



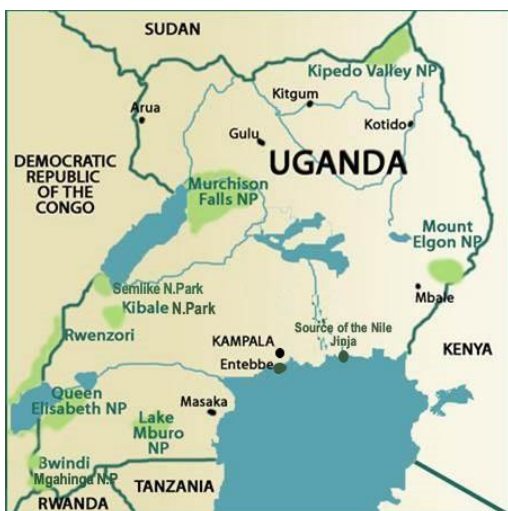
Project Reference	19-019
Project Title	Integration of the Batwa cultural values in the management of the protected areas of Bwindi, Semliki and Mgahinga
Host Country	Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institutions	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) United Organization of Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU) Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC)
Darwin Grant Value	£ 289,779
Start/end dates of project	April 2012- March 2015
Reporting period	April 2013- March 2014, Annual Report 2
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Project Rationale

The Albertine Rift, amongst the world's most bio-diverse regions, contains more vertebrate and endemic vertebrate species than any comparable region on mainland Africa, including the iconic mountain gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla beringei*). Its forests provide critical ecosystem services, especially water, to tens of thousands of farmers and fishermen. In 1991, the Government of Uganda gazetted four national parks to protect these values. Bwindi Impenetrable and Mgahinga Gorilla national parks have since been inscribed as World Heritage Sites for biodiversity and landscape values.

The Batwa are indigenous forest peoples who inhabited the forests of Semliki, Bwindi and Mgahinga in the biodiversity-rich Albertine region of south western Uganda. Following the gazettment of these forests into National Parks, the Batwa were evicted from the forests and no resettlement or compensation was made. Park gazettment severely restricted access to the forests, generating conflict and weakened support for the newly created protected areas. The Batwa were especially disadvantaged

as the forest was the basis of their livelihood and the practices that defined their ethnic identity. Separating the Batwa from their forests weakened their values and connections to the forest, greatly threatening the basis of their existence and engagement in forest management.



The Darwin Initiative funded project, ***“Integration of the Batwa cultural values in the management of the protected areas of Bwindi, Semliki and Mgahinga”***, locally known as the Batwa Cultural Values Project (BCVP) seeks to raise the management effectiveness and improve conservation status in the three national parks of Bwindi, Mgahinga and Semliki, through increased incentives such as negotiated access to cultural sites; improved livelihood of the Batwa so that they can be more actively engaged in the Parks’ management and eventually improve their relations with the Parks’ management. This is being achieved through the promotion and recognition of *Batwa cultural* values and

strengthening their institutions as well as establishment of income generating activities.

Project Partnerships

At the time of designing the project, the need to involve key stakeholders was identified. Considering that there are a number of key stakeholders to the forest project sites, FFI involved these stakeholders in the design and implementation of the project through the project implementation committee (PIC). The Senior Project Manager works closely with the partner institutions through Field Coordinators who are responsible for planning and supervising the implementation of project activities. In this way, activities can be planned as part of the work plans and organisational mandates of the partners, which ensures long-term sustainability and proper coordination for effective implementation of the project.

The key stakeholders that are project partners are;

1. The United Organisation for the Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU) is the main civil society umbrella organisation of the Batwa in Uganda. Based in Kisoro, UOBDU has worked with Batwa communities since its inception 12 years ago. As project partners, UOBDU provides valuable local information and perspectives and share their lessons and experience of working with Batwa. This helps ensure that project activities planned are built on local practice and experience. UOBDU plays a key role in training and mobilising Batwa to participate in the various project activities including income generating activities and functional adult literacy training. UOBDU continues to support Batwa communities through their active participation in delivering project activities and by actively pursuing the purpose and objectives of the project.
2. Institute for Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC) leads ecological and social research to support management of the forest parks of the Albertine rift in Uganda. ITFC has assigned two senior researchers to BCVP. Based in Bwindi National Park, ITFC takes the leading role in the design and implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan through action oriented research to collect and collate baseline data. ITFC has spearheaded the quarterly project monitoring and evaluation process with the park ranger-Batwa monitoring units.
3. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is the government institution responsible for the management of wildlife in the country and a key partner to the project. Represented by the management of the three protected areas, UWA has assigned staff including both Community Conservation Wardens and park rangers to the project team. The Conservation Area Manager of the Bwindi and Mgahinga conservation areas is the elected Chair of the PIC, which brings all project partners together to discuss and advise on project implementation. This ensures that the project implementation is well coordinated among the key partners. That Community Conservation Wardens are part of the project's implementation team ensures that project activities are in line with the annual operational plans and the general management plans of the national parks. For example, BCVP embarked on an activity to support Batwa livelihoods and enrich the values of Bwindi National Park by show casing Batwa knowledge and values in the park through development what we have termed the Batwa Forest Experience (BFE). This Batwa implemented tourism venture has been well articulated in the Park's general management plan as a result of coordination through the PIC which has allowed for active park management engagement in the development of the BFE.
4. The Nkuringo Community Conservation Development Foundation (NCCDF) is a local community-based non-governmental organisation formed to benefit the local people who share their land with gorillas from Bwindi National Park. Working with BCVP, the management of NCCDF has come to appreciate the Batwa as highly disadvantaged people and have agreed to design and implement special activities to assist them. So far they have identified the Buniga Forest Reserve that neighbours Bwindi National Park as an area that can be collaboratively managed with the local Batwa community for the benefit of the Batwa. Tourism has been initiated and the proceeds are being shared with the Batwa.
5. The Nkuringo Cultural Centre (NCC) is a local community-based organisation to the south of Bwindi National Park that promotes the culture of the Batwa communities. We have worked with this local organisation to identify viable conservation enterprises to empower and benefit the Batwa. One of these enterprises is the Batwa forest experience (BFE) that is designed to depict the Batwa culture in the forest. This will be an important tourism product to supplement the famous gorilla tracking. NCC has also assisted the BCVP to come nearer to the Batwa communities who are well represented on the institutional structures designed to ensure that the BFE is a successful venture where different partners are all coordinated. Working with these stakeholders will ensure continuity and sustainability of the trail after the project ends.
6. Local district administrations have been important partners of BCVP. We closely work with the Community Development Officers (CDO) to ensure that the activities for the Batwa community are integrated in district development plans.

The roles and responsibilities of key partners were planned for and designed at the beginning of the project to ensure project activities were guided by informed local expertise and strategically implemented.

We continue to share formal and informal project reports with and extend invitations to participate in certain project activities to the Department for International Development (DFID) in Kampala as well as the Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) focal point of Uganda - the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) - and other government agencies.

We have continued to pursue the collaboration established during the first year of the project with the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), who are implementing a Darwin Initiative funded project, "*Research to Policy; Building Capacity for Conservation through Poverty Alleviation*" in partnership with the ITFC. We have negotiated an understanding with IIED under which we will share data from the projects and undertake joint publications.

The partnerships have been instrumental in ensuring successful implementation of project activities and getting the voices of the Batwa heard by relevant government and non-government institutions. Involving partner institutions has enabled us to share with them the project's objectives and have these objectives incorporated into the mandates and day-to-day activities of partner institutions. This promotes attainment of the set of project objectives and ensures sustainability.

