



## Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

**Important note:** *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:*

*it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

**Submission Deadline: 30 April**

### Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	21-016
Project Title	Alternative sustainable livelihood sources for forest edge hunting communities
Host Country/ies	Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	Royal Zoological Society of Scotland
Partner institutions	Budongo Conservation Field Station
Darwin Grant Value	£123,000
Funder (DFID/Defra)	DFID
Start/end dates of project	1st April 2014 - 30th March 2017
Reporting period	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Fred Babweteera
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="http://www.budongo.org">www.budongo.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	Fred Babweteera and Sarah Robinson; 21/04/2015

### 1. Project Rationale

Hunters and forest edge community members set snares to catch antelopes for subsistence and commercial purposes. This has long-term effects on forest fauna populations. In addition, endangered species like chimpanzees are accidentally caught by the snares. For instance, in a chimpanzee community habituated for research in Budongo, over 45% of adult chimpanzees have snare related injuries and in extreme cases some chimpanzees have died. Consequently, snaring is one of the major threats to chimpanzees and other wild fauna in protected forests. Moreover, these forests and the fauna therein are major tourist attractions. Most hunters, who are often the lowest income earners, lack alternative livelihood sources. In addition, farms of these hunters and other forest adjacent communities are often raided by wildlife because of their proximity to the forest edge. This has led to increased human-wildlife conflicts. This project was designed to address the need for alternative livelihood sources to enhance household incomes of the most vulnerable households. In addition, the project targets improving buffer zone farming to minimize crop raids. The alternative livelihood sources are expected to increase house hold incomes of the poorest members of the target community. The alternatives will ensure that the community is less dependant on the forest resources (See attached Annex 4 showing map of project area in relation to project beneficiaries)

### 2. Project Partnerships

This project is implemented through the Budongo Conservation Field Station (BCFS) situated in Budongo Forest, western Uganda. The key partner in implementing this project is the Budongo Sub-county Local Government. The local government welcomed the activities under this project as complementary to its development initiatives. The Community Development Officer based at the sub-county has been the link person on this project. The local government staff have been

involved in identification and mobilisation of beneficiaries. In addition, they have registered the groups formed at the sub-county and later they will be registered at higher local government levels. Additional partnerships have been developed with National Forestry Authority, a government agency charged with custody of central forest reserves such as Budongo Forest.

### **3. Project Progress**

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

##### **Output 1**

1.1 Identify and register hunters in 12 target villages: Two hundred eighty four (284) households have so far been identified in ten villages around Budongo Forest Reserve. All the households selected are within a buffer strip of 5 km from the forest boundary. These households are deemed most vulnerable to crop raiding and are more likely to conflict with the wildlife. They also have easier access to the forest thus have a high potential to be involved in illegal activities. The 284 direct beneficiaries also support over 1,400 dependents. The beneficiaries include 36 individuals formerly involved in illegal timber harvesting and 75 formerly involved in illegal bush meat hunting. The direct beneficiaries have been registered into formal groups (Refer to Annex 5 for list of individual beneficiaries).

1.2 Conduct livelihood analysis of ex-hunters' households: We carried out a livelihood assessment in the twelve target villages. Most of the people (98%) in these villages practice subsistence farming. During the livelihoods analysis, we also assessed alternative livelihoods as proposed by the beneficiary communities. Although goat keeping was the intended livelihood alternative, some members of the community suggested alternative livelihoods that may be considered in this project. These include poultry, piggery, horticulture, vegetable production, banana growing and bee keeping. An expert socio-economist was hired to support the field team write up the full report. (Refer to Annex 6 for questionnaire used for the livelihoods assessment).

##### **Output 2**

2.1 Confidence building meetings with ex-hunters: Forty six (46) confidence building meetings were convened in the ten target villages. In each village, we conducted an average of four confidence building meetings. The meetings were attended by the target beneficiaries, local leaders, sub-county local government representatives and, representatives from the National Forestry Authority. With the exception of one village, beneficiaries from the other villages embraced the project without fear of being arrested for their past involvement in illegal activities. For the problematic village, a total of eight meetings were conducted. There were a few individuals in the group that were sceptical thus delaying the progress. Testimonies of beneficiaries from the pilot project and other target villages eased the tension and helped in building the much needed trust.

