

- a) FFI were requested to provide more information about their work with the UK-end of the supply chain (2006 review). As was explained in the second annual report, FFI commissioned a study of the demand for certified blackwood amongst UK small-scale musical instrument manufactures (full report subject to commercial confidentiality, but summary attached). Investigations into the viability and the practicalities of this market were ongoing throughout the project.
- b) MCP were recommended to give some thought to data storage and utilisation with regards to the district-wide stocks assessment, and longitudinal studies (2006 review). This is a tricky issue which begs the question are there any Tanzanian government institutions or universities who might like to take ownership of this data, and commit to repeat studies, or at least to seek funds for repeat studies. At present the simple answer to this question is almost certainly no; the data conflicts with government inventories carried out at the same time, and discredits the methods employed therein. MCP is gradually building up its relationship with Sokoine University of Agriculture's Faculty of Forestry, but as this is peripheral to MCP's main focus on practical conservation, not many resources have been devoted to this so far. However, MCP itself expects to sustain itself into the long term, see above remarks in section 4.7 on sustainability, and is thus a reasonable custodian of the data. A repeat study ten or more years after the first, is certainly something likely to interest MCP.
- c) Some follow-up was requested in relation to PFM funds flowing to Kilwa District Council; had they been received and spent as per budgeted? (2006 review) The second annual report discussed in some detail the challenges confronting KDC's own PFM work, and the regrettably slow progress thus resulting. As far as we know, all the promised money was received by KDC, but the outputs are much more impressive on paper than in the field, where communities report little activity.
- d) Both this and the previous report have included details on the stage in PFM reached with each VLFR (as requested in the 2006 review). A copy of the Kikole VLFR management plan was submitted with the second annual report. Other management plans have not been translated into English – MCP is happy to furnish the Swahili versions request – but as they all (since that first Kikole plan) have utilised the Template VLFR Management Plan, the reviewer's attention is accordingly directed to that document.
- e) Both reviews recommended the development of better (QQT) purpose level indicators, and posed the question (discussed above) as to whether sustainable timber harvesting itself will automatically achieve biodiversity conservation. With regards to this, the partners are constrained by the relatively short time span covered by DI funding. Showing real progress on these over just 3 years (2 since that review) is difficult. MCP does have a number of plans (again outlined above) to address these tricky issues but has not yet had much opportunity to develop them in practice. Taking a participatory approach to these M&E issues is very much something the partners favour, witness MCP's participatory approach to monitoring forest health.
- f) The 2007 review raised the concern that the two communities excluded from MCP's programme when its ambitions were scaled back from 6 to 4 pilot villages would feel alienated. In fact a definitive decision as to which should be those two villages had not been made, and so no villages can feel particularly aggrieved. MCP did visit a number of potential expansion villages along side KDC staff in the early days of this project, when the two organisations were still working closely together, but no specific promises were made. KDC has, on paper, continued to take responsibility for those villages (although progress on the ground has been limited), while MCP focused on developing its pilot model in the initial core of 4 villages before expanding elsewhere. Funding has now been obtained to begin that expansion process in the latter half of 2008.

- g) The 2007 review requested a copy of the Tanzanian supply chain report. Unfortunately, although the data was long ago collected and the core analysis completed, this is still not in a publishable state (once again due to pressures of time). It is expected that a comprehensive report detailing the whole supply chain from Tanzanian forest to instrument in the UK will shortly be produced.
- h) For the time being the partners are fully focused on supplying certified blackwood to the UK market as the one they know best. Initially demand is expected to considerably outstrip supply, so there is little to be gained in seeking additional markets too early. However, the partners have very much in mind the larger global market (suggested in the 2007 review).
- i) The 2007 reviewer speculated on the potential for outsourcing PFM development to one or more CBOs. Unfortunately CBO capacity, at present at least, is a long way off what is required to implement this complex technical task.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

The table below sets out project expenditure over the life time of the project. The final column gives the deviation from the initial budget. Rows where the virement exceeded 10% this is highlighted in red and explained in more detail in the text following the table. All major virements were approved by the Darwin Initiative Secretariat.