One of the challenges faced during the reporting period has been managing differences of interest between some of our key partners. A case in point is the conflict between UWA and UOBDU on handling the Batwa's historical claims to the forest and their eviction. UOBDU has chosen to seek legal redress by taking the government to court. The project continues to promote dialogue between the two parties and we are glad that despite the on-going legal process, the two continue to jointly meet their obligations under the BCVP, jointly participate in project activities and continue to support the project through the PIC.

Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1:

Batwa values and institutions are integrated into park governance structures, policies, plans, processes and day-to-day management actions

1.1 Batwa CSO and UWA cultural values training

One training event in negotiation skills was conducted for Batwa representatives (4 men and two women) and 6 UWA staff (3 females and 3 males) prior to the start of the negotiation process between Batwa and Semliki National Park management. A second event targeting the same people was undertaken to develop skills that would enhance their engagement with park management such as tourism guiding, leadership and business development through small enterprises.

1.2 Participatory identification of key Batwa values in nature and in the Parks

Following the process for the participatory identification of key Batwa values in nature and in the park areas, a report was written and published. The Report is available online: <http://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/Batwa-cultural-values-report.pdf>

50 hard copies of the report have been produced and shared with project partners and stakeholders, including but not limited to Uganda Wildlife Authority, institutions of higher learning, central and local governments and civil society organisations.

The negotiation process between the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the Batwa communities in Semliki for access to and management of cultural resources commenced during the reporting period. Following an intensive process with several iterations of the document, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UWA represented by management of Semliki National Park and the Batwa communities - see Annex 4.1. The MoU is being implemented by both parties with ongoing support from the project.

1.3 Revision of Park Management plans and policies to reflect Batwa values

The general management plan for Semliki has been modified through project supported negotiations and now contains specific provisions for Batwa to access cultural resources within the Park. A new general management plan for Bwindi and Mgahinga National Parks was formulated and approved by the UWA

Board of Trustees at the end of the reporting period. General implementation of the plan's provisions on integrating Batwa cultural values will commence in year 3 though preliminary actions are already under way.

Activity 1.4 Site and resource access management planning

A Batwa cultural trail has been developed and opened in Semliki to provide an opportunity for the Batwa to share their forest-based culture and knowledge with tourists, helping to retain and strengthen these within the Batwa community, enriching the values of the National Park, and earning income for both the Batwa and the Park.

Detailed operational design and implementation planning for the Batwa forest experience (BFE), a cultural-tourism product to show case forest-based Batwa culture in the Southern sector of Bwindi has already commenced. The BFE is a product of a multi-stage participatory process supported by a consultant. The report is provided in Annex 4.2

Output 2:

Batwa, park staff and park governance institutions represent and communicate their interests, perspectives and values effectively to each other

2.1 Functional literacy programme for Batwa communities and CSO staff

Functional adult literacy (FAL) classes were conducted for a total of 40 learners (25 women and 15 men). These were from two Batwa groups that requested to participate in FAL classes after witnessing the transformation in other groups following similar FAL training support¹. Learners used study materials that had been produced during the first year of the project and spent a minimum of 6 contact hours per week for each group for 3 days, as agreed between the Batwa community and their trainers. A certified FAL trainer who could speak the local language was recruited to train this new group.

2.3 Communicating conservation messages in Batwa languages and communicating Batwa language messages to park staff

Batwa representatives from all three project areas underwent training on the role of communication and message development. A participatory process was undertaken to develop messages revolving around the forest based Batwa culture and the role that the Batwa can play in promoting biodiversity conservation. To ensure maximum impacts of the developed messages among the Batwa and the fact that the Rutwa language is almost extinct, the culture and conservation messages will be used to develop interpretational materials in the Batwa Forest Experiences in Bwindi and Semliki.

2.4 Mentoring programme for champions of Batwa values

As part of the mentoring programme, at least 10 Batwa elders and youth have been identified and involved in project activities and meetings. Batwa representatives from different parishes were identified to attend the Project implementation Committee meetings twice a year. To ensure manageable numbers in the meetings, it was agreed to have representatives on a rotational basis. Other project / Park management meetings where Batwa could participate were also taken advantage of to mentor the Batwa. Attending meetings with various stakeholders has enabled the Batwa to gain confidence to actively participate and point out issues that affect them. Batwa and other partners are now appreciating Batwa contributions based on their indigenous knowledge and practices, which was not the case before. One youth leader has been identified and supported to complete his Ordinary level Education. Wilson Kainta is attending senior three at Little Angels Senior Secondary school in Bundibugyo district. He closely works with the project to disseminate information among fellow Batwa and is attached to the Semliki National Park offices during holidays where he works as a guide to improve his English speaking skills.

2.5 Batwa participation in park management and project implementation meetings

Batwa continue to participate in park management and project implementation meetings as reported in 2.4

Output 3

Batwa are actively engaged in park, tourism and community enterprises and initiatives drawing on their forest-related knowledge and values

3.1 Integrating indigenous Batwa and scientific knowledge

The project initiated dialogue with UWA to integrate indigenous Batwa knowledge in their science based management through ranger-based monitoring and evaluation. The project has trained 7 Batwa to work

¹ Note: the project does not cover all the Batwa groups due to budget provisions

with Park staff as part of Park ranger- Batwa monitoring units. A total of 7 units have been established in the three project areas.

3.2 Batwa communicating impact of integrating Batwa values

Preliminary data from the quarterly reports indicate that there is improved relationship between park management and the Batwa. Cultural tourism project initiatives like the Batwa Forest experience have re-awakened Batwa interest in the wellbeing of the forests. Communities around Bwindi and Mgahinga who due to delayed approval of the management plan have not yet succeeded in negotiating access to their cultural sites were reported to be anxious that this happens as soon as possible. On the other hand, for communities where access has been negotiated and an agreement reached, improved relations between park management and the Batwa have been reported.

3.3 Small grants facility – establish a small grant facility as a revolving enterprise fund

A small grants facility was launched to support 11 Batwa groups. Each group was supported to undertake at least one income generating activity (IGA) that was identified during a stakeholder workshop involving Batwa, members of the private sector, local government and institutions working with the Batwa. A number of criteria such as marketability and capability of the Batwa to undertake the enterprises were used to select feasible initiatives. Capacity building and training in the respective IGAs was undertaken before project funds were disbursed. Activities undertaken include cultural tourism, bee keeping, pig husbandry, vegetable growing and art and crafts production. Project support has been in form of training to undertake the respective IGAs, supply of inputs (seedlings, parent stock, materials) etc. and implements (hoes, water tanks, bee hives, etc.). Beneficiaries have started earning income from the enterprises. Sale of vegetables earned one groups UgX 325,000 (approximately GBP 83) and sale of handicrafts to tourists has earned another group UgX 200,000 (approximately GBP 51). The group that was supported to start a pig-rearing project has been able to distribute 11 piglets to 11 households from the project parent stock which will support livelihood improvement at household level.

3.4 Support Batwa and private sector forums to explore opportunities for partnerships

The project supported the private sector and the Batwa to discuss viable income generating activities in the first year of the project. The IGAs implemented were an outcome of that engagement. In year two, the project continued to work with Site Coordinators and the project beneficiaries to identify and explore opportunities for partnerships between the Batwa and the private sector. Private sector players have been engaged in developing Batwa Forest Experience in the Southern Sector of Bwindi to ensure that it provides maximum benefits for the Batwa by benefitting hotel owners, tour operators and the national park. The BFE will provide an additional tourism activity causing visitors to spend longer in the area and enter the Park more frequently, creating increased revenues for all tourism service providers.