##### 2.2 Training seminars and workshops

Following the confidence building meetings, forty seminars (conducted over a forty six day period) were held to train the ex-hunters and other beneficiaries in various fields including financial literacy trainings on specified modules of micro-enterprises/business selection, managing a business, business basics, value addition and, profitable but eco-friendly farming practices. Other training sessions covered entrepreneurship and book keeping, the Uganda Wildlife Act, International treaties regarding protected/endangered species, group dynamics, and the danger of zoonotic diseases. The beneficiaries were also given a slide show of the effects of snares and man traps on chimpanzees and other wildlife. The training sessions were attended by representatives from Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and National Forestry Authority (NFA) and local government officials.

### 2.3 Joint snare patrol sessions

The Budongo Conservation Snare Patrol team conducted six joint snare patrol sessions with beneficiary ex-hunters. On average five snares are recovered per day by the snare patrol team. However, the joint patrol sessions with ex-hunters have enabled us to recover over 3,300 snares. Joint patrolling involving ex-hunters is part of the conservation agreement signed between the ex-hunters and BCFS to work jointly in getting rid of snares from the forest. (ANNEX 7 for sample photo of recovered snares)

### 2.4 Formation and registration of ex-hunter associations

Following the various meetings and discussions each village formed an association that was formally registered with the local government authorities. In order to formalize the principle of partnership with the local community on this project, conservation agreements were discussed and presented to the sub-county local government for the area Community Development Officer to ascertain that they comply with local government laws and ordinances. The involvement of local governments is important for the beneficiaries to be recognized in local government records and structures under which they could subsequently and easily benefit from other development programs. The Conservation Agreements will be formally signed after the local government authorities have endorsed the clauses therein.

### 2.5 Biological surveys of wildlife species

Twenty four transects measuring 3 km each were systematically established to run from the forest edge bordering with human settlements into the forest interior. A baseline survey of animal densities was conducted. In all transects the animal count was less than 2 animals per kilometre. Each transect is walked once every month to monitor signs of illegal human activity including logging, hunting, grazing, charcoal burning and farming. (Refer to appendix 8 for illegal activities baseline map)

## **Output 3**

### 3.1 Training in animal husbandry, improved agronomy and vocational skills

We conducted and continue to conduct training sessions that include livestock husbandry practices such as housing, feeding, disease monitoring and control with special attention to goats and pigs. Other agronomy skills trained include; weed management, disease control, seed-bed preparation and sowing of horticultural crops. Thirty candidates were selected for training in vocational skills. Ten of them have already started studying at St. Kizito Vocational School in Masindi Town. The trainees include five attending hair dressing and cosmetology and 5 attending tailoring. The training is slated to last six months. Arrangements are underway for 12 more to join other institutions for mechanics and brick-laying courses in April 2015. The process of admission takes long because BCFS has to negotiate with the training institutions to organize special programs for the trainees because a most of them do not meet the formal admission requirements. (ANNEX 7 for sample photo of agronomy training sessions)

### 3.2 Procurement and distribution of seed capital including pigs, goats and improved seed varieties

Improved seed of high value crops to establish 42 acres of farmland was procured and distributed. The crops to be established include assorted vegetables, soya bean, onions, rice, bananas and potatoes. In addition 154 breeding goats and pigs were procured and distributed.

### 3.3 Technical support services to beneficiary farms

The Community Conservation team at BCFS working alongside selected technical people from the local government have conducted over 30 mentoring visits to individual farms. They have provided technical guidance in agronomy, animal husbandry and business management.

During this year, BCFS field team treated over 2,900 domestic animals. Majority of the cases treated included gut parasites and skin infections. In addition, the field team has worked with other community members (non-project beneficiaries) in promoting the concept of alternative sustainable livelihood sources among the local communities. (Annex 7 sample photos of veterinary teams providing technical support to livestock farmers.)

### 3.4 Improved homestead sanitation activities

BCFS emphasized proper sanitation as the livestock must have proper shelter, the home must have a properly functioning toilet, bath-shelter, rubbish disposal pit and drying rack for kitchen ware. Latrine coverage in our project area stands at 90% (but 100% for all project beneficiaries) due to BCFS effort and this has won BCFS accolades from local government officials. Proper sanitation outside the forest is preventive of pathogen and parasite transmission from people to wild animals. Moreover, chimpanzees stray into the villages to raid agricultural crops.