Item	Budget	Exp Y1	Exp Y2	Exp Y3	Total Exp	Deviation
Rent, heating, overheads etc						
Office costs						
Travel and subsistence						
Printing						
Conferences, seminars, etc						
Capital items/equipment						
<u>Others</u>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle running costs • Visas, permits etc. • Insurance • Photography • Web-site hosting • Final evaluation • Audit 						
<u>Salaries</u>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lizzie Wilder • Steve Ball • Research Officer * • Jonas Timothy • Jasper Makala • Nuru Nguya • Apaikunda Mungure • Paul Harrison ** • Fadhila Sudi ** • Field Allowances for KDC staff 						
TOTAL	144,268	39,250.49	51,303.31	52,145.57	142,699.37	-1%

* MCP had 3 Research Officers in this period; Anne-Marie Gregory, worked with MCP from August 2004 (pre-DI funding) until August 2006. Adriana Ford, joined the project in November 2006 but left for personal reasons in March 2007. Andrew Gordon-Maclean worked for MCP from July 2007 until the end of DI funding in March 2008.

** Temporary staff

Variations from Budget:-

The Printing budget line was based on the assumption that MCP would produce at least one major report in years 2 and 3. The stocks assessment report was one candidate, but a second draft was not completed during DI funding (see section 4.5 above), and the first draft was mainly distributed electronically. No other major report was produced.

The cost of conferences / seminars went up considerably as in late 2005 MCP gave in to pressure from communities and commenced paying small meeting allowances ('*posho*') to community representatives. These *posho* (which are frequently described as lunch allowances / refreshments or sitting allowances) are extremely common in Tanzania, and constant delays while project staff reiterated MCP's position on these payments was costing too much time and community good will. In addition MCP organised several larger meetings which were not part of the original budget: (1) to explain PFM and the MCP's work to newly elected councillors (in 2006, run jointly with KDC), (2) to raise awareness of timber supply issues and the potential benefits of certification with wood carvers in Dar (in 2006, run jointly with WWF Tanzania), and (3) a participatory planning workshop in 2007.

The running costs of the cars was a continual source of budgetary stretch for MCP. Both its cars are old (they were bought second hand to minimise capital expenditure) and suffered frequent mechanical and electrical problems which necessitated expensive repairs. More recently the rising cost of fuel exacerbated this problem.

The cost of insurance for MCP rose when Steve Ball had to move from extended back-packer's insurance to expatriate medical insurance, which is considerably lower value for money.

Photography was always a minor budget line, and the move over to digital photography eliminated most of the costs in this sub-category.

Total deviation in the salaries budget line was under 6%.

Some of the variation on MCP salaries is a result of different tax treatments.

There was significant under-spend on the Research Officer salary corresponding to periods when MCP was without anyone filling that role (see note above). Similarly Nuru Nguya joined the project slightly later than anticipated, and left just before the end of DI funding.

Some of the excess money available in the salaries budget line was used to hire Apaikunda Mungure as an Assistant Project Officer for 5 months in 2007, mainly to carry out administrative duties and thus free up the time of senior staff. Earlier in the project, Paul Harrison and Fadhila Sudi were hired as (very) temporary additional staff to carry out particular jobs. The remainder of the salaries pot was used to pay field allowances for staff from KDC and other external institutions, as well as community representatives when engaged in fieldwork away from their homes.

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

During the period of DI funding the partners secured the following additional funds and contributions:

- FFI leveraged £10,000 over two years for MCP out of its larger funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Resources for Improved Livelihoods (RefIL) project. This was used to purchase an additional car for MCP – a significant boost to capacity – and to support the activities of MCP's Community Development Officer.
- FFI additionally provided in-kind human resources support to the project, at an estimated value of £39,190, funded under the RefIL project.
- MCP received £5,000 from long term supporter, the Panton Trust, for the biodiversity conservation component of its work.
- MCP undertook a consultancy work to prepare land suitability maps for Lindi Rural and Nachingwea Districts (south of Kilwa District, and both potential future expansion areas). The profit of around £4,000 from this was used to purchase a motorbike, and otherwise fill in holes in the budget.
- The Environment Africa Trust (EAT) and MCP together received a £25,000 Project Development Grant from Comic Relief. In Tanzania this boosted PFM work, paid for additional awareness-raising work in more villages, and covered the cost of the training

UWAMBALI members received in safe felling techniques. In UK it paid for work on the UK instrument retail chain, the potential market for certified instruments, and report on how to go about marketing certified instruments.

