



Submit by 21 January 2005

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 13 COMPETITION: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name: Soundwood Programme Fauna & Flora International	Address: Great Eastern House, Tenison Road, Cambridge, CB1 2TT
--	--

2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Mpingo Conservation Project – Community Forestry in Kilwa, Tanzania

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: May 2005	Duration of project: 3 years				
Darwin funding requested	Total	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	£ 144,268	£ 40,906	£ 51,306	£ 52,056	£ 0

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

To develop community forest management in southern Tanzania using <i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i> , locally known as mpingo, as a flagship for sustainable management of high-value timber species. To conduct necessary applied research to facilitate management of mpingo and other tree species by communities on a sustainable basis. To raise awareness locally, nationally and internationally of the issues of mpingo and forest conservation in Tanzania.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Walpole	Ball	Mfangavo
Forename (s)	Matthew John	Stephen Martyn Joseph	Mustafa Omari
Post held	Programme Coordinator: Biodiversity & Human Needs	Project Coordinator	District Forestry Officer
Institution	Fauna & Flora International	Mpingo Conservation Project	Kilwa District Council
Department	Programme Management Unit		Natural Resources & Tourism
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

FFI has previously received the following Darwin Initiative grants: Protected Areas Management Planning in the Andaman Islands, India (1997; 162/06/173); Tabunan Forest Biodiversity Conservation Project, Cebu, The Philippines (1998, 162/07/149); Re-starting Management of Sapo National Park and Creation of Liberian Protected Areas System (2000; 162/9/15); Research, survey and biodiversity planning on the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau, China (2000; 162/10/009); A National Strategy for Sustainable Use in Dominica (2000; 162/10/010); Community-based conservation of Hoang Lien Mountain Ecosystem, Vietnam (2000; 162/10/011); and Institutional Strengthening and capacity for Guyana's protected areas system (2002; 162/11/016); Developing a model for the conservation of Croatia's grassland biodiversity (2004; 162/13/004) Community Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Awacachi corridor, Ecuador (2004, 162/13/005) Establishing community-base forest biodiversity management at Sapo Park, Liberia (2004, 162/13/008).

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)

Activities (50 words)

Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list the overseas partners that will be involved in the project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

The Mpingo Conservation Project (MCP) is a registered NGO (no. 12929) in Tanzania, and FFI's principle in-country partner. The MCP is providing sustained technical support to the District Forestry Office in Kilwa (KDFO), the government agency charged with implementing Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in the district. The MCP also liaises closely with the national Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, who are charged with policy development and dissemination. The requirements of the FBD and KDFO have largely shaped the project development since the BP award in 2004. The MCP is also actively engaged with and supporting a dynamic local CBO: Kilwa Farmers for Conservation of the Environment (KiFaCE), based in the villages of Ruhatwe and Kisangi-Kimbarambara, and developing their capacity to provide active assistance to PFM development both in their own core area, and more widely in the district.

KDFO have recently suffered significant loss of capacity due to departure of staff for long-term training and development, but some of these staff should return in 2005/6. The MCP is providing training appropriate to all staff in the KDFO, as well as additional capacity to carry out the PFM programme in Kilwa district. Funding permitting, the MCP expects to maintain a long-term presence in Kilwa (>10 years) which should help bridge any further staff changes, and by which time PFM should be firmly entrenched throughout the district and the communities themselves taking greater responsibility, and becoming the principle source of momentum over time.

9. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities? Please include details of any contact with the government not already provided.

KDFO, with assistance from FBD, selected the 7 villages for expansion of the PFM programme on the basis of preliminary community-wide PRAs to evaluate interest levels and applicability. With advice from the KDFO, and input from field surveys, the MCP has then selected 4 villages from those 7 for additional targeting for management of high-value timber stocks, and *Dalbergia melanoxylon* in particular (Target Areas 2 & 3 in this proposal). PFM was commenced in the two villages in Target Area 1 (TA1) by the preceding Utumi project – the MCP has taken on the mantle of assisting these villages in the critical first phases of implementing their forest management plans, as requested by the communities themselves.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source?) Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

