

**Darwin Initiative Annual Report**

**Project No. 14-043**



**Mpingo Conservation Project –**

**Community Forestry in Kilwa, Tanzania**

**Annual Report No. 2: 01 April 2006 – 31 March 2007**

## Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	14-043
Project Title	<i>Mpingo Conservation Project – Community Forestry in Kilwa, Tanzania</i>
Country(ies)	<i>Tanzania</i>
UK Contract Holder Institution	<i>Fauna &amp; Flora International (FFI)</i>
UK Partner Institution(s)	<i>n/a</i>
Host country Partner Institution(s)	<i>Mpingo Conservation Project (MCP)</i>
Darwin Grant Value	<i>£ 144,268</i>
Start/End dates	<i>May 2005 – March 2008</i>
Reporting period	<i>Report No. 2: 01 April 2006 – 31 March 2007</i>
Project Leader	<i>Dr Matt Walpole</i>
Project website	<a href="http://www.mpingoconservation.org">www.mpingoconservation.org</a>
Author(s), date	<i>Steve Ball (MCP) &amp; Lizzie Wilder (FFI), 27/04/07</i>

### 1. Project Background

Mpingo is the Swahili name for *Dalbergia melanoxylon*, the East African Blackwood, which is one of the most valuable timbers in the world. It is exported to the West for use in the manufacture of musical instruments (primarily clarinets and oboes), and in Africa is the medium of choice for many wood-carvers. 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 southern Tanzania and at the same time bring economic development to rural communities.

The Mpingo Conservation Project (MCP) is based in Kilwa District, in southern Tanzania, which has recently been opened up to intensive logging as a result of recent infrastructure improvements. Uncontrolled logging is a major threat to the globally significant East African Coastal Forests biodiversity hotspot, large patches of which are to be found within the district. The MCP is working in close partnership with Kilwa District Council (KDC) to develop community ownership and management of local forests under a national programme known as Participatory Forest Management (PFM). Under PFM communities are entitled to retain the licence fees for logging within the forests they control so long as the harvesting is sustainable and carried out according to an agreed management plan. These potentially lucrative licence fees will provide a strong incentive for communities to conserve the forests and prevent illegal logging.

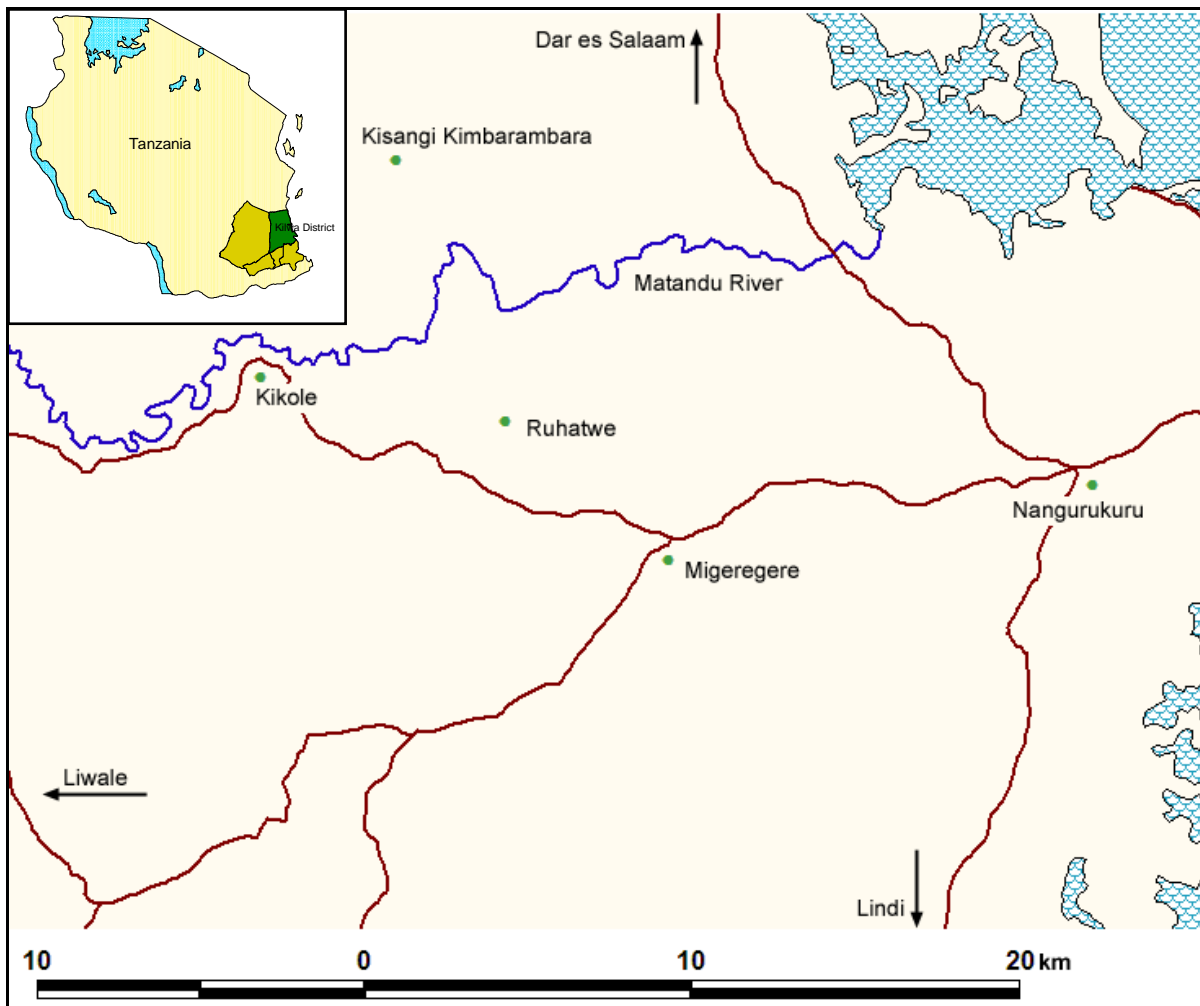


Figure 1. Map showing approximate location of MCP pilot villages.

## 2. Project Partnerships

Collaboration between FFI and the MCP has continued to be good. The two organisations have worked closely together in defining and implementing work carried out in the UK to investigate the current and likely potential demand for certified blackwood to make musical instruments. The partners subsequently put together a work plan to address remaining unknowns. FFI recently named a new meeting room the Mpingo Room, demonstrating their commitment to the species and the project.

FFI has been working with the Cambridge Conservation Forum and the UK-based Poverty and Conservation Working Group on issues of monitoring success of conservation and, in particular, socio-economic impacts of conservation interventions. Building on this work, FFI introduced to the MCP a monitoring system not previously used in conservation, called Most Significant Change (MSC) (see section 4). The MCP has been 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. The MSC system will help MCP demonstrate progress towards effective community management of forests, so this is one concrete example of how the FFI-MCP partnership has improved the capacity of MCP to help Tanzania meet its obligations under the CBD.