- MCP received two small grants from WWF which together amounted to around £6,000 and were used to support PFM fieldwork.
- Later, as the end of DI funding was approaching, MCP received two grants of £10,000 to help it over the coming months; one from FFI and another from WWF.

In July 2008, MCP and EAT heard they had been successful with an application to Comic Relief for a full project grant, and would receive some £282,000 over the next 3 years. FFI is committing around £50,000 in matching funding to this, and WWF another £40,000.

7.3 Value of DI funding

The funding from the Darwin Initiative was absolutely crucial to this project. It accounted for 70% of funds received towards the project (excluding in-kind donations) in those three years. In 2005, when the award was granted, the partners had no alternative funding source in mind as a backup, and without this funding it is doubtful whether MCP would be active as an NGO today. Should the partners succeed in achieving their long term goals, the DI funding will have been instrumental in this. Within Tanzania MCP is now regarded as blazing the trail for certification and a more utilitarian flavour of PFM, and it is to be hoped that several other organisations and projects will follow, as WWF have already started to do. Thus the potential multiplier effect of DI's commitment of £144,000 should not be under-estimated; it could be the pebble to start the avalanche of lasting change over wide areas of woodland in southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project log-frame for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements May 2005 – Mar 2008
Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		
Purpose Improved protection for the forests of southern Tanzania by communities engaging in sustainable timber harvesting.	Area covered by community managed forests. Income received by communities from logging under PFM. Useful guidelines and research results published.	Kikole (454ha) and Kisangi (1966ha) VLFR management plans approved and put into action. Management plans for Migeregere and Ruhatwe VLFRs drafted. Harvesting plan drafted for Kikole VLFR1; income from first harvested estimated at >\$1,000. Kikole received some \$640 compensation from oil prospectors for trees felled in VLFR. Positive pre-assessment by FSC accredited auditors.
Output 1 Community management of timber and forests in Kilwa District.	At least 4 villages in Kilwa District managing forests with total area >5,000ha incorporating MCP ideas and principles.	See above. When Migeregere and Ruhatwe VLFR management plans approved total area of VLFRs will be 5,135ha.
Activity 1.1 Support to Kikole to complete and operationalise 1 st VLFR.		Management plan drafted, approved and operationalised; patrolling begun and ~10% of boundary cleared. Participatory Inventory completed and harvesting plan drafted. Village received some \$640 compensation from oil prospectors for trees felled in VLFR.
Activity 1.2 Support to the conflict resolution process over the Migeregere-Ruhatwe Boundary, and development of the joint VLFR.		Considerable shuttle diplomacy to cool tempers on both sides. Joint VNRC formed. Two DC rulings obtained. Reached out to Migeregere youths. Further progress waiting on District Land Officer. However, boundary dispute no longer simmering.
Activity 1.3 Development of new VLFR in Kisangi Kimbarambara.		PFM introduced to Kisangi. VLFR set aside and boundaries demarcated. Management plan approved. Participatory Inventory completed.
Activity 1.4 Development of 2 nd VLFR in Kikole.		VLFR set aside and boundaries 90% demarcated. Progress held up by remaining query over northern most point of Kikole.
Activity 1.5 Development of new VLFRs in Ruhatwe and Migeregere.		PFM introduced to Migeregere. Agreements obtained from both villages to set aside new areas as VLFRs. New VLFR boundaries surveyed and demarcated. Management plans drafted.
Output 2 National guidelines developed for community management of timber stocks.	Guidelines produced and reviewed by end Yr3.	Template VLFR management plan completed, reviewed and disseminated. Template harvesting plan drafted. Group certificate administration manual and associated documents drafted and reviewed by auditors.
Activity 2.1 Template VLFR management plan drafted.		Template drafted and subjected to several internal revisions.
Activity 2.2 Template VLFR management plan reviewed and disseminated.		Template reviewed and disseminated to members of TNRF Forestry Working Group.
Activity 2.3 Harvesting guidelines drafted.		Template harvesting plan drafted.
Activity 2.4 Harvesting guidelines reviewed and disseminated.		Kikole harvesting plan submitted to Forestry & Beekeeping Division for approval.