### 3.5 Economic surveys of household incomes

This activity will be conducted in the first and second quarters of the second year.

## **Output 4**

### 4.1 Establish and management demonstration sites for buffer zone farming

Five demonstration gardens were established along Budongo Forest edge. The sites are being used to demonstrate performance of crops that are less vulnerable to raiding by wild animals and can enhance household income. Two of the sites are managed by BCFS as experimental sites and the others are managed by local farmers. The gardens are in the villages of Kapeka, Nyakafunjo, Kyempunu, Karongo and Kanyege. The gardens are currently used for practical training and demonstration on improved agronomy and use of selected crops as potential buffers to crop raiding. Over 200 farmers have attended our demonstration training sessions especially on seed-bed preparation and sowing of horticultural crops. Nursery beds have been established for assorted vegetables such as cabbage, eggplant, Nakati (a local variety of spinach) onion, and carrot. Other crops include okra and soy beans. These crops were selected because they are less palatable for wild animals and are high value non-traditional crops. (Annex 7 sample photos of nursery seed beds of vegetables at demonstrations sites)

### 4.2 Data collection and analysis of agricultural yield and household income

To be conducted during year II because of the delayed rain season consequently delayed planting

## **3.2 Progress towards project outputs**

### **Output 1: List of individual hunters, their respective household dependants and livelihood analysis conducted**

A list of individual beneficiaries including hunters and illegal pitsawyers and their respective dependants has been developed. A livelihoods analysis was conducted in the 12 target villages. A specialist socio-economists was enlisted to analyse the data and provide a report. The livelihoods assessment report will be ready by mid May 2015.

### **Output 2: Conservation agreement/framework to support hunting communities and their dependants established in 12 villages**

All beneficiary ex-hunters were registered. Forty eight confidence building meetings and forty six training seminars were conducted in 10 target villages. Conservation agreements between BCFS and beneficiary associations are yet to be signed but will be signed after approval by the

sub-county local government. BCFS continues to work with the beneficiary ex-hunters to rid the forest of remnant snares. Over 900 snares were surrendered by ex-hunters during the confidence building meetings. Snares already set in the forest (possibly whose location is unknown to the hunters who set them) are progressively being identified and removed.

### **Output 3: Household specific alternative livelihoods sources selected through participatory methods with individual beneficiary households; Understanding of economic potential of improved agricultural practice as opposed to illegal hunting practice**

A variety of alternative livelihood sources were identified. Although majority of beneficiaries opted for livestock rearing as was anticipated, a number of beneficiaries opted for crop production projects. Five vocational categories were selected, they include: hair dressing, tailoring, mechanics, brick laying and horticulture. Ten pioneer beneficiaries of vocational training have embarked on a 24 week long course in hair dressing and/or tailoring courses. Changes in income levels will be assessed during the second year of the project

### **Output 4: Agricultural demonstration farms established to promote adoption of buffer-zone cropping systems that minimize crop loss to wildlife**

Eight demonstration farms covering a total area of 14 acres have been established with a variety of buffer zone and high value non-traditional crops. The crops grown on the demonstration farms include soya beans, rice, vegetables (okra, cabbage, carrot, green pepper and spinach). The best practices and lessons learnt will be documented into a working paper on buffer zone cropping systems.

## **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

Although the conservation agreements are yet to be signed, the clauses therein are being implemented. We expect to have the agreements signed before the end of May 2015. The conditions stipulated in the conservation agreement include: denouncing hunting and handing over the hunting tools to BCFS; reporting illegal hunting activities to either BCFS, Uganda Wildlife Authority or National Forestry Authority; participate in joint snare patrol; and implementing the livelihoods projects with honesty commitment.

With regards to improved household incomes, it is too early to deduce the impact of the project activities on household income. Nonetheless, a consideration of the proportion of farmland that has been cultivated for establishment of high value and/or buffer zone crops gives us confidence that household incomes for the beneficiary households will increase and is a good indicator of the project outcome.