The MCP also established a strategic partnership with the UK-registered charity Environment Africa Trust (EAT). EAT will focus on wider awareness-raising in the UK. All three organisations are cooperating to ensure that all elements of the MCP's expanding programme can be taken forward.

The MCP continues to work closely with other institutions engaged in forest conservation in Tanzania. As one of the leading national NGOs working in this field it is prominent with staff in the government Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD), and was invited to apply for status as an approved service provider for outsourcing of PFM development work. This year, Kilwa District was chosen for the site visit by the National Forestry Programme Review Team partly because the MCP is based there. Recommendations from the MCP have strongly influenced new national guidelines for PFM outside existing government-owned forest reserves.

A year ago we reported that the PFM programme as implemented in Kilwa District had faced significant delays but were optimistic that the recent arrival of new district staff had alleviated the problem. Unfortunately this did not prove to be the case. The programme continues to be afflicted by significant government capacity constraints which are mostly managerial in nature, e.g. poor budgeting, lack of forward planning, slow money release and competition for scarce vehicles. In the meantime, the MCP has been forced to assume close to 100% budget responsibility for activities taking place in target villages in order to maintain momentum. Thankfully the acting replacement is more supportive of the project so things may improve in the short-term. Furthermore, in 2007-8 the FBD is trialling outsourcing PFM development in Kilwa. District authorities will be provided around £6,000 on top of the usual PFM funds if they can find an external service provider to carry out some activities. We are hopeful that the MCP will be awarded these responsibilities.

Within the NGO community, the MCP is a leading light of the Tanzania Forestry Working Group established by the Tanzania Natural Resources Forum. It also continues to work closely with the National Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (*Mjumita*), and coordinates network activities in south-eastern Tanzania. Finally the MCP is working with WWF Tanzania Programme Office to develop certification of blackwood extracted from community managed forests.

Tanzania's CBD focal point is the Environment Division under the Vice-President's Office, 95% of the MCP's work more properly falls within the purview of the FBD (under the Ministry for Natural Resources & Tourism). This institutional alignment, along with capacity constraints, prevent a regular direct link with the CBD focal point.

### **3. Project progress**

#### ***3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities***

##### **3.1.1 Community management of timber and forests in Kilwa District**

During 2006-7 the byelaws and management plan for Kikole Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR) were approved by the full district council and District Forestry Officer (DFO) respectively, and the area became the first MCP-sponsored community forest to come into operation. Kikole were sufficiently encouraged by the results from the first VLFR that they opted for a second, much larger VLFR north of the Matandu river; and work has started demarcating the boundary.

The above-discussed problems with the District PFM programme significantly delayed other work developing PFM along the principal steps (as set out in Annex 3) as this work was supposed to be funded mainly by the PFM programme with the MCP's own funds filling in the gaps. The Forest Use Assessment was carried out in Kisangi Kimbarambara, and the first half of the Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA) was also completed before land issues intervened – see below. MCP field staff instead focused on helping the villages (mainly Kikole) with the practical elements of community forest management. This included clearing 8km of VLFR boundaries, a forest-friendly early burn, establishing simple check-points at either end of the (minor) road which runs through the VLFR from Kikole to Mitole, and drawing up a timetable for patrolling. When Kikole villagers suffered crop-raiding

from elephants coming out of the VLFR, the MCP facilitated training on simple, low-technology methods of elephant deterrence.

The other major drag to PFM in Kilwa District has been the lack of undisputed boundaries between villages, which are necessary to establish legal ownership. This was exemplified by the long disagreement between Migeregere and Ruhatwe which had badly undermined the VLFR which the Danida-funded Utumi Project (which preceded the MCP in Kilwa) had helped Ruhatwe establish. Following a lengthy process, the new District Commissioner (DC) has ruled that the existing boundary should be respected but that the VLFR should be jointly managed by the two villages. The MCP hopes that progress can at last now be made in bringing the VLFR into operation, and has also promised to help both Ruhatwe and Migeregere establish individual VLFRs.

However these land issues also intervened in Kisangi where the VLFR was found to lie mainly within Kikole village, and with a potential new VLFR for Ruhatwe. The cause in both cases was a lack of any real understanding on the part of local people as to where exactly the boundaries lie when they run in a straight line through rarely-visited forest. In order to prevent further such occurrences in future the MCP has invested in more expensive GPS technology along with software to load simple grey-scale maps on to the GPSes. Ruhatwe's VLFR will be shifted so it is 100% inside the village borders, but in the case of Kisangi the MCP brokered a grant of land from Kikole to Kisangi covering the entire proposed VLFR. Since it lies next to Kikole's proposed second VLFR this means Kisangi villagers will have an incentive to prevent access by illegal loggers since both villages would be likely to lose out as a result.

### **3.1.2 National guidelines developed for community management of timber stocks**

The MCP has drafted a template Village Forest Management Plan. Initially this was intended as a purely internal tool to expedite future plans, but it was then expanded into an effort to capture the combined expertise of MCP staff and other stakeholders on appropriate best-practice in PFM. The template will form part of the national guidelines.

### **3.1.3 Progress towards ability to model impacts of different harvesting regimes**

In the past year significant additional land cover data for Kilwa has been sourced and collated. This will form the basis, along with a more sophisticated statistical analysis, of a revision of the district-wide stocks assessment, a first draft of which was produced last year. It is anticipated that at least one academic paper will result. Permanent monitoring plots established in and around Kikole VLFR were also re-visited as were those in Mitaurure Forest Reserve. A sampling methodology and questionnaire were devised to track socio-economic impacts of PFM at the household level, and baseline data were collected from the four MCP pilot villages. The MSC system was also implemented to capture other societal impacts. The database of vernacular tree names – a lower priority output – was held over until 2007-8 due to delays in recruiting a replacement Research & Communications Officer for the MCP.

### **3.1.4 Cooperative consumer supply chain**

This output involves activity both in the UK, with instrument manufacturers and their suppliers, and in Tanzania, with sawmills and exporters.

An assessment of demand (current and potential) for certified blackwood amongst UK instrument manufacturers – held over from year 1 – was carried out by FFI. Present demand is limited (not least because there is no such product currently available) but the survey showed strong potential demand, and a likely initial price premium of around 25% extra for certified timber. FFI also undertook a study into the various options for achieving certification. We currently believe that pursuing Forest Stewardship Certification through the Soil Association's WoodMark timber certification body is the most suitable path.

The FFI team participated in a three-day training course with WoodMark, to learn more about the certification process at all levels of the supply chain. They have since started working directly with the instrument makers who expressed interest in certified Mpingo, making the first steps towards developing a 'Buyers Group' of instrument makers, to facilitate certification of this part of the supply chain. Links were also made with various UK-based Mpingo dealers, who may be willing to be involved and certified.