Project summary		Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements May 2005 – Mar 2008
Activity 2.5 Contribute towards national guidelines collated and published by FBD.			MCP highly influential in structure of new FBD guidelines for CBFM.
Activity 2.6 Draft various manuals necessary for FSC certification.			Group Certificate Administration Manual and associated documents drafted.
Output 3 Potential evaluated for certification of community-managed mpingo.	Evaluation report produced by end Yr3.		Pre-assessment by auditors from Soil Association WoodMark occurred in Oct 2007. Findings were highly positive.
Activity 3.1 Pre-assessment visit by FSC-accredited certifier.			See above.
Output 4 Progress towards ability to model impacts of different harvesting regimes.	Stocks inventory published. Monitoring plots established and monitoring commenced.		First draft of stocks assessment published, and some monitoring plots established. Both pieces of research critical to determining a sustainable off-take of blackwood. This will lessen dependence on precautionary principle and enable communities to maximise their economic gains.
Activity 4.1 District-wide rapid survey of timber stocks.			Initial analysis completed and draft report produced and circulated. Additional land-cover data collected since then.
Activity 4.2 Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in pilot villages.			12 Plots in- and outside Kikole VLFR established and re-visited annually.
Activity 4.3 Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in forest reserves.			6 monitoring plots in Mitaurure FR established. They have not been re-visited every year due to lack of time, but not a problem to monitor slow-growing hardwoods every other year.
Activity 4.4 Database of vernacular tree names.			Little progress due to lack of time.
Activity 4.5 Develop simple biodiversity impact monitoring system based on forest patrols.			No progress due to lack of time.
Activity 4.6 Track socio-economic impact of project activities at community and household level.			Sample households re-visited. MSC system continued.
Output 5 Cooperative consumer supply chain	Small network of supportive loggers, sawmills, carvers, importers and instrument makers.		Partner sawmill identified and visited; FSC certification system explained. Retail chain analysed by Environment Africa Trust.
Activity 5.1 Identification of small-scale importers in UK.			Consultant's report completed and contacts developed with one 'partner' dealer.
Activity 5.2 Analysis of the supply chain for blackwood and other spp.			Report completed into Tanzanian portion of the supply chain. Instrument retail chain in UK analysed by Environment Africa Trust. Requires integration into final report covering complete supply chain.
Activity 5.3 Preparatory work with suppliers and saw-mills in Tanzania.			Partner sawmill identified and visited; FSC certification system explained. Sawmill has also been consulted on harvesting plans and other relevant arrangements.
Activity 5.4 Co-opt local loggers union to set and monitor safety standards when felling trees in FSC-certified forests.			Union members taken on study-tour to and training from TanWat (1 st FSC-certified company in Tanzania). Safety procedures manual drafted.
Activity 5.5 Possible first harvest from TA1 to UK (Yr3?).			First small harvest of blackwood from Kikole 1 st VLFR likely in Sept 2008.