## **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

The beneficiary farmers including ex-hunters have fully cooperated in the use of the farm inputs (planting material and breeding livestock) for growth. The second assumption that hunters are willing to donate 2 female goats/pigs for the expansion of the scheme to other villages is yet to be fulfilled. This is because we do not expect the beneficiaries to donate back before their herd is fully stocked (at least 5 breeding animals). Consequently, we expect the give back scheme to commence in the second year. The third assumption regarding the acceptable quality of wood-based products has been changed. This is because the beneficiaries opted for other vocational skills and not carpentry.

## **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

The major contribution towards biodiversity conservation has been raising awareness about the impact of hunting and disease transmission on wildlife populations, especially chimpanzees. In addition, we have highlighted the growing threat of human-wildlife conflict. The conservation education has been advanced through the BCFS community conservation education programme,

confidence building meeting and training seminars/workshops. Over the past six months, we have recorded one new habituated chimpanzees caught in snares. In addition, we have noticed a reduction in the number of snares recovered (from approximately 20 snares per patrol day to about 8 snares per patrol day) in the forested areas adjacent to the beneficiary communities. The project emphasises good sanitation around homesteads as a pathway towards minimising zoonotic diseases (knowing that wildlife often raids homesteads/farms). In addition, the good sanitation will ensure that communities spend a smaller proportion of their income on medical bills as a results of improved hygiene.

The project has recruited one postgraduate student who will be collecting data to monitor the impact of the project on biodiversity conservation.

#### **4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)**

This project is tackling the key threat of bushmeat hunting on chimpanzees (a highly endangered species). Much as chimpanzees are not the target species for hunters, the indiscriminate method of hunting affects chimpanzee populations. The project is working towards reducing the number of snares set in the forest, in addition to reducing acts of illegal timber harvesting that provides access to other illegal forest users. We have recorded a reduction in the number of snares recovered by the snare patrol team from approximately 20 per day to approximately 8 per day. In addition, the project is promoting the use of buffer crops that are less palatable to crop raiding wildlife. Observations are on-going around farmlands to document the frequencies of crop raiding following the introduction of the less palatable crops.

#### **5. Project support to poverty alleviation**

Around the project area, there is a tendency for farmers to grow traditional crops such as maize and cassava. These traditional crops often contribute little to household income because they tend to be harvested at the same time thus increasing supplies leading to a reduction in farm produce prices. The introduction of non-traditional crops, has enabled the farmers to diversify their farm produce thus increasing prospects for increased household income. Based on a few pilot/demonstration farmers whom we engaged to grow vegetables (non-traditional high value crops) during the first planting season of this project, the farmers recorded a 30% rise in farm produce income using the same farm acreage. We have now started the main growing season and expect to have a more detailed assessment of the project's contribution towards poverty alleviation.

#### **6. Project support to Gender equity issues**

The project has endeavoured to involve the most vulnerable community members on the project, especially women. Almost 70 direct beneficiary households are women led. Alongside this, the project emphasises that although the majority household heads are male led, the support provided to each beneficiary household is towards the family members including women and children.

#### **7. Monitoring and evaluation**

The outcome and output indicators are good tools for monitoring the progress of this project. The progress towards the project activities and outputs reported in the previous sections is adequate for the project monitoring and evaluation.

#### **8. Lessons learnt**

The use of ex-hunters and other beneficiaries from the previous phase of this scheme enabled a smooth dialogues during the confidence building meetings. It is often difficult to get hunters and other illegal forest users admitting their acts due to fear of being victimised and arrested. Consequently, we give credit to beneficiaries from the previous phase in getting other hunters and pitsawyers on the scheme.

The most difficult part of the project was selection of representative sites for the demonstration farms. Many individuals were keen on hosting the demonstration farms, whereas the selection criteria (especially the minimum size of the land required) implied that the selected farms did not belong to the poorest of the community members. It was desirable to locate some demonstration farms on smaller parcels of land given that the small land holdings are representative of the average community landholdings. To this effect, we propose to establish

additional demonstration plots on smaller land holdings to mimic the typical farming conditions of this community.