A summary of the UK market assessment was shown to sawmill representatives in Tanzania, and some expressed interest in being further involved. Uwambali – the local loggers union – have also been approached about FSC certification, and have provisionally agreed to be in charge of safety standards during felling operations. The MCP continued to play an active role in the recently established National Steering Committee on FSC certification.

Work has begun analysing the supply chain in Tanzania, and an early draft report has been completed. This will be reviewed and integrated with other work over the next financial year to produce a comprehensive report covering the entire supply chain.

### **3.1.5 Increased awareness of mpingo conservation nationally and internationally**

In the past year the MCP has deepened and expanded its educational work in rural villages in Kilwa. We revised two of the principal education leaflets, and the education pack was taken into sub-villages and hamlets which are not often visited by development organisations and projects.

A glossy project profile (PDF attached to this report) was produced and circulated to interested parties, such as the instruments makers, the potential market for certified Mpingo.

A short article was provided for the Darwin newsletter, and we had a piece on the project's recent achievements establishing the Kikole VLFR accepted for publication in the Conservation News section of *Oryx – The International Journal of Conservation* (PDF attached to this report). We also prepared an article for a wood-turning magazine, though this has yet to be accepted for publication. The MCP web-site continued to be augmented, with the addition of a parataxonomy of local timber trees, and all the education pack leaflets are now available online. A new page has also been added to the recently revised and re-launched FFI website ([www.fauna-flora.org](http://www.fauna-flora.org)).

### **3.1.6 Improved capacity of KDC staff**

One incidental area in which the MCP can provide ad hoc support and assistance to KDC is in IT-related issues. (The Project Coordinator previously worked as a professional systems analyst / developer.) Problem-fixing and specific advice is provided on a demand-driven basis. Initial efforts to develop a locally-appropriate training programme were rebuffed (they provided no opportunity for participants to collect *per diems*), but new senior managers requested a new effort be made, and semi-regular classes every Friday morning commenced in January 2007. Take-up so far has been low but it is hoped that as it gathers momentum, so attendance will improve.

### **3.1.7 Improved capacity of local CBOs\***

Work has continued with KiFaCE, as well as another CBO HiMaTi, to prepare and submit an application for a Community Grant from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (Eastern Arc Mountains and East African Coastal Forests Hotspot), although regrettably the grant-making process itself (something beyond the MCP's control) is proceeding slowly. The MCP facilitated training for CBOs on lobbying and advocacy provided by the *Mjumita Network*. We also supported a total of 6 representatives from local CBOs to attend the

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\* This is a new activity. Approval for its inclusion in the logical framework has been sought. Further justification is provided in section 3.2.7.

annual *Mjumita* conference at which one was elected on to the *Mjumita* National Steering Committee.

HiMaTi and Uwambali, the local loggers union, were both given significant technical support and advice on establishing tree nurseries, allowing them to profit from nationwide tree planting initiatives, and local customers' needs can now be satisfied within the district. HiMaTi and KiFaCE were both helped through the bureaucratic process of opening bank accounts.

### 3.1.8 Improved management capacity of village governments<sup>†</sup>

Work started in the last six months with the design of a leaflet on good governance as it applies at the village level. The leaflet was subsequently distributed with basic training to Village Council and VNRC members in all four of the MCP pilot villages.

## 3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

### 3.2.1 Community management of timber and forests in Kilwa District

Thus far only one VLFR is up and running – at Kikole village. An English translation of its management plan is attached to this report. However, other VLFRs are in various stages of progress as listed in the table below (see annex 3 for the list of steps the MCP uses).

VLFR	Area (ha)	Current Stage
Kikole 1	454	VLFR operational
Joint (Migeregere-Ruhatwe)	1,070	J: PFRA – needs re-doing
Kisangi	1,249	J: PFRA – partially completed, suspended until village boundary issues resolved
Kikole 2	>5,000	H: demarcating VLFR boundaries – in progress
Ruhatwe	~800	H: demarcating VLFR boundaries – initial investigation made
Migeregere		F: demarcating village boundaries – awaiting results from Ministry of Lands team

Kikole village have already benefited from the establishment of their VLFR. They earned TZS 817,000/- (£325) 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.

Following on from the new 'ruling' on the Migeregere-Ruhatwe boundary, Ruhatwe villagers have already begun patrolling their area, and specifically the Joint VLFR (which is on Ruhatwe land). This is a good pro-active approach which demonstrates enthusiasm in Ruhatwe to proceed with PFM, although conflicts with Migeregere youths involved in logging are almost inevitable.

The delays and corruption of the District PFM Programme and consequent reduction in operating capacity have led the MCP to scale back its ambitions from establishing VLFRs in 6 villages by the end of the Darwin-funded project to focus on the original core of 4 villages. The additional funds already raised by the MCP (see section 3.3), with others that are expected, should ensure that the MCP has sufficient budget to carry out its proposed work in these 4 villages over the next year. The MCP aims to have 2 to 4 more VLFRs will be operational by the end of March 2008. Vehicles (both MCP vehicles are old and suffer regular breakdowns) and staff time are anticipated to be the main constraints on completing the planned programme of activities over the coming financial year.

<sup>†</sup> This too is a new activity. Approval for its inclusion in the logical framework has been sought. Further justification is provided in section 3.2.8.

### **3.2.2 National guidelines developed for community management of timber stocks**

These outputs are concentrated towards the end of the Darwin-funded project, and are intended to distil the most important elements of the MCP's experience in developing PFM in Kilwa over the last three years. An important first step has been the development of a draft village template Village Forest Management Plan (see section 3.1.2). Other outputs are in early draft stage if they exist at all. However, the MCP has already been an active contributor to various FBD guidelines etc., although we have little information about specific take-up by other projects.

### **3.2.3 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 (produced last year) 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 were established two years ago, 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 the MCP aims to develop a framework to capture and record this data in a structured manner. 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 the 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.

The third dimension of impact monitoring concerns the socio-economic impact at the household level within source area communities. The MCP has developed a questionnaire and sampling methodology to track this, and is using the MSC system 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.

### **3.2.4 Cooperative consumer supply chain**

In Tanzania some of the key players have been identified who we expect to be involved in initial harvests of blackwood from community forests, and led towards FSC certification. While some sawmills have rejected the MCP's overtures, others have expressed genuine interest. UWAMBALI, the local loggers union, though not untarnished by illegal logging, has indicated willingness to play a constructive role in setting and enforcing safety standards. In the UK a number of instrument manufacturers responded extremely positively to the survey of current demand, and one challenge will be in satisfying demand for certified timber from a limited initial supply during the early stages. Even without a consumer awareness campaign, manufacturers suggested that a 25% average price premium would be acceptable for certified timber. 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. With the UK team trained in appropriate certification issues, they are better equipped to facilitate the process of certification of UK-based supply chain.