3.5 Training for capacities high in demand within Batwa communities

This was implemented as reported in 3.3

3.6 Applying Batwa knowledge and skills to park management

Batwa have been engaged in various activities with the park management based on their indigenous knowledge and skills. Seven Park ranger-Batwa monitoring units have been formed and fielded in the three project sites. Seven male Batwa have contributed to park management, particularly tourism through provision of guiding services on the Mgahinga trail, Buniga Forest trail and in Semliki National park.

3.7 Establish joint Park Ranger-Batwa Monitoring Units

Seven units; each unit comprised of 6 Batwa (3 women and 3 men) were established. The units are responsible for recording events that take place between the Batwa community and the Parks' management on a daily basis. A community conservation ranger and a designated Mutwa sub-monitor from the Batwa community administer an attitude survey among the six Batwa on a quarterly basis. The quarterly reports indicate improved relations between park management and the Batwa, increased involvement in park activities such as meetings as well as declining levels of illegal activities perpetuated by Batwa. The quarterly reports have also shown an increased appreciation of the Parks by the Batwa resulting from negotiated access to cultural sites. In areas where negotiations for access have not yet commenced, there is anxiety and agitation that this happens as soon as possible, so that those communities can also enjoy the cultural benefits as their fellow Batwa.

3.8 Monitor the impacts of the Batwa cultural site and resource management and access

Access to the cultural resources in Semliki was commissioned in March 2014. Monitoring impacts has not yet commenced. In Bwindi and Mgahinga, the approval of the general management plan delayed and the negotiated access will commence in the 3rd year of the project.

Output 4

Cultural values approach practitioners working in Uganda network to share experiences, help evolve good practice and contribute towards project evolution and implementation

4.1 Inter-park exchanges for Batwa CSO and park staff

A cross site visit was conducted for the Batwa from Kisoro (3 men and 2 women) to Semliki National Park. The visit which coincided with the inaugural Semliki cultural day was also attended by representatives from UOBDU, one of the project partners and the Warden Community Conservation, Mgahinga National Park. The cultural day coincided with the signing of the MoU between UWA and the Batwa community on cultural resource access. The Kisoro team visited several cultural sites in Semliki National Park and held discussions with the Batwa as well as staff of Semliki National Park. Having successfully conducted a negotiation process, the Semliki team briefed the Kisoro team on the process.

4.2 Site visits to/from sites implementing cultural values approaches

Please refer to 4.1

4.3 Local sharing of information and experience of cultural values approaches

Working with the Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU), we participated in an international conference on National Trusts under the theme, "Our Heritage, Our Future: Cultural Diversity for Responsible Development". We made two presentations; one on institutionalising cultural values approaches and the other on using culture as a practical approach to conservation. Both presentations emphasized the role and activities being implemented under the Darwin funded BVCP in the three protected areas (Annex 4.3 a & b)

During the reporting period, the project received publicity in both local and national print and electronic media. The publicity was about the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UWA and the local communities at the Semliki cultural day. Copies of the print stories are attached- (Annex 4.4 a & b).

The project was also invited to contribute an article to the National State of the Environment report on culture and conservation. The report will be published during the course of 2014. We have continued to share project information and reports with stakeholders by email and through printed reports.

Output 5:

Impacts of cultural values approaches to Batwa/park relations are monitored, evaluated and findings shared locally, nationally and internationally

5.1 Monitoring project impact on Batwa communities

Using the monitoring tools developed in year 1 and the 7 Park ranger-Batwa Monitoring Units, quarterly monitoring has been conducted and reports compiled. A database has been created and data are being collected and analysed to produce reports to be shared locally, national and internationally. Preliminary analysis indicates that there are improved relations between the Batwa and Park management as a result of activities implemented by the project to support the integration of Batwa cultural values into park management. Batwa are also happy that due to BCVP, they now interact more freely with park staff and discuss issues pertaining to Parks' management. There has been a remarkable improvement in the attitudes of Batwa towards parks meetings.

Although most of the groups have not yet realised substantial and stable income from the IGAs, they are grateful that they have something and are willing to work harder to increase their income. A quarterly reports (4th quarter- Yr 2) is hereby attached as Annex 4.5.

5.2 Monitoring project impact on park management effectiveness

The tool for protected area management effectiveness tracking (PETT) was discussed at the project level for monitoring management effectiveness of the Parks. However, we learned that UWA does not use this tool but instead uses the Management Information System (MIST). This indicator therefore needs to change to conform to the UWA system. Analysis of the data being collected by the Rangers - Batwa Monitoring Units, will allow the impacts of the project on the management effectiveness of the Parks to be assessed using MIST.

5.3 Communicating cultural values approach impacts

Please refer to 4.3

5.4 Project advisory and implementation committees

One Project Implementation Committee meeting was held during the reporting period. The PIC meetings are a platform for the implementing partners to share project implementation updates, challenges and means of ensuring effective project delivery. Meetings were also routinely held at the respective project sites to discuss project updates and address any emerging issues.

5.5 Mid-term and end of project evaluations

A consultant was hired to conduct a mid-term evaluation of the project. The assignment was undertaken in a participatory way involving all stakeholders and the project implementation team. Among the recommendations made was the need to revise the project purpose to clarify the conservation status of the protected areas as these are already gazetted and categorised protected areas and the project has no mandate to change the conservation status. Attached are the terms of reference and the Mid-term evaluation report (Annex 4.6).

Progress towards project outputs

Output 1; Batwa values and institutions are integrated into park governance structures, policies, plans, processes and day-to-day management actions.

Park governance structures include tools like general management plans, annual work plans and management policy statements. This output has largely been achieved at the three project sites. In Semliki National Park a memorandum of understanding between the Batwa and the park management was negotiated and signed at a colourful event presided over the Bundibugyo District Resident Commissioner and attended by over 300 community members. The MoU among others stipulates how cultural resources will be managed by both the community members and the park management.

In Bwindi and Mgahinga National Parks the planning process to develop the new general management plan took into consideration the cultural values of the Batwa. The general management plan has recently been approved. Batwa values have been recognized by park management and activities such as the Batwa Forest Experiences are now part of the Park management. Negotiations for access to cultural sites will continue in year three.

We are on track and this output will be achieved by the close of the project. We continue to receive support from UWA as they realise that the cultural values approach contributes to the achievement of their mandate. The findings from the mid-term evaluation process also confirmed that UWA is willing to adopt this approach in park management.

Output 2; Batwa, Park staff and park governance institutions represent and communicate their interest, perspective's and values effectively to each other.

Communication, representation and interaction between Batwa and park staff has increased and improved. This has been well demonstrated in the planning and designing of the Batwa Forest Experience in Bwindi and the Batwa Trail in Semliki. At the design stage, the Batwa took a lead in stating their values and interests based on cultural values that would support the achievement of conservation goals. In establishing the cultural trails, the Batwa took a lead to design them and develop conservation themes to share with the international community. Although the language materials were not developed because of problems resulting from the decline of the Rutwa language, the meaning of the forests and its application is well expressed in the interpretation materials being developed in the forest. Through this interest and participation, the management of the Parks is getting an opportunity to inform the Batwa about the conservation challenges associated with the protected areas and to enlist their support.

The Batwa are gaining more confidence and courage to air out their concerns, values and interests. However, for the CSOs to effectively champion the Batwa cause further capacity building support is needed. This output is on track.