Project summary		Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements May 2005 – Mar 2008
Output 6 Increased awareness of blackwood conservation nationally and internationally.	Scores from Awareness-Raising Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Website page-view count and search ranking.	Primitive Awareness-Raising Effectiveness Tracking Tool developed. Project featured in article in Scotland on Sunday, programme on BBC Radio 4, and on BBC news website. MCP website steady in Google rankings.	
Activity 6.1 Mpingo education pack designed.		Initial production: 1 leaflet (<i>'The value of mpingo'</i>) and 2 booklets (<i>'Our forest for our community'</i> and <i>'Steps to PFM'</i>). See http://www.mpingoconservation.org/vip.html .	
Activity 6.2 Education pack trialled in pilot villages .		Leaflets and booklets trialled and revised based on feedback received.	
Activity 6.3 Promotional mpingo wall calendar for local and national use.		Wall calendar produced and distributed.	
Activity 6.4 Refinement of education pack and expansion of education work outside pilot villages.		Education programme taken to 13 further villages in Kilwa District. Leaflet on FSC certification added.	
Activity 6.5 Web-site development and publicity generation.		Added Template VLFR Management Plan to MCP website. Sample non-technical website aimed at musicians designed by Environment Africa Trust, see www.sustainableblackwood.org .	
Activity 6.6 Develop monitoring system to track effectiveness of awareness-raising work.		Crude before-and-after test on key messages implemented when education programme expanded; results highlighted that reasonable awareness of basic environmental principles pre-existed, and that communities now need specific information on such things as timber values and logging regulations.	
Output 7 Improved capacity of KDC staff.	# staff able to lead survey efforts. # staff able to use Word & Excel.	Progress limited due to competing projects in Kilwa District, and lack of interest from staff.	
Activity 7.1 Forest survey training.		Initial workshop followed by some on-the-job training with Kisangi PFRA work.	
Activity 7.2 On-going on-the-job IT support according to requirements.		Resolved ~50 specific IT problems over course of DI funding. Training sessions poorly attended and abandoned.	
Output 8 Improved capacity of local CBOs.	Number of CBOs active in forestry related activities in Kilwa District. Extent of CBO forestry activities.	MCP now supporting 9 CBOs in Kilwa District, although not all are very active. 2 CBOs were provided grants from CEPF totalling \$7,000.	
Activity 8.1 Assist CBOs to access CEPF community grants.		Both KiFaCE and HiMaTi were successful with their applications. KiFaCE went on study tour of PFM in northern Tanzania, HiMaTi started beekeeping project, see 8.4 below.	
Activity 8.2 Training on good governance, financial budgeting and bank procedures, and how CBO members can contribute to good village governance.		Supported <i>Mjumita</i> training on lobbying and advocacy methods. Developed training materials and supported CBOs implement book-keeping and financial reporting.	
Activity 8.3 Support to CBOs wanting to establish tree nurseries.		Supported both HiMaTi and Uwambali to establish tree nurseries, but both were unfortunately abandoned; Uwambali's because it was on poor land and few seedlings survived, HiMaTi's was converted to farmland, and land shortage around that village has prevented its re-establishment elsewhere.	
Activity 8.4 Arrange training for HiMaTi members on modern bee-keeping.		District Beekeeping Officer from Lindi District came to train HiMaTi members. Unfortunately beehives were later sabotaged after kids were stung by bees.	
Output 9 Improved management capacity of village governments.	Governance Quality Score in MCP Integrated Village Monitoring System	Planned interventions completed – reception apparently good – but scoring system not devised due to lack of time.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements May 2005 – Mar 2008
Activity 9.1 Develop village governance scoring system.		Not done due to lack of time. (If it is going to produce worthwhile results then significant attention will need to be invested in developing it.)
Activity 9.2 Educate all community members in pilot villages of principles of good governance, transparency and accountability, and means of rectification.		Leaflet written on good governance and initial training given in pilot villages. Helped VNRCs present simple reports on their activities to other villagers. Promoted accountability of Village Executive Officers and all elected village officials.
Activity 9.3 Train village governments in simple book-keeping, and presentation of financial accounts.		Trained VNRCs in simple book-keeping and financial reporting.