Moving forward, the project partners now need to keep and strengthen the commitment of those likely participants already identified, and identify and approach appropriate import-export dealers and instrument retailers.



### **3.2.5 Increased awareness of mpingo conservation nationally and internationally**

There is strong qualitative evidence that the MCP's awareness-raising programme in local villages has had a high impact, e.g. loggers being turned away by villagers wanting to wait until they can reap much higher benefits under PFM (this was reported last year, but similar results have emerged over the past year as well). Indeed this has been one of the project's greatest achievements to date, though realisation of full PFM needs to follow swiftly to avoid the initial enthusiasm turning to disillusionment, and undermining future efforts. Over the next year, the MCP hopes to complement this qualitative outcomes based monitoring with simple quantitative assessments of the efficacy of the various components of the village education pack.

Assessing the impact of more general awareness-raising through various other media is much more difficult, requiring expensive and repeated consumer-awareness surveys. However we can track the number of print articles or radio/TV pieces produced about the MCP (which we know about), which rose from 6 in 2005-6 to 14 this year. On the internet, the MCP has the number one search ranking on Google for mpingo, but does not 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 the MCP site in the first page of results.

### **3.2.6 Improved capacity of KDC staff**

As noted above, the greatest capacity constraints affecting KDC staff's efforts are managerial and integrity related, neither of which can be solved by an external NGO. However there are some areas where the MCP can build technical capacity. Last 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 Forest Resource Assessments (PFRAs), 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, have allowed limited opportunities to use these skills, so gauging effectiveness of the training has been difficult. However the MCP expects to fund several PFRAs over the next financial year, which may therefore offer a chance to evaluate progress in this area.

Monitoring effectiveness of IT training is virtually impossible since the MCP cannot set tests for KDC staff. However, as this is a purely opportunistic activity which is not directly related to the MCP's core mission, we are content to do what we are able to do in this regard.

### **3.2.7 Improved capacity of local CBOs**

This output was only recently explicitly added to the log-frame and is one of the ways in which the MCP has adapted to local demands. In a similar manner to how the 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 VLFRs. The MCP works in partnership with the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group on such matters and coordinates activities of *Mjumita* – the national network of CBOs involved in forest conservation and management – in south-eastern Tanzania. Achievements thus far are twofold: two CBOs, KiFaCE and HiMaTi, have had their applications for CEPF community grants screened and are just awaiting final approval, and HiMaTi have established a tree nursery from which they have so far made over TZS 100,000/- (£40) in sales.

### **3.2.8 Improved management capacity of village governments**

This is a new output which was added to the log-frame in the last financial year. 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 will focus on specific measures to improve accountability such as simple accounting and regular reporting of activities to the Village Council and the Village Assembly. Work only started on this output in the last six months, and it is too early to

detect any impact. Over the next year the MCP intends to develop a simple scoring system to rate the quality of village governance, and hence monitor results. This additional output will greatly help us to achieve Output 1: *Community Management of Timber and Forests in Kilwa District*.

### 3.3 Standard Output Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	TOTAL
4A	No. undergraduate student sponsored projects		2		2
4B	No. effective weeks training provided		1		1
6A 6B	Tanzanian KDC staff trained in monitoring techniques	13 staff x 3 days			~130 man days
	Tanzanian KDC staff trained in PFM methods	13 staff x 1 day	2 staff x 2 days		
	Tanzanian KDC staff with improved IT skills	6 staff x 2 weeks	27 staff x ~half day		
7	# Leaflets / Booklets produced for Village Education Pack	3	1 (others revised)		4
8	British Project Coordinator	45 weeks	45 weeks		172 weeks
	British Research Officer	45 weeks	33 weeks		
	Visit from FFI Project Officer	2 weeks	2 weeks		
9	VLFR Management Plans	1	0		1
14A	Village meetings organised	33	36		69
	Workshops organised	2	1		3
14B	Workshops attended and presented	3	5		8
15A	National press release in Tanzania	1	1		2
15C	Write-up in Oryx / FFI quarterly update	1	1		2
18A	Reports on Tanzanian national TV channel	0	5		5
19A	Reports on Tanzanian national radio station	3	3		6
19B	Reports on UK national radio station	1	0		1
22	Permanent monitoring plots established	21 plots	0		21
23	Remaining funds from BPCP	£10,500			~£77k
	PFM programme funding to KDC	~£20,000	~£20,000 *		
	DGIS	£5,000	£12,133.24		
	Panton Trust		£5,000		
	Private Donor		£400		
	Land suitability mapping consultancy (profit)		~£4,000		

\* Note the significant concerns about the use of this money detailed above.

### Table 2 Publications

None this year. (Oryx Conservation News piece (pdf attached to this report) to be published early in Year 3).

### 3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

A significant step towards “Improved protection for the forests of southern Tanzania” was achieved when the Kikole first VLFR came into operation this financial year. However the area covered is as yet small – 454ha – and the area was logged out several years ago so, notwithstanding the windfall they received from the oil prospectors (see below), the revenue earning potential in the short term is relatively low. The MCP aims to bring several

more, larger VLFRs on stream over the next financial year with a combined area of around 10,000ha and associated greater impact.

The complementary second half of the project purpose, “communities engaging in sustainable timber harvesting”, will not come about until villages have drawn up and begun to implement their own harvest plans, which we expect to happen in the next financial year. However the MCP is continuing to see the impact of its awareness-raising activities over the last two years, with several communities turning away loggers because they want to save timber stocks until they are able to benefit fully from harvesting under the PFM programme.

For all of this to make a real, lasting impact, the community management of forests needs to be effective and that requires significant strengthening of local capacity. This is the major focus of the MCP’s community development efforts, to ensure short-term gains are not squandered by poor village leadership and an apathetic community unable to hold their leaders to account. However, as explained in sections 3.1.8 and 3.2.8, work on this aspect has only really commenced in the last six months and it is too early to report any particular progress.

### **3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

The MCP has recorded the first anecdotal evidence of a positive impact on biodiversity. Villagers from Kikole stated that since the human presence in their VLFR has lessened patrol teams have noticed more wild animals (principally monkeys and baboons) in the VLFR, though this change could have been driven by forces external to the project, e.g. natural fluctuations in local populations.

Major changes in sustainable use will not occur until VLFR harvesting plans come into effect, although it could be argued that levying fines on small-scale transgressors of the forest management plan is an important and necessary step on the way to sustainable use. More significantly Kikole village have already benefited substantially from their VLFR from an oil prospecting company (see section 3.1.1). This example has spurred on neighbouring villages to push forward with their own VLFRs.

## **4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

The best indicators of success of the project will be the total area of forest under sustainable community management and the total amount communities receive for licensing exploitation of forest resources under their management. This will be supported by results from the biological monitoring programme which should show the impact of community management on forest health based on vegetative changes observed in permanent monitoring plots and reports of wild animal sightings made by community forest patrol teams (this second component should be devised and trialled during the coming financial year). A complementary programme is tracking actual socio-economic impacts on a stratified sample of households in each pilot village with questionnaires, which are deployed annually.