Output 3; Batwa are actively engaged in Park, tourism and community enterprises and initiatives drawing on their forest- related knowledge and values.

Following the signing of the MoU in Semliki National Park, the Batwa culture and values were added to the tourism package of the park through a Batwa trail. Six Batwa; 4 males and 2 females were identified and trained in providing guiding services on the Batwa trail that is now open to visitors who pay US\$ 15, 40% of which goes to the community fund, with the remaining 60% equally shared between the guides and UWA management. The project is supporting a Mutwa youth to complete his O-level certificate so that he can ably represent the Batwa community in the Parks management and interpretation services. This Mutwa is attachment to the Park's management, where he provides guiding services, mobilises the Batwa community to participate in Park management and formulate development initiatives.

Income generating activities have been started among 11 Batwa groups in the three project areas. On average each group has 25 people; of these 8 per group are actively engaged in different roles in the tourism and or park management activities based on their indigenous knowledge. The project has

established linkages between Batwa enterprises and private sector players mainly from the hospitality industry around the parks. This will assist in providing markets for Batwa products and services to ensure sustainability. Besides the IGAs, groups have been trained and supported to form Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs). Unfortunately, the VSLAs have not taken off as expected as the Batwa often cite lack of adequate income, therefore not having anything to save. We however are hopeful that when the IGAs are fully operational and with continuous awareness creation on the importance of saving, the VSLAs too will function as planned.

During the period under review, 1 Mutwa was employed in one of the partner NGOs and 1 in the private sector (nursery school). This is in addition to the 11 that were employed by UWA in year 1. Seven Batwa have also been recruited as part of the Park ranger- Batwa monitoring units and earn about \$ 10 quarterly during the data collection process. Both the rangers and the Batwa were jointly trained in year 1 and started data collection during the period under review.

This output is on track and shall be achieved as there is increasing stakeholder interest in the Batwa because of their stake in the forests and their indigenous knowledge.

Output 4; Cultural values approach practitioners working in Uganda network to share experiences, help evolve good practices and contribute towards project evolution and implementation

At a national level, a cultural values and Conservation (CVC) Seminar was held in Kampala to share lessons, challenges and map the way forward for cultural values and conservation practice in Uganda. The seminar was attended by stakeholders from Government, Academia, Research institutions and civil society among others. The need for a cultural values practitioners' forum was identified. A report o the Seminar is attached (Annex 4.7)

At a local level, an exchange visit was organized for 5 Batwa representatives and Park staff from Mgahinga National Park to visit the Batwa of Semliki National Park. During the trip, participants shared experiences and lessons about integration of Batwa cultural values in Park management. The Kisoro group was particularly interested in learning about the negotiation process, considering that the Semliki group had successfully conducted negotiations and signed an MoU with Park management.

This output is on course; for the interest and applicability of culture in conservation has been well expounded at both local and national levels. However, there is still need to have concerted efforts to develop tools, procedures and provide leadership towards the networking.

Output 5; Impacts of cultural values approaches to Batwa/ Park relations are monitored, evaluated and findings shared locally, nationally and internationally.

Findings from the baseline survey conducted in the project sites on the Batwa cultural values in the park were published both online and a hard copy of the report was produced and shared with stakeholders.

A project mid-term evaluation was conducted and copies of the report shared with stakeholders.

Park ranger - Batwa Monitoring Units have been formed and fielded. These units collect data on a quarterly basis, based on tools that were jointly developed in year 1. The data will be analysed and reports shall be shared at all levels.

The output is on course will be achieved.

Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

Purpose/Outcome:

Management effectiveness and conservation status is raised in three national parks due to increased incentives for active engagement of Batwa in park management and improved relations between Batwa and park management authorities.

The project has made good progress towards achieving the project purpose as foreseen during project design. Conflicts between Batwa and park authorities have reduced and there is improved access to cultural resources by the Batwa.

Also, while all assumptions for achieving the project purpose still hold true, it was noted during the mid-term project evaluation that there is need to revise the project purpose and clarify the 'conservation

status' of the project areas as these are already gazetted and categorised Protected Areas and the Project has no mandate to change the conservation status. Management effectiveness will however be raised as per the project design.

Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Goal

Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.

The project's contribution to the goal is the appreciation of the Batwa as people with a stake in the three project sites that need affirmative action. The enlisting of more support for conservation through promoting increased access to both material and non-material benefits from the park for the Batwa is also important. The quarterly data collected indicate that there is a significant reduction in illegal activity such as hunting and collecting of threatened species by Batwa and others and that there is a significant absence of Batwa from UWA records for illegal activities. Batwa are now volunteering inform to park management of illegal activities. The project has contributed to human development through training and establishing of income generating activities. Training has also been conducted in Functional Adult Literacy and sanitation.

The project specifically addresses article 8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity on indigenous and community rights. This has been through promoting the application of traditional Batwa knowledge and practices through project initiatives such as the park ranger-Batwa Monitoring Units and regulated access to cultural sites in the parks. The project has also addressed issues of equity between the Batwa and park management by strengthening Batwa institutions to engage with Park management for dialogue. The project also supports incentives for conservation (Article 11) by among others promoting access to material and non-material resources in the park.

Over the past 12 months, we engaged the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) which is the focal institution for CBD through meetings and sharing project activity reports.

The project is working to alleviate poverty among the Batwa through training in entrepreneurial skills development and engagement in IGAs that are on demand among target markets. The project has supported 11 Batwa groups to start IGAs such as vegetable growing, making crafts, apiary and piggery. Batwa have also been supported to engage in cultural tourism, based of their forest based knowledge. Batwa have also been linked to private sector players who can provide market for the products of the income generating activities.

The project has also supported Batwa to learn how to read and write through the functional adult literacy classes, with the hope that this will enable Batwa access employment. 2 Batwa were employed in year 2 in addition to the 11 employed by UWA in year 1.

The project is expected to have direct impact on poverty by providing skills and capital (animals, seedlings and equipment) to the beneficiaries which will increase income at household level. There have been some achievements so far; one group that was supported to start a piggery project with initial input of 2 boars and 1 sow now has each of its 11 member households owning a piglet. Groups engaged in Irish potato growing have harvested, sold some of their produce and kept seedlings for the next season, while the group engaged in crafts making has set up a stall within their community where tourists can purchase some of the crafts. Some Batwa have also been trained in guiding and will be able to earn an income from providing guiding services.

While the income from the enterprises is not yet significant, there has been positive mind shift. For example the five groups involved in Irish potato growing in Kisoro managed to harvest a combined total of thirty bags of which 14 were sold and generated an income equivalent to £ 200, some of which was shared among the group members to meet basic needs, and the balance saved under VSLAs. Of the other 16 bags, 7 were shared among group members for home consumption, while 9 were kept to provide seedlings for the following season.

Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

During the reporting period, the project monitoring and evaluation protocols that were developed in year1 were put to use. Data collection is conducted on a quarterly basis and there is an indication that that the project activities and outputs will actually contribute to the project purpose/ outcomes. An analysis of the data collected will be made and a report published.