The MCP was started as a research organization in 1995, metamorphosing into its current form with the 2004 Consolidation Award from the BP Conservation Programme. PFM in Kilwa district, long ago called for by the MCP, started in the year 2000 with the DANIDA-funded Utumi project, which was wound up in 2004 and replaced by a national programme of PFM funded jointly by DANIDA and the World Bank. The MCP specifically replaced the intensive technical support previously provided by Utumi, but not provided for under the new national programme. In addition the MCP brought the specific focus on management of high-value timber trees which had not before been addressed in detail. TRAFFIC, who have been closely involved in the monitoring of timber extraction in south-eastern Tanzania, also endorse this proposal.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

By building local capacity and awareness to facilitate community management and sustainable use of forest resources in southern Tanzania, the project will support implementation of Articles 7 (5%), 10 (20%), 11 (10%), 12 (10%) and 13 (5%) of the CBD, with particular emphasis on Forest Biodiversity (5%); Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (5%); Economics, Trade and Incentives (10%); Public Education and Awareness (10%); Sustainable Use and Biodiversity (20%) 'themes'

The MCP liaises regularly with the Environment Division, Vice-President's Office, which is charged with co-ordination of Tanzania's national CBD strategy.

12. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

Sustainable management of natural resources is one of the core themes of the UNEP funded country study of Tanzania's biodiversity, and which sets out the national CBD strategy. *Dalbergia melanoxylon* is specifically highlighted as a natural resource under intense pressure, utilisation of which needs to be brought within sustainable bounds. 92% of the population in Tanzania depend on wood fuel as a principle energy source. Inequity in resource use and poverty are cited as major factors leading to deforestation and loss of biodiversity. Prior to PFM and similar programmes, public participation in environmental management was often insufficient due to economic difficulties, while there were usually no adequate measures for ensuring that the communities themselves derived any benefits from conservation. Lack of appropriate resource tenure regimes led to limited incentives for communities to invest in proper management of natural resources. Tanzania is ranked 2nd out of 48 countries in the Afrotropical realm for plant biodiversity, and coastal forests are highlighted as a remnant habitat exceptionally rich in plant endemics and in species (of all taxa) per unit area. The coastal forests are designated an "ecologically sensitive area" and a high priority for conservation action. Forest Reserves cover only 13% of coastal forest fragments, so conservation initiatives which reach beyond the protected areas system are vital to maintaining the integrity of the hotspot. The MCP's operational areas contain numerous fragments of East African Coastal Brachystegia Forest and East African Coastal Riverine Forest variants (*sensu* Burgess & Clarke) and lie in between the larger remnants of the Mitundumba Plateau to the south and Tong'omba and Kitope Forest Reserves to the north. All of these coastal forest fragments are surrounded by miombo woodland which has the richest and most diverse flora of Tanzania's vegetation zones, although it is less highly threatened.

13. If relevant, please explain how the work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country.

Lindi Region is one of the poorest in Tanzania. Most people are subsistence farmers with low participation in the cash economy and who are dependent on forest products to meet their basic needs. Yet many village lands include substantial timber resources which are massively under-valued when negotiating extraction

rights with loggers. Under PFM the villages get complete control over all natural resources in their Village Forest Areas (VFAs), including entitlement to all license fees from timber and NTFP extraction. The MCP is working with villages to develop appreciation locally of the true value of their forests, as well as helping provide the means for them to assess the forests themselves, and information and support on how then to manage those resources to provide sustainable forms of income for the village.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

PFM as developed in Kilwa District begins with a 1-2 year programme introducing villages to the various concepts involved in community forest management, assistance in evaluating their own forests through a Participatory Forest Resource Assessment, and then composing a Village Forest Management Plan based on the results. By the end of the support from Darwin, PFM will have been implemented in a total of 13 villages in Kilwa District, with the MCP having provided significant additional support to at least 6 of those villages, concentrating on the management of high-value timber trees, and *Dalbergia melanoxylon* in particular, and continuing this support through the crucial implementation phases for which there is currently no budget under the national PFM programme. The project will also build relationships between local people and government authorities by covering the costs of reporting illegal activities.

In addition, the results of the research programme should provide important baseline information which for the first time will allow timber stocks in the district to be managed on a scientific basis. These results, and progress on the community forestry, will be reported to stakeholders as required, and in scientific papers where appropriate. In particular the MCP shall produce guidelines for national use on incorporating management of high-value timber stocks into the general PFM programme, enlarging the potential impact area of the project to the whole of Tanzania.

15. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

Tanzania has recently been rocked by illegal logging scandals arising from inadequate law enforcement and a lack of grass-roots engagement in forestry and conservation. Under this project rural villagers will be empowered and will gain solid financial incentives to manage the forests in a sustainable manner, and thus to prevent unlicensed logging. The project offers the best hope of avoiding decimation of the region's forests over the next 10 years through direct linkage with local livelihoods. Moreover, by linking community forestry through the supply chain to international consumer markets for certified timber products under FFI's Soundwood programme, the project has a very real chance of providing a unique and practical model of sustainable resource use for the region and globally.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

The slow-growing nature of hardwood timber trees and patient approach required when working in rural communities mean that it could be several years before villages are able to reap significant financial rewards from PFM. Nonetheless by the end of the Darwin grant we hope to achieve a first harvest of sustainable timber, and passage up the supply chain to a small-scale instrument manufacturer in the UK, thus providing a first proof-of-concept of the long term programme. Once the expansion phase is over (in 5-10 years time), the MCP expects to reduce its local presence to a skeleton staff to maintain the project, which could be funded by a levy on certified timber. Ultimately any exit strategy rests in the capacity of local communities.

The most significant threat at present to the success of PFM in the district is logging of VFAs before they can come into force. The MCP is working with local communities and other partners to provide mechanisms to counter this, whilst recent government crackdowns significantly hindered movement of illicit timber. Another potential problem is that VFAs may end up islands of intact forest in a sea of degraded habitat. The MCP and the FBD are therefore developing strategies to extend village control of natural resources beyond restrictive VFAs. A final threat is that some communities may elect to liquidate their newly acquired natural wealth for the upfront benefits rather than take a sustainable harvest. The MCP is thus hoping to develop innovative micro-finance options using the forest resources as collateral, which allows some of the benefit to accrue to communities prior to felling.

17. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

The Darwin logo will be painted on to the side of project vehicles, and the sponsorship prominently acknowledged on all publications, press-releases and reports of work funded under this application as well as

on the project web-site (www.mpingoconservation.org). FFI and MCP are separately seeking funding for an educational video for use both in rural communities in Tanzania, but also for publicity in the UK and elsewhere, and on which the support from Darwin would be declared.

18. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection and that the level and content of training will be. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

MCP will conduct tightly focused on-the-job training for local district staff nominated by the DFO. 4 field staff will receive at least 1 week's training in biological survey and monitoring techniques. 6 field staff will attend a series of training workshops over years 1 & 2 on various PFM methodologies to boost efficacy of implementation. 6 field and office staff will receive ongoing training and assistance in basic IT skills over the length of the project. Staff so trained should be able to pass their skills on to others. Effectiveness will be monitored through continued supervision and informal evaluation of trainees in the course of their work. In addition the DFO himself will attend a two week off-site training course in planning skills in year 1.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: 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 <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.	Community managed forests operating well. Useful guidelines and research results published.	Project assessment report. FBD reports. Copies of all papers, reports and guidelines submitted to Darwin Secretariat.	FBD policy continues to support strengthened community management. Sustained donor support for national PFM Programme.
Outputs Community management of timber and forests in Kilwa District.	At least 6 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.
National guidelines developed for community management of timber stocks. Potential evaluated for certification of community-managed mpingo.	Guidelines produced and reviewed by end Yr3. Evaluation report produced by end Yr3.	Electronic copy supplied to Darwin Secretariat. Electronic copy supplied to Darwin Secretariat.	Guidelines acceptable to FBD. A market for instruments made from certified timber can be developed. The chain-of-custody and other aspects of certification are achievable.