However these results are all some years away. In the meantime the project needs to track the immediate impact of project interventions, progress along the stages of PFM, awareness levels, and more qualitative socio-economic measures. To this end the MCP has developed, and is continuing to augment, an Integrated Village Monitoring System (IVMS) database. This records every visit made to a village by project staff, the purpose and outcome of the visit. It shows when each PFM step was completed, and is a repository and classification system for the data produced by the MSC system. MSC is a non-indicator based system of monitoring which uses narratives produced by stakeholders such as VNRC members, KDC staff and MCP staff themselves to track impacts. Both the communities’ own assessment and the MCP team’s judgement of which impacts are the most significant are then noted. This serves as a good all-round record of qualitative progress towards

overall goals, incorporating the views of all the important local stakeholders, and places it in the context of other changes happening in the target villages, so providing a chance to consider causality. An addition to the IVMS planned for the coming year is to develop a simple scoring system for monitoring village level governance which is a key issue for the success of the project (see section 3.2.8).

The MCP tracks distribution of the various components of its village education pack, but up until now the project has only been able to monitor its impact through anecdotal evidence such as is recorded in the MSC stories. In the coming financial year the MCP hopes to complement this with one or more quantitative indicators showing how well recipients have understood the message of individual components of the education pack. Already informal feedback from communities has helped in the revision of leaflets in the education pack, but this should be further assisted with results from simple quantitative surveys.

The MSC system has also been enormously informative to project staff highlighting communities' own perceptions of our impact and issues that are affecting them, and the MCP has reacted appropriately, for instance in putting in place a formal policy as to how to deal with issues of illegal logging when they are brought to light by community members. The MSC story collection meetings also include a specific opportunity for communities to make requests for assistance to the MCP. Some of these requests are met directly from the MCP's own resources, such as when it organised training on elephant deterrent measures. For other requests, the MCP facilitates appropriate support for the community from KDC or other stakeholders.

## **5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

The review of the year 1 annual report raised several questions:

- FFI's support to output 5 (cooperative supply chain)

The assessment of demand for certified blackwood amongst UK instrument manufacturers – discussed above – was held over from year 1 and has now been completed. FFI has undertaken studies into appropriate certification options, and staff are trained in FSC certification processes. Work with potential consumers continues – see section 3.1.4,

- Are partners trying to ensure there is no international market for illegally harvested Mpingo wood?

Through direct interventions with the supply chain above, and the awareness-raising activities reported in sections 3.1.5, we hope to promote the importance of a sustainable, certified, legal trade in blackwood. The MCP team are involved in many networks and initiatives active at all levels (see in particular sections 2 and 7), through which they collaborate with others to reduce illegal timber trade, amongst other things. With its current size and capacity, the project cannot take a more direct role in reducing illegal trade.

- MCP storing and utilising stocks assessment data

Data collected from timber stock assessments (both the district-wide survey and individual VLFR inventories) will, for the time being, be stored by the MCP. The reviewer, perhaps, did not appreciate that the MCP is an independent registered NGO in Tanzania which expects to continue after the end of the current Darwin-funded project. In the event of the MCP running out of funds and activities being (temporarily) suspended, complete data sets will be deposited with partner forestry research organisations. There is a significant on-going debate within the FBD and donor partners as to how to address the present inadequacy of stocks inventory data, and building on the MCP's work to date in this regard is one of the principal options.

- The receipt of 'other' PFM funds

The MCP is informed that Tanzanian government inputs (ultimately funded by Danida) to the PFM programme in Kilwa did arrive as anticipated. However, the sensitivity of such financial data means the MCP is not in a good position to confirm actual expenditure. Indeed, as noted above, it has good reason to believe a significant portion of it was misspent.

- The status of the PFM process in each target village.

See section 3.2.1.

- The need for better, quantifiable indicators of impact (rather than just progress with project activities).

See section 4 above. These will not be developed until the coming financial year due to capacity shortages – last year’s review arrived after the departure of our first research officer, and her replacement did not stay long enough to devise them. The MSC system, which specifically does not use indicators, is focused on capturing evidence of impact.

## **6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

The MCP’s first Research Officer left the project in August 2006. An unexpected delay in recruiting a replacement was compounded by the departure of this replacement for personal reasons less than 5 months after starting. This unfortunate series of events temporarily reduced the MCP’s operating capacity and has hindered project progress to a certain extent. It is hoped that the current recruitment process will be swift and successful.

## **7. Sustainability**

The profile of the MCP within Tanzania is steadily rising. The visit to Kilwa District by the National Forestry Programme Review Team significantly raised the level of recognition of the project within the FBD, which had previously been largely limited to the PFM programme team. The MCP also joined TANGO (Tanzanian Association of NGOs), and is one of the few members active in south-eastern Tanzania. Consequently it has been asked to make presentations at various advocacy meetings TANGO has organised with senior government officials across a range of ministries, and the MCP Operations Manager, Jasper Makala, has now met both the Vice-President and the Prime Minister. All these meetings were accompanied by significant media interest, thereby affording the project an opportunity to present its core messages, and name, to a wider audience.

Increasing capacity for management of natural resources – and hence better biodiversity – is mostly confined to the project’s focus area in Kilwa District, and to the communities and CBOs it is supporting there. The significant achievements this year around the Kikole VLFR and HiMaTi show the MCP is starting to have a real, positive impact in this regard. However in order to achieve lasting change in local communities the MCP’s work needs to continue at the current level of intensity for some years yet. Three years after the Utumi Project phased out, the observable impact in local communities which the MCP did not then take on is negligible, even though they are supposed to be catered for under the national PFM programme.

Reactions to the MCP from local government staff are mixed. Some are very interested and incredibly supportive, willing to try new approaches suggested by the project, and ready to help shore up political support. Other rent-seeking officials find little merit in the project for their self-serving purposes, and seek instead to undermine its work. Political support is essential to enable the government to take over responsibility for the project’s activities gradually. For this reason the MCP’s preferred exit strategy is not to exit but, once PFM has been well-established across a wide area, to maintain a skeleton staff into the long term to ensure things continue to tick over. This could be funded by a small levy on FSC certified timber products.

## 8. Dissemination

The project's in-country dissemination activities can be divided into three types: environmental education aimed at local communities, broader national awareness-raising through the traditional media (both of which are reported in section 3.1.5 above), and dissemination of the project's work and achievements aimed at forestry and conservation professionals.