Both the data collected quarterly and the findings of the mid-term evaluation indicate that Batwa have increasingly taken interest in the day-to-day activities of the Parks owing to the fact that park management now consults and engages the Batwa on issues concerning the Parks. The increased interest has also been attributed to the fact that Batwa have been able to access some of their cultural sites and resources both for cultural practices and for tourism. From the mid-term evaluation, UWA's commitment and interest in the project was further affirmed. A number of lessons have been learned from this year's work;

1. Access to sites and resources of cultural value is important in determining how the Batwa relate with parks and their management. It has been noted from the quarterly data collected that in areas where site and resource access has been negotiated, the attitude of the Batwa both to park management and the project as a whole is very positive.
2. A lot of effort is still needed to build the socioeconomic capacity of the Batwa. While the project has supported the groups to start income generating activities, lack of access to basic goods and services such as food, healthcare and education remain a big impediment to improving Batwa livelihoods. The absence of basic goods and services has an impact on project activities like the Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs)
3. Batwa are optimistic that access to the cultural sites in the Park will restore their pride and fast fading culture. Project activities like establishment of forest Batwa Forest trails both in Semliki and Bwindi National parks have elicited tremendous enthusiasm from the Batwa. They consider these, not only as an opportunity to earn some income from the cultural tourism, but also as a platform to showcase their culture to the rest of the world, and to the younger Batwa generations. The project will endeavour to support the Batwa to achieve this during the remaining duration of the project.

Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable

Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project strategy has not changed during the course of the year under review. However, we have identified other key partners to engage with to ensure successful implementation and sustainability. During the reporting period we enlisted the support and participation of a wide range of stakeholders such as NCCDF to be part of the process of developing the Batwa Forest experience in Bwindi. We believe that their involvement will be crucial in the running of the activity even after the project closes.

During the year, the project had to terminate the contract of Ms. Florence Mugisha, Site Coordinator for Kanungu due to failure to deliver project activities and abuse of office. She has since been replaced by Ms. Suzan Kyasiimire and implementation of project activities continues smoothly. Another challenge was the delayed approval of the management plan for the Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Area, resulting in anxiety among the Batwa, who had expected to have access to sites of cultural value soon after the reconnaissance visits in year 1. The management plan has been approved at the end of the reporting period and negotiation for access between the park and the Batwa will be scheduled for the third year. The differences between two of our key partners, UWA and UOBDU have also been a challenge during the reporting period, albeit with no negative impact on project implementation yet. We hope that an understanding will be reached by the two parties.

The project doesn't face any particular risk.

Sustainability

Like in the first year, this year we continued with efforts to raise awareness of the CVC approach and by extension, BCVP. The project has engaged stakeholders from the Central and local government, civil society, media and academia among others through initiatives such as workshops and seminars. During these interactions, presentations about the project are made and whenever possible, stakeholders are given an opportunity to visit the cultural sites in the respective parks, under the guidance of project beneficiaries. The project has also invited media practitioners to attend some of the project activities.

FFI, as the key implementer of this project has continued to be recognized as an authority on Culture, Values and Conservation and is invited to make presentations at different forums in that capacity. This year, we received an invitation to contribute an article on the role of Cultural values in conservation in the National State of the Environment Report. The report will be published later this year.

Consideration for sustainability and hence the exit strategy is embedded in the FFI approach of working in partnership with key institutions and building capacity of stakeholders. This is a key principle in the project design and set up. Working with UWA, which is a government organisation and building capacity of other CSOs, will ensure that our achievements are sustained post project. However, it is worth noting that considering the context of the project; the socioeconomic marginalisation of the Batwa on one hand and the need to improve management effectiveness of the protected areas in such a short time span, the effectiveness of an exit strategy stands in balance. However, our hope is that the establishment of positive relations between park staff and governance institutions on one hand and the Batwa on the other, as well as the operationalization of the relevant policies, will go a long way in contributing towards achieving the project goal. FFI is committed to long term engagement with the Batwa and UWA to deliver project purpose, funding permitting.

FFI has also enlisted the involvement of other institutions working with Batwa as a means of ensuring that there is continuity towards achieving and sustaining project outputs purpose and impacts.

Darwin Identity

Publicity of Darwin Initiatives has been undertaken through both print and electronic media. The project has used the Darwin Initiative logo on all project documents including reports and presentations as well as awareness materials such as brochures and banners for various project supported activities. While making presentations at various forums, Darwin Initiative is referred to as the project donor.

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

Project spend since last annual report	2013/14 Grant (£)	2013/14 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
A01 Project Leader			0	
A02 Project Manager (Arthur Mugisha)			0	
A03 Finance & Administration(Stella Ajilong)			0	
A04 Senior Project Officer (Pamela Wairagala)			-200	
A05 Park Management Advisor (Rob Brett)			0	
A07 UOBDU Engagement officer (Alic Nyamuhanda)			74	
A08 ITFC Research officer (Medar Twinamatsiko)			-32	
A09 ITFC Research Assistant (Frederick Ssali)			0	
A13 Bwindi site coordinator (Susan Kyasiimire)			237	
A14 Mgahinga site coordinator (Charlott Ninsiima)			-39	
A15 Semliki site coordinator (Lavynah Mbambu)			212	
Consultancy costs				
A18 Batwa enterprise development support			0	
A19 Institutional development & training			27	
Overhead Costs				
B01 Overheads			0	
B02 Institutional Overheads			263	
B03 Office rental			231	
B04 Communication (internet & phones)			218	
Travel and subsistence				
C01 International travel			18	
C02 National travel (Vehicle operations)			988	
C03 Field travels & subsistence			40	
Operating Costs				
D01 Workshops & trainings			64	
D02 M& E Planning & Implementation			24	
D03 3D Mapping			-65	
D04 Awareness campaign events			98	
D05 Batwa Enterprise development grant			-66	
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				

F01 Visa for Uganda			0	
F02 Photocopying & printing			0	
F03 Mobile & fixed phone communication			0	
F04 Bank charges			0	
F05 Training materials			-3	
F06 Awareness materials			12	
F07 Stationery			-3	
F09 Communications equipment			22	
F10 Midterm & final evaluation			-13	
TOTAL			2,118	

The GBP 2,118 carried forward was discussed and agreed with Darwin Initiatives

OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

After a protracted negotiation process between UWA and the Batwa and Bamaga community representatives, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the two parties. The signing of the MoU, coincided with the inaugural Semliki Cultural Day, an initiative of FFI and UWA to celebrate the unique cultural heritage of the both the Batwa and Bamaga, two local communities with cultural attachment to the park. The event that was presided over by the Resident District Commissioner was attended by officials from the central and local governments, civil society organizations, private sector, media and members of the general public. The event provided an opportunity for various stakeholders to visit the Batwa cultural sites in Semliki, under the guidance of the Batwa and received media coverage on national TV and two national print dailies.