Annex 2 Project's final log-frame, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: <i>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
Purpose Improved protection for the forests of southern Tanzania by communities engaging in sustainable timber harvesting.	Area covered by community managed forests. Income received by communities from logging under PFM. Useful guidelines and research results published.	Project assessment report. FBD reports. Copies of all papers, reports and guidelines submitted to Darwin Secretariat.	Community management effective. FBD policy continues to support community management. Sustained donor support for national PFM Programme.
Output 1 Community management of timber and forests in Kilwa District.	At least 4 villages in Kilwa District managing forests incorporating MCP ideas and principles.	FBD records of agreed management plans. Village records. MCP & Kilwa District reports.	Community forest management effective in reducing illegal logging and community forests retain biodiversity values.
Activity 1.1 Support to Kikole to complete and operationalise 1 st VLFR.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Kikole can manage VLFR effectively.
Activity 1.2 Support to the conflict resolution process over the Migeregere-Ruhatwe Boundary, and development of the joint VLFR.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Two villages can manage VLFR effectively together.
Activity 1.3 Development of new VLFR in Kisangi Kimbarambara.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Kisangi can manage VLFR effectively.
Activity 1.4 Development of 2 nd VLFR in Kikole.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Kikole can manage VLFR effectively.
Activity 1.5 Development of new VLFRs in Ruhatwe and Migeregere.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Ruhatwe and Migeregere can manage VLFRs effectively.
Output 2 National guidelines developed for community management of timber stocks.	Guidelines produced and reviewed by end Yr3.	Electronic copy supplied to Darwin Secretariat.	Guidelines acceptable to FBD.
Activity 2.1 Template VLFR management plan drafted.		Template management plan made available on MCP web-site.	Template trialled successfully.
Activity 2.2 Template VLFR management plan reviewed and disseminated.		Project documents.	Template more widely useful and applicable.
Activity 2.3 Harvesting guidelines drafted.		Harvesting guidelines document made available on MCP web-site.	Sufficient progress made with PFM to warrant guidelines.
Activity 2.4 Harvesting guidelines reviewed and disseminated.		Project documents.	Sufficient progress made with PFM to warrant guidelines.
Activity 2.5 Contribute towards national guidelines collated and published by FBD.		FBD guidelines. Correspondence records.	FBD consults MCP.
Activity 2.6 Draft various manuals necessary for FSC certification.		Pre-assessment report.	FSC national standards process moves forward.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 3 Potential evaluated for certification of community-managed mpingo.	Evaluation report produced by end Yr3.	Electronic copy supplied to Darwin Secretariat.	A market for instruments made from certified timber can be developed. The chain-of-custody and other aspects of certification are achievable.
Activity 3.1 Pre-assessment visit by FSC-accredited certifier.		Pre-assessment report.	Assessor is able to collect sufficient data to provide a worthy evaluation.
Output 4 Progress towards ability to model impacts of different harvesting regimes.	Stocks inventory published. Monitoring plots established and monitoring commenced.	Electronic copy supplied to Darwin Secretariat. MCP reports. Village records.	Communities and loggers willing to consider different harvesting approaches. Funding continues until 5-10 years growth data available.
Activity 4.1 District-wide rapid survey of timber stocks.		Draft report. Journal papers.	Survey and land-cover data produces meaningful results.
Activity 4.2 Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in pilot villages.		Project documents.	VLFRs established. Monitoring plots are not disturbed.
Activity 4.3 Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in forest reserves.		Project documents.	Monitoring plots are not disturbed.
Activity 4.4 Database of vernacular tree names.		Database made available on MCP website.	Sufficient initial data to allow testing of fuzzy-logic name recognition.
Activity 4.5 Develop simple biodiversity impact monitoring system based on forest patrols.		MCP reports.	Patrol team sightings reasonable proxy for faunal abundance.
Activity 4.6 Track socio-economic impact of project activities at household level.		MCP reports.	Data-to-noise ratio high enough to detect impacts.
Output 5 Cooperative consumer supply chain.	Small network of supportive loggers, sawmills, carvers, importers and instrument makers.	FFI & MCP reports. Correspondence from commercial partners.	Consumers willing to pay a premium for sustainably managed timber.
Activity 5.1 Identification of small-scale importers in UK.		FFI report.	Importers are happy to be identified, and some prepared to work with project partners.
Activity 5.2 Analysis of the supply chain for mpingo and other spp.		Draft report.	Sufficient data can be obtained from market participants.
Activity 5.3 Preparatory work with suppliers and saw-mills in Tanzania.		MCP report.	Sawmills are cooperative.
Activity 5.4 Co-opt local loggers union to set and monitor safety standards when felling trees in FSC-certified forests.		MCP reports. Uwambali records.	Uwambali are happy to assume the role. FSC certification is eventually achieved.
Activity 5.5 Possible first harvest from TA1 to UK (Yr3?).		MCP reports. KDC and village records. Company accounts.	All players can come together and cooperate. A buyer can be found.
Output 6 Increased awareness of mpingo conservation nationally and internationally.	Scores from Awareness-Raising Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Website page-view count and search ranking.	Copies provided to Darwin Secretariat.	Awareness translates into action and funds.
Activity 6.1 Mpingo education pack designed.		Copies of leaflets available from MCP website.	Leaflets are comprehensible to local communities.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Activity 6.2 Education pack trialled in pilot villages.		Project documents.	Communities are receptive.
Activity 6.3 Promotional mpingo wall calendar for local and national use.		Samples held by project partners. Photo on MCP web-site.	Calendar attractive to target group.
Activity 6.4 Refinement of education pack and expansion of education work outside pilot villages.		Project documents. Copies of leaflets available from MCP web-site.	Leaflets are comprehensible to local communities and communities are receptive.
Activity 6.5 Web-site development and publicity generation.		Record of all publicity obtained on MCP web-site, plus record of all changes made.	Web-site viewed by interested members of public. Media coverage favourable.
Activity 6.6 Develop monitoring system to track effectiveness of awareness-raising work.		MCP reports.	Results not skewed by problem of self-monitoring.
Activity 6.5 Web-site development, photography and publicity generation.		Record of all publicity obtained on MCP web-site, plus record of all changes made.	Web-site viewed by interested members of public. Media coverage favourable.
Activity 6.6 Develop tracking system to track effectiveness of awareness-raising efforts.		Record of all publicity obtained on MCP web-site, plus record of all changes made.	Web-site viewed by interested members of public. Media coverage favourable.
Output 7 Improved capacity of KDC staff.	# staff able to lead survey efforts. # staff able to use Word & Excel.	MCP reports.	Most staff remain within Kilwa District at least for the medium term. Continued funding for PFM implementation.
Activity 7.1 Forest survey training.		Project documents.	KDC staff are interested and motivated to learn.
Activity 7.2 On-going on-the-job IT support according to requirements.		Project documents.	KDC staff are interested and motivated to learn.
Output 8 Improved capacity of local CBOs.	Number of CBOs active in forestry related activities in Kilwa District. Extent of CBO forestry activities.	MCP reports. CBO records.	CBO activities can make a positive contribution. Support for CBOs does not hinder PFM work with village governments.
Activity 8.1 Assist CBOs to access CEPF community grants.		CEPF files and accounts.	CBOs can utilise small grants effectively.
Activity 8.2 Training on good governance, financial budgeting and bank procedures, and how CBO members can contribute to good village governance.		MCP reports. CBO records.	CBO have income generating activities. CBO members are receptive.
Activity 8.3 Support to CBOs wanting to establish tree nurseries.		MCP reports. CBO records.	Demand for tree saplings continues and nurseries profitable. Saplings planted survive.
Activity 8.4 Arrange training for HiMaTi members on modern bee-keeping.		MCP reports. CBO records.	HiMaTi receive CEPF community grant. Suitable trainer can be found.
Output 9 Improved management capacity of village governments.	Governance Quality Score in MCP Integrated Village Monitoring System	MCP reports. Village records.	Vested interests at district level allow village governments to play an effective role in forest management. Improved capacity sufficient to sustain and support PFM.
Activity 9.1 Develop village governance scoring system.		Manual explaining working of scoring system.	Scoring system is reasonable proxy for effectiveness of village governance.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Activity 9.2 Educate all community members in pilot villages of principles of good governance, transparency and accountability, and means of rectification.		MCP reports. Village records.	Community members are not too intimidated by entrenched power structures to act.
Activity 9.3 Train village governments in simple book-keeping, and presentation of financial accounts.		MCP reports. Village accounts.	Community members can understand simple financial statements.