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

Not Applicable

## 10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The design of the project has not significantly changed. One exception is the selection of pitsawyers and low income community members as beneficiaries of this project. The inclusion of pitsawyers followed the realisation that pitsawyers frequently set snares during the illegal pitsawying ventures. In addition, we included the poorest households in the community following concerns raised by local leaders and community members that our initiatives were targeting the 'wrong doers' (hunters and pitsawyers) with an aim of providing alternative livelihood sources. Consequently, they urged the project to include the poorest community members as beneficiaries of the alternative livelihoods project since they too depend on the forest.

## 11. Sustainability and legacy

Through this project, we have joined the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) in Uganda. Through the PCLG forum we have attended meetings and workshops organised to share experiences of the poverty alleviation strategies. The project has also attracted local and international intern students to get hands on experience of the poverty and conservation linkages. We plan to provide more internship opportunities to the growing number of applicants wishing to take up internship opportunities on this project.

## 12. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative is part of the community conservation programme implemented by the Budongo Conservation Field Station. During presentations to various visitors to Budongo Conservation Field Station, this project is presented with specific reference to the grant form Darwin Initiative. The demonstration sites are clearly marked with sign posts indicating that they were established with support from the Darwin Initiative.

## 13. Project Expenditure

**Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,895</b>	<b>50,314</b>		

**14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

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)



## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2014-2015

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact:</b> Household incomes and food security improved among forest edge communities as a result of access to skills and diversified agricultural products that provide alternatives to indiscriminate hunting that threatens iconic wildlife species</p>		<p>The introduction of non-traditional crops, has enabled the farmers to diversify their farm produce thus increasing prospects for increased household income. Diversification into high value crops may increase household income by 30%.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Hunters and their dependants, in twelve forest edge communities supported to develop alternative sustainable livelihoods that are compatible with wildlife conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed Conservation Agreements with a list of beneficiary signatories</li> <li>• Household agricultural output survey, Local Government agricultural output reports</li> <li>• Household income surveys</li> <li>• Household agricultural output survey, Local Government agricultural output reports; Video footage and photographs of homesteads before and after project implementation</li> <li>• Number of ex-hunters with vocational training and their household incomes; Quality and quantity of commodities (especially wood-based items) produced by the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Spatial and temporal variations in snare recovery data; Number of new snare injured chimpanzees; Periodic large mammal survey reports by BCFS</li> <li>• Household sanitary facilities' survey; Video footage and photographs of homestead sanitary</li> </ul>	<p>Mobilisation and targeting of beneficiary forest edge farmers was completed. A number of alternative livelihoods projects were identified and are currently being supported among the beneficiary farmers. The selected alternative livelihoods projects were selected based on their compatibility with forest conservation. In particular we focused on agricultural crops that minimize human-wildlife conflict.</p> <p>Snare recovery data compiled and a comprehensive data base is being developed.</p>	<p>The main activities shall include mentoring of beneficiary farmers to consolidate the livelihoods project started. In addition we will conduct household agricultural output and income surveys to assess changes in household incomes/welfare.</p>

	<p>facilities before and after project implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports capturing statistics of veterinary rounds and the number of livestock treated; Local government veterinary report</li> </ul>		
<b>Output 1:</b> List of individual hunters, their respective household dependants and livelihood analysis conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of a livelihood analysis of beneficiary households. Parameters assessed to include level of education and income, family size, assets including land, number of snares possessed and hunting frequency</li> </ul>	Data collection for the livelihoods baseline study in twelve villages was completed. An expert socio-economists was recruited to support the field team write up the report. Final report expected by the mid May 2015.	
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Identify and register hunters in 12 target villages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 284 beneficiaries registered; 78 hunters; 36 Pitsawyers; 170 Low income earners registered</li> </ul>	
<b>Activity 1.2:</b> Conduct livelihood analysis of ex-hunters' households		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection for the livelihoods baseline study in twelve villages was completed</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 2:</b> Conservation agreement/framework to support hunting communities and their dependants established in 12 villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Register of all ex-hunters and their household members in the 12 villages.</li> <li>• Forty confidence building meetings and 48 training seminars held with ex-hunters' groups</li> <li>• Formally signed conservation agreements between BCFS and hunters' associations.</li> <li>• Collections of snares recovered from ex-hunters and within the forest</li> <li>• No new record of chimpanzees maimed or killed by snares</li> </ul>	<p>Forty six confidence building meetings and 40 training seminars were conducted in ten target villages and all beneficiaries participated in the sessions. This culminated in the drafting of the conservation agreements whose content was agreed upon with the beneficiaries. The official signing of the agreement will be done sometime in May 2015 although the implementation of the agreement is on-going.</p>	
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Confidence building meetings with ex-hunters		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46 confidence building meetings conducted</li> </ul>	
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> Training seminars and workshops		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 training seminars/workshops conducted</li> </ul>	
<b>Activity 2.3:</b> Joint snare patrol sessions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five sessions of joint snare patrols were conducted leading to recovery of</li> </ul>	