The first is targeted wholly at rural communities in Kilwa District. It is based on a collection of educational leaflets and booklets – available on the MCP web-site at [www.mpingoconservation.org/vip.html](http://www.mpingoconservation.org/vip.html) – and informal talks and presentations given by project staff. The leaflets are very cheap to produce so that the project can hand out as many as are required at each village. As reported above, this approach has borne good results. The MCP is currently exploring funding options to expand this awareness-raising strategy to other districts from 2008 onwards, while other people working in forest conservation have expressed interest in developing similar materials.

There are several organisations within Tanzania – led by the government – all promoting PFM through the national media, and the MCP feeds into this its own core message about sustainable harvesting of valuable timber stocks bringing benefits to local communities. Neither that nor the wider messages promoting PFM are likely to cease even if the MCP runs out of money. Specific professional-level dissemination, though, is dependent on a functioning project on which to base the publications. In addition to variously reported outputs listed above, the MCP presented its stock assessment work to the Tanzania Natural Resources Forum, the Informal Discussion Group on the Environment (a loose Dar-based grouping), and a full lecture hall of faculty staff and students at Sokoine University of Agriculture.

## 9. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March) – against original proposal budget**

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Balance

\* Anne-Marie Gregory, MCP's first research officer left the project in August 2006. Adriana Ford, her replacement, worked for the project from November 2006 until March 2007 when she left for personal reasons.

\*\* Fadhila Sudi is a retired forester from Kilwa who occasionally works for the MCP when other qualified forestry staff are busy.

### **Variation:-**

The Darwin Initiative Secretariat was informed of the virement from the Travel & Subsistence and Printing budget lines to Seminars. It covered the cost of a Participatory Planning Workshop in March 2007, which helped the MCP reflect the wishes of communities in the work plan for the coming year, and in the longer term strategy, which will shape funding proposals submitted in the coming year. The project continued to suffer high vehicle maintenance costs due to the age of its two vehicles, and high levels of utilisation for field work.

The major under-spend on the MCP Research Officer salary was due to unavoidable delays in recruiting a replacement for Anne-Marie Gregory, and then the unexpected early departure of Adriana Ford. There was a smaller under-spend on the Project Coordinator salary as he spent some time working on a land-suitability mapping consultancy contract the MCP was offered, during which his salary was covered 100% by the consultancy. Finally, as in the previous financial year, it should be noted that some variation on MCP salaries is a result of different tax treatment. British staff are paid in the UK, and their fixed salaries do not exceed the personal allowances. Tanzanian staff are paid a lower fixed salary (which is nonetheless taxed at rates that rise to an effective 45% of employer costs) but receive extra compensation in various field allowances which are not taxed under Tanzanian law. The net transfer from the UK to Tanzania is a deliberate, though imperfect, attempt at equalization.

## **10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period**

*(300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.*

In 2006 the Mpingo Conservation Project helped establish the first Village Land Forest Reserve (VLFR) in Kilwa District, south-eastern Tanzania. The new VLFR (454ha) was set aside by Kikole Village who now own and manage all the natural resources within the forest. The reserve yielded quick dividends when an oil prospecting company felled a number of trees in lying out a seismic line, and paid the village TZS >800,000/- (~£325) in compensation. Villagers also took their own initiative in constructing check points at either end of the road that passes through the VLFR, and are mounting regular patrols. This practical action shows that the community have fully bought into the idea of Participatory Forest Management, and the patrol teams have already noticed an increased presence of wild animals enjoying their natural habitat. Neighbouring villages have been much encouraged by Kikole's example and are clamouring to establish their own VLFRs as quickly as possible.

On top of this Kikole have asked the project for help in establishing a much larger VLFR (>5,000ha) the other side of Matandu River in an area which contains substantial stocks of a number of different hardwoods including mpingo (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), the tree used to make clarinets and oboes. Sustainable harvesting of such valuable timber species has the potential to bring in significant additional income for desperately poor rural communities. An exploratory study commissioned by the Mpingo Conservation Project's UK partner Fauna & Flora International has shown that instrument manufacturers are concerned about the source of wood they use to make their instruments and would be prepared to pay a substantial premium for wood certified to have been sustainably and equitably harvested. Certification - the partners' goal over the next two years - will thus enable community managed forests to differentiate their product from other timber which is being looted from the forests of south-eastern Tanzania in an epidemic of illegal logging.

*I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section.*

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/07

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Goal:</b> <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"> <li>the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>		Kikole village received TZS 817,000/- (GBP £325) in compensation when trees in VLFR were felled by oil prospectors. Kikole also report seeing more (mammalian) wildlife in VLFR since it was set aside.	
<b>Purpose</b> 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.	The first VLFR in Kilwa has commenced operating, and the community reaped some early benefits. However forest area so far covered is small (454ha).	Bring 2-4 more VLFRs on-line in pilot villages. Develop and implement first harvest plans. Certification pre-assessment.
<b>Output 1</b> 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. Indicator as revised (to include area) good measure of impact.	
<b>Activity 1.1</b> Support to Kikole to complete and operationalise 1 <sup>st</sup> VLFR.		Management plan and byelaws approved. Some of boundary cleared. Patrolling commenced. Precise inventory of timber trees.	Formal signing ceremony. Harvest plan developed and implemented. Patrolling improved. More of boundary cleared.
<b>Activity 1.2</b> Support to the conflict resolution process over the Migeregere-Ruhatwe Boundary, and development of the joint VLFR.		New DC ruling obtained. Reached out to Migeregere youths.	Formal ceremony of reconciliation. Re-survey timber stocks. Approve mgmt plan and byelaws.
<b>Activity 1.3</b> Development of new VLFR in Kisangi Kimbarambara.		Land transfer from Kikole arranged. Forest-use assessment completed. PFRA begun.	Complete PFRA. Prepare and get approval for mgmt plan and byelaws.
<b>Activity 1.4</b> Development of 2 <sup>nd</sup> VLFR in Kikole.		Agreement of village assembly obtained. 75% of boundary surveyed.	Boundary survey completed. PFRA. Prepare and get approval for mgmt plan and byelaws.
<b>Activity 1.5</b> Development of new VLFRs in Ruhatwe and Migeregere.		Rough area of new Ruhatwe VLFR agreed.	Survey new Ruhatwe VLFR boundaries. PFRA. Get agreement of Migeregere village for new VLFR and survey boundaries.