Another achievement attained by the project this year started on the process of developing a Batwa Forest Experience (BFE) in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, renowned world heritage site and home to more than half of the world's population of mountain Gorillas. The BFE will not only be a great addition to the tourism package in Bwindi, but will also serve as a strong mechanism for Batwa to actively engage in the park's management on a daily basis. Already, work on the trail has fostered amiable relations between the Batwa and park managers.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal: <i>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</i>		As a result of negotiated access to forest cultural resources, there has been reduced hunting and collecting of threatened species by Batwa. Access to these sites has also resulted in cultural tourism, which provides an opportunity to earn an income from providing guiding services and making handicrafts for sale.	
Purpose/Outcome Management effectiveness and conservation status is raised in three national parks due to increased incentives for active engagement of <i>Batwa</i> in park management and improved relations between <i>Batwa</i> and park management authorities.	WWF/World Bank Protected Area Effectiveness Tracking Tool (PETT) scores show annual improvement Conflicts between <i>Batwa</i> and park authorities reduces by 50% against baseline by end of project Improved access to cultural sites by end Yr.1, and resources for cultural purposes by end Yr. 2	The levels of conflict between the Park and <i>Batwa</i> have greatly reduced and there have not been any reports of <i>Batwa</i> involvement in illegal activities during the reporting period. There has been improved access to cultural resources inside the Parks following the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the management of Semliki National Park and the <i>Batwa</i>	With the approval of the general management plan for Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Area, negotiations to access identified cultural sites within the Parks will now commence.
Output 1. <i>Batwa</i> values and institutions are integrated into park governance structures, policies, plans, processes and day-to-day management actions	1a. Park policies recognize <i>Batwa</i> values by end Yr. 2 1b. Park governance structures provide for <i>Batwa</i> rights, cultural values and participation by end Yr. 3 1c. Operational management plans include day-to-day cultural values activities by end Yr. 3	The memorandum of understanding between the management of Semliki National Park and the <i>Batwa</i> allowing for access to cultural sites and resources was signed. In Bwindi and Mgahinga, a new general management plan has been approved by the UWA board o trustees. Negotiations will commence in year 3. The indicators are appropriate	
Activity 1.1 <i>Batwa</i> CSO and UWA cultural values training		<i>Batwa</i> CSO <i>trainings</i> was conducted for <i>Batwa</i> in areas such as tourism guiding, entrepreneurship and management of various income generating activities.	
Activity 1.2, Participatory identification of key <i>Batwa</i> values in nature and in the Parks		<i>Report prepared and shared.</i> The <i>Batwa</i> Cultural Values Report was published and shared widely. It is available both online and hard copy format. http://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/Batwa-cultural-values-report.pdf	
1.2.1 <i>Values to be integrated into management of 3 parks negotiated and agreed.</i>		Negotiations were conducted in one of the project sites, Semliki National Park and a memorandum of understanding signed between the park management and the <i>Batwa</i> .	
Activity 1.3. Revision of Park Management plans and policies to reflect <i>Batwa</i> values		Following the negotiations in Semliki National Park (1.3.1), the Park's management plan made provision for <i>Batwa</i> cultural values. The newly approved 10-year management plan for Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation area also took into consideration the <i>Batwa</i>	

		cultural values. Negotiations are yet to be undertaken.
Activity 1.4 Site and resource access management planning		Negotiations for the cultural sites in Semliki resulted in the signing of the MoU for accessing and managing the sites. Approval of the management plan for Bwindi and Mgahinga delayed and negotiations for access will commence in year 3.
Output 2. <i>Batwa</i> , park staff and park governance institutions represent and communicate their interests, perspectives and values effectively to each other	<p>2a. <i>Batwa</i> language communications materials on relevant subjects prepared and shared by end Yr.1</p> <p>2b. <i>Batwa</i> positions communicated to and responded to by project team, park authorities and local government through dialogues by end Yr.1.</p> <p>2c. At least 2 <i>Batwa</i> representatives actively participate in park-community consultation meetings by end Yr. 2</p>	<p>The project has provided various avenues for Park management and <i>Batwa</i> have to effectively communicate their interests, perspectives and value to each other. A case in point is the negotiation process in Semliki, as well as the <i>Batwa</i> Forest Experience in Bwindi, where the <i>Batwa</i> have expressed their aspirations in regard to implementation of the trail while park management has also expressed themselves on the challenges they experience in regard to conservation. The two parties are working together to ensure mutual benefit for conservation.</p> <p>However, the indicator of <i>Batwa</i> language materials is not appropriate considering that the language is almost extinct and is only spoken by very few elders on one hand, and the high illiteracy levels among the <i>Batwa</i> on the other.</p>
Activity 2.1 Training needs assessment for <i>Batwa</i> CSOs and UWA staff		This was conducted in year 1
Activity 2.2. Functional literacy programme for <i>Batwa</i> communities and CSO staff		FAL classes were conducted for 40 learners at two project sites
Activity 2.3 Negotiation skills training for <i>Batwa</i> CSO and UWA staff		This was conducted during year 1 for Semliki. Similar training will be conducted for Bwindi and Mgahinga in year 3
Activity 2.4 Basic skills in organisational management training for <i>Batwa</i> CSO staff		This was conducted in year 1
Activity 2.5 Communicating conservation messages in <i>Batwa</i> languages and communicating <i>Batwa</i> language messages to park staff		<p>Introductory training in communications for <i>Batwa</i> CSO and park staff; the training was conducted in year 1</p> <p>Developed conservation messages were to be used to produce communication materials in Rutwa. However, because the language is not well developed and used, we doubted the effectiveness of these materials in impacting on attitudes towards conservation. Instead we are now planning to use these messages to produce interpretational materials along the <i>Batwa</i> trails in Bwindi and Mgahinga.</p> <p>Awareness programme amongst <i>Batwa</i> communities; this has been conducted in Semliki during the reporting period. Following of the signing of the MoU, a <i>Batwa</i> trail with interpretative themes depicting various messages was designed. <i>Batwa</i> elders, youth and children have accessed the trail and other cultural sites in the forest. A similar process will be conducted in Bwindi.</p> <p>Collecting <i>Batwa</i> positions and perspectives with special emphasis on women and youth; women and youth have been consulted and engaged in all project activities e.g. meetings, training sessions, quarterly data collection for M&E and income generating activities among others.</p> <p>Developing materials expressing <i>Batwa</i> positions and perspectives and using them in park, local government and project meetings; Refer to 2.5.2</p>
Activity 2.6 Skills training in communications and park governance for <i>Batwa</i> CSO staff		This was conducted in year 1.
Activity 2.7 Mentoring programme for champions of <i>Batwa</i> values		<i>Batwa</i> youth and elders have been identified and actively engaged to participate in various project activities and training sessions. The project has also supported one <i>Batwa</i> youth to complete Ordinary level education. He is attached to the Semliki National Park office where he among others provides guiding services. The project works with him and other identified youths and elders to mobilize other <i>Batwa</i> for project activities.

Activity 2.8 Batwa participation in park management and project implementation meetings	There has been noted improvement in the level of attendance and participation of Batwa in park management meeting.	
<p>Output 3.</p> <p><i>Batwa</i> are actively engaged in park, tourism and community enterprises and initiatives drawing on their forest-related knowledge and values</p>	<p>3a. Number of <i>Batwa</i> employed in parks increases from 1 (current level) to 6 by end Yr. 3</p> <p>3b. Perceptions of engagement and recognition of <i>Batwa</i> values in conservation initiatives strengthen against baseline</p> <p>3c. Number of <i>Batwa</i> in formal employment increases against baseline by 50% by end Yr.3</p>	<p>7 <i>Batwa</i> were recruited as part of the park ranger- <i>Batwa</i> monitoring units based on their indigenous knowledge while another 2 were employed during the reporting period; one with an NGO and another with the private sector. <i>Batwa</i> have also been supported to engage in various income generating activities such as cultural tourism crafts making, bee keeping, vegetable growing etc. Though the change in income is minimal, the project has provided platform for improving <i>Batwa</i> livelihoods through capacity building and providing access to capital.</p> <p>The indicators are appropriate</p>
Activity 3.1 Assessing <i>Batwa</i> values and indigenous knowledge	This was completed in year	
Activity 3.2 Integrating indigenous <i>Batwa</i> and scientific knowledge	7 <i>Batwa</i> were recruited s part of the park ranger- <i>Batwa</i> monitoring units based on their indigenous knowledge. The units collect data on a quarterly basis using monitoring protocols that were developed during year 1. The data will be analysed and a report published	
Activity 3.3 <i>Batwa</i> communicating impact of integrating <i>Batwa</i> values	Preliminary data from the quarterly reports indicates that there is an improvement in the relationship between park management and the <i>Batwa</i> . Cultural tourism project initiatives like the <i>Batwa</i> Forest Experience have re-awakened <i>Batwa</i> interest in the wellbeing of the forests	
Activity 3.4 Small grants facility	<p>Small Grant Fund design workshops; This was conducted in year 1</p> <p>Small Grant materials and management process designed; this was completed in year 1</p> <p>Small Grant Fund launched and promulgated amongst <i>Batwa</i> communities; 11 <i>Batwa</i> groups were supported to access the small Grant Fund to establish income generating activities. Project support was in the form of skills training, provision of both farm inputs and implements. IGAs established include vegetable growing, cultural tourism, apiary as making of art crafts</p> <p>Training in accessing Small Grant Fund and implementing funded projects; training was provided to the various <i>Batwa</i> groups in the various IGAs that they had expressed interest in undertaking. IGAs to be undertaken were identified as a stakeholder workshop with the project beneficiaries, members of the private sector and representatives of organizations working with <i>Batwa</i> among others.</p>	