Progress towards ability to model impacts of different harvesting regimes.	Stocks inventory published by end Yr1. 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.
Cooperative consumer supply chain	Small network of supportive loggers, sawmills, carvers & importers.	FFI & MCP reports. Correspondence from commercial partners.	Consumers willing to pay a premium for sustainably managed timber.
Increased awareness of mpingo conservation nationally and internationally.	Education pack Promotional calendar Web-site Soundwood literature.	Copies provided to Darwin Secretariat.	Awareness translates into action and funds.
Improved capacity of district staff	Number of staff able to lead survey efforts. Number of staff able to use email, Word & Excel.	MCP reports.	Most staff remain within Kilwa District at least for the medium term. Continued funding for PFM implementation.
Activities Community Forestry: PFM & MCP joint programme implementation in rural communities in Kilwa District		Yr0: MCP programme commenced in 2 PFM villages (TA1). Yr1: PFM & MCP programme expanded to 2+ new villages (TA2), with continued support to TA1. Yr2: PFM & MCP work completed in TA2, MCP work expanded to 2+ new villages already started under PFM in Yr2 (TA3), continued support to TA1. Yr3: PFM/MCP development programme in TA3 completed, continued support to TA2, management plans in TA1 reviewed.	
Research Programme <i>(support for students from UDSM as declared in stage 1 form currently uncertain due to difficulties fitting into semester)</i>		Yr1: Completion of district wide rapid survey of timber stocks, establishment of permanent monitoring plots in TA1 & TA2. Yr2: Establish monitoring plots in TA3. Analysis of the supply chain for mpingo and other spp. Database of vernacular tree names.	
Liaison up Consumer Supply Chain		Yr1: Identification of small-scale importers in UK. Yr2: Preparatory work with suppliers and saw-mills in Tanzania. Yr3: Possible first harvest from TA1 to UK.	
Awareness Raising <i>(time-table for education pack has been pushed back since stage 1 form)</i>		Yr0: Mpingo education pack designed. Yr1: Education pack trialled in TA1 & TA2. Promotional mpingo wall calendar for local and national use. Yr2: Refinement and testing of education pack outside core TAs. All years: web-site development, photography and publicity generation.	
District Staff Training		On-going according to requirements.	

20. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
Jun 2004 – Apr 2005	Pre-Darwin funding	MCP begun work in TA1 villages: Ruhatwe & Kikole. Conflict resolution assistance given to Ruhatwe. Kikole PFRA facilitated, management plan written. Developed relationship with KiFaCE. Bulk of field surveys for district-wide stocks assessment completed. Monitoring techniques trialled. Mpingo education pack designed. Press release formally launched project.
May 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	Commence PFM & MCP programmes in TA2 villages: Migeregere & Kisangi-Kimbarambara. Establish monitoring plots in TA1 villages. Begin trialling education pack.
June 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	Complete final field surveys for stocks assessment.
Oct 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	PFRAs completed in TA2.
Nov 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	Monitoring plots established in TA2. Promotional wall calendar produced and distributed.
Jan 2005	Apr-Mar 2005/6	Management plans produced by TA2 villages.
Feb 2006	Apr-Mar 2005/6	Importers in UK identified and approached with a view to taking small consignments of sustainably harvested timber.
May 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	TA2 management plans implementation started. MCP programme expanded to 2+ new villages (TA3).
July 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Establish monitoring plots in TA3 villages.
Sept 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Mpingo education pack refined and tested outside core TAs.
Dec 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Mpingo supply chain described and analysed.
Mar 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	Local logging operations and sawmills approached and preliminary negotiations complete on procedures for harvesting in VFAs. Database of tree vernacular names produced.
May 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Continued support to VFAs in existing TAs. Possible further expansion of MCP activities to more villages depending on capacity.
July 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Review management plans in TA1.
Oct 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Possible first harvest of sustainably managed mpingo.
Dec 2007	Apr-Mar 2007/8	Evaluation of suitability for certification.
Mar 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	National guidelines produced for managing high-value timber stocks under the PFM programme with strategy for extending village control of high-value timber stocks outside VFAs.

Note some of these timings are dependent on the progress as planned in the district's PFM programme which is beyond the MCP's control.

21. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
2005/Sept	6A	At least 4 Tanzanian KDFO staff trained in monitoring techniques.
	6B	On the job training: 4 x 1 week = 4 man weeks
2006/March	6A	DFO receives planning training course.
	6B	Off-site course: 2 weeks (1 person)

2006/March 2007/March	6A	At least 6 Tanzanian KDFO trained in PFM methods. On-the-job training: 6 x 1 week x 2 years = 12 man weeks
	6B	
Throughout project	6A	At least 6 Tanzanian KDFO staff will improve their IT skills.
	6B	On-the-job training: 6 x 1 weeks x 3 years = 18 man weeks
2008/March	7	1 x national guidelines for managing high-value timber stocks under the PFM programme. 1 x simplified Swahili guide to PFRA in similar situations and suitable for village use.
Throughout project	8	Project Coordinator: 45 weeks x 3 years = 135 weeks Research Coordinator: 45 weeks x 3 years = 135 weeks Project Leader: 2 weeks x 3 years = 6 weeks TOTAL = 276 weeks
2006/Jan	9	2 x Village Forest Management Plans (VFMPs) produced for TA2 with assistance from MCP
2007/Jan	9	2 x amended VFMPs for TA3 produced with assistance from MCP
2007/July	9	2 x reviewed VFMPs for TA1 with MCP assistance
2008/March	9	Strategy for extending village control of high-value timber stocks outside VFAs.
2006/March	11B	At least one paper submitted for publication on district-wide stocks assessment.
2008/March	11B	Possible additional papers on success of PFM/MCP in Kilwa district.
2007/March	12A	Database of tree vernacular names in south-eastern Tanzania produced and made available on the project web-site.
2006/July	13A	Local bi-lingual para-taxonomy collection of high-value timber species established along with use and distribution information.
Each year	14A	At least 30 extended-meetings / workshops will be organised each year in target villages.
Each year	14B	2-4 national level workshops / seminars can be expected to be attended by project staff each year, and at which results will be presented and discussed.
2004/April	15A	1 x press release announcing Darwin grant
2008/March	15A	1 x press release at end of Darwin grant, and hopefully announcing first sustainable harvest
Each year	15C	One write-up in either <i>Oryx</i> or FFI magazine
Each year	16A 16C	MCP & SoundWood websites developed and regular e-newsletter update circulated to members internationally
2005/May	22	10 plots in TA1 VFAs, 10 plots outside VFAs in TA1, 10 plots in Mitarure FR = 30 plots total
2005/Oct	22	20 plots in TA2
2006/July	22	20 plots in TA3, 10 plots in Malehi FR = 30 plots total
2005/April	23	Funds remaining from BP award ~ £12,000 Nissan Patrol 4WD valued at £8,000 Various field equipment valued at £500 PFM cash for Q4 = £6,385 Office space provided by KDC valued at £200
2005/July	23	PFM funding est. £38,888 Office space provided by KDC valued at £800 pa

2006/July	23	PFM funding est. £38,888 Office space provided by KDC valued at £800 pa
2007/July	23	PFM funding est. £38,888 Office space provided by KDC valued at £800 pa

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring will occur at several levels. The Project Leader will make at least one trip per year to Tanzania to review progress on the project, and the results of these feed into FFI's internal monitoring processes in which project leaders participate. MCP staff provide weekly email bulletins on progress and issues arising, with more detailed progress reports produced on a quarterly basis. These will in turn feed into bi-annual reports produced as per Darwin Initiative guidelines, and containing work plans with activities and expected outcomes set out as in the logical framework, and measuring progress against listed indicators.

The weekly bulletins and quarterly reports are appraised by the MCP members (current membership is 12), and an AGM gives the NGO members the opportunity to review strategy and general progress, and to provide any further direction to full-time staff.

Copies of the quarterly reports are also distributed to KDFO staff as well as other local partners including FBD and WWF-Tanzania, and feedback solicited. The close cooperation between KDFO operations under PFM, and the MCP means that work-plans, progress and evaluation of the wider PFM and the proposed project are strongly intertwined. As well as numerous informal meetings, KDFO and the MCP meet once a week to discuss any issues arising, and consider progress more generally. The KDFO work under PFM will itself be evaluated by the FBD, and the resulting reports will be fed into the bi-annual reports to FFI management.

The final assessment under Darwin funding of the proposed project to be lead by an external consultant entails a more thorough evaluation of progress since inception, and should result in two additional outputs detailed above: an evaluation of the suitability of the model developed for certification to FSC standards, and a set of guidelines for propagating this work elsewhere in Tanzania, detailing how to incorporate management of high-value timber stocks into the PFM programme. The final evaluation will include a stakeholder workshop to incorporate a participatory assessment of the project's achievements.