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Output 2</b> National guidelines developed for community management of timber stocks.	Guidelines produced and reviewed by end Yr3.	First component of guidelines – a template VLFR management plan – has almost been completed. This will be one of the defining documents of the project and so a good indicator. Second component will likewise reflect experience with harvesting plans.	
<b>Activity 2.1</b> Template VLFR management plan drafted.		Template management plan drafted.	
<b>Activity 2.2</b> Template VLFR management plan reviewed and disseminated.		Template currently under review.	Complete review. Disseminate
<b>Activity 2.3</b> Harvesting guidelines drafted.			Draft guidelines
<b>Activity 2.4</b> Harvesting guidelines reviewed and disseminated.			<i>Defer till after end of Darwin funding.</i>
<b>Activity 2.5</b> Contribute towards national guidelines collated and published by FBD.		MCP highly influential in structure of new FBD guidelines for CBFM.	Continue to provide input on demand.
<b>Activity 2.6</b> Draft various manuals necessary for FSC certification.		Initial drafts prepared for Safety Standards (when harvesting) and Chain-of-Custody (Carvings).	Draft manuals for Forest Management Group Administration, Chain-of-Custody (Billets) and Buyers' Group.
<b>Output 3</b> Potential evaluated for certification of community-managed mpingo.	Evaluation report produced by end Yr3.	Final year activity which will form a central plank of overall project evaluation.	
<b>Activity 3.1</b> Pre-assessment visit by FSC-accredited certifier.			Pre-assessment expected to take place in Nov 2007.
<b>Output 4</b> 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 in year 1, and some monitoring plots established. Both pieces of research critical to determining what is a sustainable off-take of blackwood. This will lessen dependence on precautionary principle and enable communities to maximise their economic gains.	
<b>Activity 4.1</b> District-wide rapid survey of timber stocks.		Additional land-cover data collected.	Re-analyse survey results against new land-cover data and publish summary results in journal paper.
<b>Activity 4.2</b> Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in pilot villages.		Plots in Kikole VLFR re-visited.	Establish plots in new VLFRs. Continue to monitor existing plots.
<b>Activity 4.3</b> Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in forest reserves.		Plots in Mitaurure FR re-visited.	Establish plots in one other govt FR, time allowing. Continue to monitor existing plots.
<b>Activity 4.4</b> Database of vernacular tree names.		None due to capacity constraints (no Research Officer).	Compile initial database and make available on-line.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 4.5</b> Develop simple biodiversity impact monitoring system based on forest patrols.		New activity for yr3.	Develop and trial monitoring system.
<b>Activity 4.6</b> Track socio-economic impact of project activities at community and household level.		Sampling method established. Baseline data collected. MSC system introduced.	Re-visit sample households. Continue MSC system.
<b>Output 5</b> Cooperative consumer supply chain	Small network of supportive loggers, sawmills, carvers, importers and instrument makers.	Importers and instrument makers in the UK identified and business data analysed. Initial approaches made to sawmills and carvers in Tanzania. Indicator is vague, but as minimum require one logger, one sawmill, one importer and one instrument manufacturer to be interested.	
<b>Activity 5.1</b> Identification of small-scale importers in UK.		Consultant's report completed.	Analyse retail chain.
<b>Activity 5.2</b> Analysis of the supply chain for mpingo and other spp.		Importers and instrument makers in the UK identified, business data analysed, and progress made towards establishing Buyer's Group. . Tanzanian BSc student wrote dissertation on Tanzanian supply chain players.	Complete analysis of Tanzanian portion of the supply chain, and instrument retail chain in UK. Compile into comprehensive report.
<b>Activity 5.3</b> Preparatory work with suppliers and saw-mills in Tanzania.		Initial approaches made. Some sawmills registered interest.	Workshop and booklet to explain FSC certification. Discuss draft harvesting plans.
<b>Activity 5.4</b> Co-opt local loggers union to set and monitor safety standards when felling trees in FSC-certified forests.		Initial feelers put out; Uwambali were receptive. Initial draft of safety procedures manual.	Arrange study-tour to and training from TanWat (1 <sup>st</sup> FSC-certified company in Tanzania). Flesh out safety procedures manual.
<b>Activity 5.5</b> Possible first harvest from TA1 to UK (Yr3?).			Possible v small harvest from Kikole 1 <sup>st</sup> VLFR, but not blackwood. <i>First certified blackwood harvest not likely till late 2008.</i>
<b>Output 6</b> Increased awareness of mpingo conservation nationally and internationally.	Scores from Awareness-Raising Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Website page-view count and search ranking.	Good progress with local communities. More limited progress nationally and internationally. Adequate indicators need to be developed.	
<b>Activity 6.1</b> Mpingo education pack designed.		<i>Pack originally designed in Yr1.</i>	Add leaflet on harvesting procedures and how to deal with illegal harvesting. Poster on value of mpingo and certification.
<b>Activity 6.4</b> Refinement of education pack and expansion of education work outside pilot villages (Yrs 2 & 3).		Leaflets revised. Sub-villages and hamlets visited.	Expand to cover as much of district as possible.

Project summary		Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2005-Mar 2006	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 6.5</b> Web-site development and publicity generation.			Education pack leaflets and translations added to MCP-website along with timber trees para-taxonomy.	Make MCP web-site for user-friendly for non-technical visitors. Add more content on PFM work.
<b>Activity 6.6</b> Develop monitoring system to track effectiveness of awareness-raising work.			Villages and sub-villages which have received leaflets tracked.	Develop rough qualitative assessment of effectiveness of educational leaflets.
<b>Output 7</b> 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. Indicators quantifiable, easily measurable and relevant so good.	
<b>Activity 7.1</b> Forest survey training (Yrs 1 & 2).			Some on-the-job training with Kisangi PFRA work.	More training for available staff with additional PFRAs.
<b>Activity 7.2</b> On-going on-the-job IT support according to requirements.			Commenced regular training sessions on Friday mornings, but take-up still low. ~30 specific IT problems resolved.	Continue training sessions as long as demand remains. Continue fixing specific IT problems on <i>ad-hoc</i> basis.
<b>Output 8</b> Improved capacity of local CBOs.	Number of CBOs active in forestry related activities in Kilwa District. Extent of CBO forestry activities.		MCP currently supporting 5 CBOs in Kilwa District, although only 1 is very active. In the last financial year they helped clear roughly 6km of VLFR boundaries amongst other things.	
<b>Activity 8.1</b> Assist CBOs to access CEPF community grants.			Helped HiMaTi submit application and KiFaCE to revise theirs.	Support successful CBOs implement their grants.
<b>Activity 8.2</b> 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. Helped CBOs open bank accounts.	Develop training materials and support CBOs implement book-keeping and financial reporting.
<b>Activity 8.3</b> Support to CBOs wanting to establish tree nurseries.			HiMaTi and Uwambali nurseries established.	
<b>Activity 8.4</b> Arrange training for HiMaTi members on modern bee-keeping.				Locate trainer on HiMaTi's behalf if CEPF grant received.
<b>Output 9</b> Improved management capacity of village governments.	Governance Quality Score in MCP Integrated Village Monitoring System		Work on this output has only recently started. Concentrating mainly on Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRCs).	
<b>Activity 9.1</b> Develop village governance scoring system.				Devise and trial new system.
<b>Activity 9.2</b> Educate all community members in pilot villages of principles of good governance, transparency and accountability, and means of rectification.			Leaflet written and initial training given in pilot villages.	Help VNRCs present simple reports on their activities to other villagers. Promote accountability of Village Executive Officers.
<b>Activity 9.3</b> Train village governments in simple book-keeping, and presentation of financial accounts.			Trialled basic financial training.	Develop training materials and support VNRCs implement book-keeping and financial reporting.