3.5 Batwa and private sector forums to explore opportunities for partnerships		Private sector canvassed for opportunities and interest; This commenced in year 1 and continued through the reporting period. The private sector representatives have for example were consulted during the process of designing the Batwa Forest Experience to ensure that it meets market standard. They have also been engaged in marketing of Batwa products such as the trails and hand crafts.
		Formal round-table meetings organised for interested parties; refer to 3.4.4
		Relationships established and nurtured; refer to 3.5.1
Activity 3.6 Training for capacities high in demand within Batwa communities		Refer to 3.4.4
Activity 3.7 Applying Batwa knowledge and skills to park management		6 Batwa (4 men and 2 women) have been identified and trained to provide guiding skills along the Batwa trail in Semliki National park, while 7 others have been recruited to form part of the Park ranger-Batwa monitoring units, based on their indigenous knowledge and skills. More Batwa guides will be trained to provide guiding skills in Bwindi at the beginning of year 3.
Activity 3.8 Establish joint Park Ranger - Batwa monitoring units		7 units have been established to undertaken monitoring of the impacts of the BCVP
		Operating guidelines, ToRs and management units designed These were completed in year 1
		Joint Park Ranger- Batwa units formed and fielded These were formed at fielded during the reporting period and have been collecting data on a quarterly basis. The data will be analysed and a report published
Activity 3.9 Batwa cultural site and resource management and monitoring		Site and resource management plans (from 1.4.2) translated for Batwa use; Batwa in Semliki were actively involved in the negotiation process for site and resource access and the subsequent MoU that was signed.
		Training provided to Batwa groups on site management and monitoring. This was not implemented owing to the drag in the negotiation process in Semliki and the delayed approval of the management plan of Bwindi and Mgahinga. The training will be conducted in year three
		Batwa groups supported to report on site management; Refer to 3.9.2
Output 4. Cultural values approach practitioners working in Uganda network to share experiences, help evolve good practice and contribute towards project evolution and implementation	4a. 3 cross site visits to relevant field sites and projects in Uganda 4b. 3 learning workshop with CBOs and park staff working on cultural values approaches at other sites 4c. Cultural values best practice guidelines prepared by end Yr.3 4d. Email community established and functioning by end Yr. 1	The project has convened and also participated in various events over the last one year to share experiences with cultural values practitioners. A seminar on cultural values and conservation was convened for stakeholders to discuss the CVC approach and chart a way forward. A cross site visit was organized for the Batwa of Kisoro to visit Semliki. Staff from UWA-Mgahinga National Park and UOBDU, a key partner also participated in the visit. The indicators are appropriate
Activity 4.1 Inter-park exchanges for <i>Batwa</i> CSO and park staff		One member of staff from Mgahinga was supported to visit Semliki National Park, to witness the signing of the MoU between park management and the Batwa.
Activity 4.2 Site visits to/from sites implementing cultural values approaches		A group of 5 Batwa from Kisoro conducted a site visit to Semliki National park. This coincided with signing of the MoU in Semliki and was used as a learning experience for the Kisoro team that is yet to undertake the negotiation process

Activity 4.3 Local sharing of information and experience of cultural values approaches	Workshop for project partners to review experience of cultural values approach; A Cultural Values and Conservation Seminar bringing together various stakeholders was held in Kampala to review the experience of the cultural values approach. Among others, The participants highly recommended that government institutions integrate the use of cultural values in management of other institutions like forestry.
	National conference on Cultural values approaches to park management; this is scheduled for year 3
	Setting up and facilitating experience- sharing email-group of practitioners; we have continued to share cultural values and conservation related materials and reports with a network of stakeholder by email.
Activity 4.4 Cultural values best practices guidelines for UWA and other protected areas	This is scheduled for year 3
Output 5. Impacts of cultural values approaches to Batwa/park relations are monitored, evaluated and findings shared locally, nationally and internationally	5a. Base line data of Batwa and relations established by end Yr. 1 5b. PETT introduced by end Yr. 1
	Data has been collected over the last year by park ranger-Batwa monitoring units and this will be analysed, and the report shared with stakeholders. It was however noted that UWA uses the Management Information Systems (MIST) to monitor management effectiveness, thus rendering the indicator on PETT redundant. We will therefore use MIST to monitor management effectiveness, based on the data collected.
Activity 5.1 Monitoring project impact on Batwa communities	Design monitoring framework and protocols for project impacts; This was conducted in year 1
	Establish baseline data; this was conducted in year 1
	Monitor against established indicators; data has been collected on a quarterly basis and a report will be published. Preliminary data have been used to monitor activity implementation and improved relations between park management and the Batwa has been noted
Activity 5.2 Monitoring project impact on park management effectiveness	The data that has been collected over the reporting period will be used to monitor the project impact on park management using the MIST tool which UWA uses and not the PETT as earlier anticipated at project design
Activity 5.3 Communicating cultural values approach impacts	Prepare and make presentations at key international conferences; we attended; we participated in an international conference on National Trusts under the theme, " <i>Our Heritage, Our Future: Cultural Diversity for Responsible Development</i> ". We made two presentations; on the Institutionalising cultural values and using culture as an approach to conservation. Both presentations emphasized the role and activities being implemented under the Darwin funded BVCP in the three protected areas.
	Prepare and make presentations at UWA events and national conservation conferences
	Prepare and submit paper to referred journal on impact of integrating cultural values of Batwa on park management effectiveness; this is planned for year 3
	Communicate culture and conservation approaches to local and national audiences through public meetings and events; refer to This will continue during year 3
	Preparation of media stories for local and national use; the project received coverage for one of the events it organized; the signing of the MoU in Semliki
Activity 5.4 Project advisory and implementation committees	Project Advisory Committee established and TORs prepared; this was completed in year 1

	Project Advisory Committee biannual meetings; the PIC met once during the reporting period
	Project Implementation Committees for each site established and meet regularly; The Senior Project Manager made routine visits to the project sites to discuss project activity implementation and monitor progress.
Activity 5.5 Mid-term and end of project evaluations	A consultant was hired to conduct the mid-term project evaluation. It was a participatory process engaging project stakeholders at the three sites as well as the FFI-Kampala office.