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20%	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	30%	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	40%	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training		Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness		Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	10%	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	0
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	0
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	0
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	0
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	2 sponsored dissertations
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	1 week's worth of training & support for each student
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	0
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	0
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (ie not categories 1-4 above)	0
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	18
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	3
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	5
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	245
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	4 VLFR management plans
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	0
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	1
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	1
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	0
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	0
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	0
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	0
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from	0

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	12
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	1 initial press release, 12+ articles in national papers
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	0
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	1
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	0
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	0
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	0
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	0
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	0
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	5
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	0
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	0
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	0
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	6
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	2
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	0
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	0
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	0
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	0
22	Number of permanent field plots established	21
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	~£140,000 in life time of DI funding, £282,000 raised from Comic Relief post DI funding
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Report	Ball SMJ & Gregory A-M (2006) Rapid Stocks Assessment of Mpingo & Other Timber Species for Kilwa District	MCP	www.mpingoconservation.org/reports.html	<i>free</i>
Template*	VLFR Management Plan Template	MCP	www.mpingoconservation.org/conservation.html	<i>free</i>
Journal paper	Wilder L & Walpole (2008) Measuring social impacts in conservation: experience of using the Most Significant Change method, <i>Oryx</i> , in press (to be printed October 2008)	Oryx, FFI		<i>free</i>

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

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