## Annex 2 Project's full current log-frame

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> <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"> <li>• <i>the conservation of biological diversity,</i></li> <li>• <i>the sustainable use of its components, and</i></li> <li>• <i>the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></li> </ul>			
<b>Purpose</b> 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.
<b>Output 1</b> 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.
<b>Activity 1.1</b> Support to Kikole to complete and operationalise 1 <sup>st</sup> VLFR.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Kikole can manage VLFR effectively.
<b>Activity 1.2</b> 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.
<b>Activity 1.3</b> Development of new VLFR in Kisangi Kimbarambara.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Kisangi can manage VLFR effectively.
<b>Activity 1.4</b> Development of 2 <sup>nd</sup> VLFR in Kikole.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Kikole can manage VLFR effectively.
<b>Activity 1.5</b> Development of new VLFRs in Ruhatwe and Migeregere.		Project documents. KDC and village records.	Ruhatwe and Migeregere can manage VLFRs effectively.
<b>Output 2</b> 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.
<b>Activity 2.1</b> Template VLFR management plan drafted.		Template management plan made available on MCP web-site.	Template trialled successfully.
<b>Activity 2.2</b> Template VLFR management plan reviewed and disseminated.		Project documents.	Template more widely useful and applicable.
<b>Activity 2.3</b> Harvesting guidelines drafted.		Harvesting guidelines document made available on MCP web-site.	Sufficient progress made with PFM to warrant guidelines.

Project summary		Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Activity 2.4</b> Harvesting guidelines reviewed and disseminated.			Project documents.	Sufficient progress made with PFM to warrant guidelines.
<b>Activity 2.5</b> Contribute towards national guidelines collated and published by FBD.			FBD guidelines. Correspondence records.	FBD consults MCP.
<b>Activity 2.6</b> Draft various manuals necessary for FSC certification.			Pre-assessment report.	FSC national standards process moves forward.
<b>Output 3</b> 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.
<b>Activity 3.1</b> Pre-assessment visit by FSC-accredited certifier.			Pre-assessment report.	Assessor is able to collect sufficient data to provide a worthy evaluation.
<b>Output 4</b> 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.
<b>Activity 4.1</b> District-wide rapid survey of timber stocks.			Draft report. Journal papers.	Survey and land-cover data produces meaningful results.
<b>Activity 4.2</b> Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in pilot villages.			Project documents.	VLFRs established. Monitoring plots are not disturbed.
<b>Activity 4.3</b> Establishment of permanent monitoring plots in forest reserves.			Project documents.	Monitoring plots are not disturbed.
<b>Activity 4.4</b> Database of vernacular tree names.			Database made available on MCP website.	Sufficient initial data to allow testing of fuzzy-logic name recognition.
<b>Activity 4.5</b> Develop simple biodiversity impact monitoring system based on forest patrols.			MCP reports.	Patrol team sightings reasonable proxy for faunal abundance.
<b>Activity 4.6</b> Track socio-economic impact of project activities at household level.			MCP reports.	Data-to-noise ratio high enough to detect impacts.
<b>Output 5</b> 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.
<b>Activity 5.1</b> Identification of small-scale importers in UK.			FFI report.	Importers are happy to be identified, and some prepared to work with the project partners.
<b>Activity 5.2</b> Analysis of the supply chain for mpingo and other spp.			Draft report.	Sufficient data can be obtained from market participants.
<b>Activity 5.3</b> Preparatory work with suppliers and saw-mills in Tanzania.			MCP report.	Sawmills are cooperative.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Activity 5.4</b> 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.
<b>Activity 5.5</b> 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.
<b>Output 6</b> 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.
<b>Activity 6.1</b> Mpingo education pack designed (Yr1).		Copies of leaflets available from MCP web-site.	Leaflets are comprehensible to local communities.
<b>Activity 6.2</b> Education pack trialled in pilot villages (Yr1).		Project documents.	Communities are receptive.
<b>Activity 6.3</b> Promotional mpingo wall calendar for local and national use (Yr1).		Samples held by project partners. Photo on MCP web-site.	Calendar attractive to target group.
<b>Activity 6.4</b> Refinement of education pack and expansion of education work outside pilot villages (Yrs 2 & 3).		Project documents. Copies of leaflets available from MCP web-site.	Leaflets are comprehensible to local communities and communities are receptive.
<b>Activity 6.5</b> 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.
<b>Activity 6.6</b> Develop monitoring system to track effectiveness of awareness-raising work.		MCP reports.	Results not skewed by problem of self-monitoring.
<b>Activity 6.5</b> 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.
<b>Activity 6.6</b> 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.
<b>Output 7</b> 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.
<b>Activity 7.1</b> Forest survey training (Yrs 1 & 2).		Project documents.	KDC staff are interested and motivated to learn.
<b>Activity 7.2</b> On-going on-the-job IT support according to requirements.		Project documents.	KDC staff are interested and motivated to learn.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Output 8</b> 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.
<b>Activity 8.1</b> Assist CBOs to access CEPF community grants.		CEPF files and accounts.	CBOs can utilise small grants effectively.
<b>Activity 8.2</b> 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.
<b>Activity 8.3</b> Support to CBOs wanting to establish tree nurseries.		MCP reports. CBO records.	Demand for tree saplings continues and nurseries profitable. Saplings planted survive.
<b>Activity 8.4</b> Arrange training for HiMaTi members on modern bee-keeping.		MCP reports. CBO records.	HiMaTi receive CEPF community grant. Suitable trainer can be found.
<b>Output 9</b> 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.
<b>Activity 9.1</b> Develop village governance scoring system.		Manual explaining working of scoring system.	Scoring system is reasonable proxy for effectiveness of village governance.
<b>Activity 9.2</b> 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.
<b>Activity 9.3</b> 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 onwards – supplementary material (optional)**

### ***Stages in PFM Development – as used by the MCP***

#### **Getting started**

- A: Awareness raising
- B: Forming the Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC)
- C: Training the VNRC

#### **Identifying village land and its use**

- D: Agreeing village boundaries
- E: Obtaining legal authority
- F: Demarcating village boundaries
- G: Village Land Use Plan

#### **Understanding the Forest**

- H: Forest Area Demarcation
- I: Forest Use Assessment
- J: Participatory Forest Resource Assessment (PFRA)
- K: Analyzing the Forest Resources Data

#### **Writing the Plan**

- L: Drafting the VLFR Management Plan
- M: Writing the Byelaws

#### **Approving the Plan & Byelaws**

- N: Village Council Approval
- O: Village Assembly Approval
- P: Ward Approval
- Q: Approval by the DFO
- R: Approval by the District Council
- S: Declaring the VLFR