Annex 2 Project's full current log frame

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: To support conservation of forests of the Albertine Rift Montane Eco-Region known for high biodiversity, high levels of endemism, and presence of iconic endangered species including mountain gorilla, chimpanzee and elephant	Reduced hunting or collecting of threatened species by <i>Batwa</i> and others Increased material and non-material benefits from parks reported by <i>Batwa</i> against baseline assessment	UWA and ITFC reports Social Impact Assessment reports (using qualitative and quantitative methods)	
Purpose: Management effectiveness and conservation status is raised in three national parks due to increased incentives for active engagement of <i>Batwa</i> in park management and improved relations between <i>Batwa</i> and park management authorities.	WWF/World Bank Protected Area Effectiveness Tracking Tool (PETT) scores show annual improvement Conflicts between <i>Batwa</i> and park authorities reduces by 50% against baseline by end of project Improved access to cultural sites by end Yr 1, and resources for cultural purposes by end Yr 2	Annual PETT reports for BINP, MGNP, RMNP and SNP Park records, CBO records, Project Complaints Data Base; key informant interviews Park and CBO records and reports; Access agreements approved by UWA	<i>Batwa</i> CBOs are interested to engage with the national park staff and management <i>Batwa</i> retain interest in forest sites/resources for cultural purposes and share information about uses of sites and resources Support for cultural values approaches continues within UWA at highest levels
Outputs: 1. <i>Batwa</i> values and institutions are integrated into park governance structures, policies, plans, processes and day-to-day management actions	1a. Park policies recognize <i>Batwa</i> values by end Yr 2 1b. Park governance structures provide for <i>Batwa</i> rights, cultural values and participation by end Yr 3 1c. Operational management plans include day-to-day cultural values activities by end Yr 3	1a. Written policy documents issued by UWA and 3 national parks 1b. Documents detailing and describing governance of 3 national parks 1c. Operational Management Plans of 4 national parks	Senior national park staff actively engage with the project <i>Batwa</i> prepared to engage with park authorities
2. <i>Batwa</i> , park staff and park governance institutions represent and communicate their interests, perspectives and values effectively to each other	2a. <i>Batwa</i> language communications materials on relevant subjects prepared and shared by end Yr 1 2b. <i>Batwa</i> positions communicated to and responded to by project team, park	2a. <i>Batwa</i> language communication materials 2b. Minutes of local government and Project Implementation Committee	<i>Batwa</i> CBOs have capacity to engage with project and interest to represent their community effectively Park – local government - community consultations open to <i>Batwa</i>

	<p>authorities and local government through dialogues by end Yr 1.</p> <p>2c. At least 2 <i>Batwa</i> representatives actively participate in park-community consultation meetings by end Yr 2</p>	<p>meetings and records of other relevant events</p> <p>2c. Minutes of local government meetings</p>	<p>participation</p> <p><i>Batwa</i> CSOs have capacity and resources to attend consultative meetings and engage actively</p>
<p>3. <i>Batwa</i> are actively engaged in park, tourism and community enterprises and initiatives drawing on their forest-related knowledge and values</p>	<p>3a. Number of <i>Batwa</i> employed in parks increases from 1 (current level) to 6 by end Yr 3</p> <p>3b. Perceptions of engagement and recognition of <i>Batwa</i> values in conservation initiatives strengthen against baseline</p> <p>3c. Number of <i>Batwa</i> in formal employment increases against baseline by 50% by end Yr 3</p>	<p>3a. Employment records of 3 national parks</p> <p>3b. Social survey reports using qualitative and quantitative methods compared against baseline; key informant interviews</p> <p>3c. Interviews with conservation related local employers and <i>Batwa</i></p>	<p><i>Batwa</i> meet minimum UWA employment requirements or UWA establishes provisions to allow their employment</p> <p><i>Batwa</i> have interest to take on park, tourism and other conservation related jobs</p>
<p>4. Cultural values approach practitioners working in Uganda network to share experiences, help evolve good practice and contribute towards project evolution and implementation</p>	<p>4a. 3 cross site visits to relevant field sites and projects in Uganda</p> <p>4b. 3 learning workshop with CBOs and park staff working on cultural values approaches at other sites</p> <p>4c. Cultural values best practice guidelines prepared by end Yr. 3</p> <p>4d. Email community established and functioning by end Yr 1</p>	<p>4a. Cross site visits reports</p> <p>4b. Learning workshop reports</p> <p>4c. Best practice guidelines publication</p> <p>4d. Internet use records and reports from practitioners</p>	<p>Internet access good enough to allow on-line network to operate</p>
<p>5. Impacts of cultural values approaches to <i>Batwa</i>/park relations are monitored, evaluated and findings shared locally, nationally and internationally</p>	<p>5a. Base line data of <i>Batwa</i> and relations established by end Yr 1</p> <p>5b. PETT introduced by end Yr 1</p>	<p>5a. Baseline survey report</p> <p>5b. Project M&E protocols</p> <p>5c. PETT reports</p>	<p>Park managers agree to complete PETT</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Standard Measure	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)					0
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)					0
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)					0
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)					0
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training					0
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided					0
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training					0
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided					0
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)					0
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	143	40	183	20	120
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided					10
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	6	0	6	0	5
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6	6	12	6	18
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country		1	1	3	3
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording					0
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	0	2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0	0	0	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country					0
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	1	0	1	0	1

13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)					0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)					0
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	1	2	3	1	3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.		1	1	1	3
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0	2	2	2	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	3	3	6	3	9
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0	0	0	0	3
15D	Number of local press releases in UK					0
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced					0
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)					0
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK					0
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1	0	1	0	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended					0
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	3	1	4	1	3
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK					0
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)					0
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK					0
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	2	2	4	1	3
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK					0
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	4	3	7	2	9
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK					0
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	5,200	0	5,200	0	15,000
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased					0
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased					0
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work					158,816

Table 2 Publications

Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Report*	Batwa Cultural Values Report	FFI, Cambridge	http://www.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/Batwa-cultural-values-report.pdf FFI- Uganda	Free
Report	Culture, Values and Conservation Seminar	FFI, Kampala	FFI- Uganda	Free
Report*	Batwa Forest Experience in Southern Sector, Rubuguri Parish, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park	FFI, Kampala	FFI- Uganda	Free
Report*	Mid-term Evaluation; Report Batwa Cultural Values Project (BCVP) “Integrating Batwa cultural values into national parks management in Uganda” “Project Reference 19-019”	FFI, Kampala	FFI-Uganda	Free
Brochure* (Annex 4.8)	Celebrating cultural heritage; The Batwa and Bamaga of Semliki	FFI, Kampala	FFI- Uganda	Free
3D Map* (Annex 4.9)	The project supported the refurbishment of the 3D map of Bwindi and Mgahinga forests by Batwa elders. The process comprised of replacing place labels for various places in the forests, where the Batwa formerly lived and construction of protective wooden and glass casing for the 3D model to promote easy access and viewing		UOBDU- Kisoro	Free
	The 3D model map was printed on corex board and distributed to major stakeholders for display at premises such as partner office receptions as a way of disseminating Batwa indigenous knowledge and attachment to the forests.			Free

Annex 4: Additional Annexes

Annex 4.1	Memorandum of Understanding between the Batwa of Semliki and Uganda Wildlife Authority
Annex 4.2	The Batwa Forest Experience Report for Bwindi
Annex 4.3	International Trust Organisation International workshop presentation a &b
Annex 4.4	Newspaper clip a & b
Annex 4.5	BCVP – Quarter 4 yr2 monitoring report
Annex 4.6	Midterm Evaluation Report
Annex 4.7	Cultural Values and Conservation Seminar Report
Annex 4.8	3-D Batwa Map for Bwindi and Mgahinga National Parks
Annex 4.9	Semliki Cultural Day Brochure

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Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	