		over 3,300 snares
<b>Activity 2.4:</b> Formation and registration of ex-hunter associations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Content of conservation agreement discussed and agreed upon. Agreements will be signed by the end of May 2015</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.5:</b> Biological surveys of wildlife species		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24 transects measuring 3 km each were systematically established to run from the forest edge bordering with human settlements into the forest interior. The transects are used to monitor proxy indicators of animal populations.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3:</b> Household specific alternative livelihoods sources selected through participatory methods with individual beneficiary households; Understanding of economic potential of improved agricultural practice as opposed to illegal hunting practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for improved agronomic practices accepted by the local government production department</li> <li>Income levels of beneficiaries increase from \$ 0.8 to at least \$ 1.2 per day</li> <li>Vocational training curriculum tailored for illiterate or semi-illiterate community members developed by end of year 1</li> </ul>	A variety of alternative livelihood sources were identified. Although majority of beneficiaries opted for livestock rearing as was anticipated, a number of beneficiaries opted for crop production projects. Changes in income levels will be assessed during the second year of the project. In general the indicators are appropriate for the project outputs
<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Training in animal husbandry, improved agronomy and vocational skills		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The veterinary and crop production teams have conducted over 25 training sessions at various pre-determined venues. In addition, the teams have made on-spot household visits and mentored farmers.</li> <li>Ten beneficiaries (including 8 women) are currently attending a six month training course in tailoring and/or hair dressing. Twenty other beneficiaries are slated for training in mechanics, horticulture and brick laying.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3.2:</b> Procurement and distribution of seed capital including pigs, goats and improved seed varieties		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved seed of high value crops to establish 42 acres of farmland was procured and distributed.</li> <li>180 breeding goats and pigs were procured and distributed</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3.3:</b> Technical support services to beneficiary farms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spray pumps, pesticides and fungicides were procured to facilitate on-farm technical training (Refer to activity 3.1). The support will continue during the duration of this project.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3.4:</b> Improved homestead sanitation activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All beneficiary households have functional pit latrines, garbage disposal pits, livestock pens and kitchen ware drying rack</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 3.5:</b> Economic surveys of household incomes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be conducted in the second year</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 4:</b> Agricultural demonstration farms established to promote adoption of buffer-zone cropping systems that minimize crop loss to wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 demonstration farms of 12 acres minimum established by end of year 1</li> <li>• Working paper on buffer zone cropping systems accepted by local government production department</li> <li>• Frequency and intensity of crop raiding by wildlife reduced by 30% by year 3</li> </ul>	<p>Five demonstration farms were established and a number of buffer zone crops are currently being tried. Over 200 farmers have attended training sessions on buffer zone cropping.</p>
<p><b>Activity 4.1:</b> Establish and manage demonstration sites for buffer zone farming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Five buffer zone demonstration farms covering 14 acres have been established</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Activity 4.2:</b> Data collection and analysis of agricultural yield and household income</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be conducted in the second year</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Activity 4.3:</b> Develop and distribute buffer zone farming guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be conducted in the second year</li> </ul>	

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> 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.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Hunters and their dependants, in twelve forest edge communities supported to develop alternative sustainable livelihoods that are compatible with wildlife conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twelve conservation agreements signed and implemented between ex-hunters' associations and Budongo Conservation Field Station/Budongo Sub-county Local Government</li> <li>• Increased farm production of 250 hunting community households with livestock herds increased from 0 to 12 by year 3; The increased farm production shall be a joint effort of all household members including wives and children</li> <li>• House hold incomes of hunting communities increased from \$0.8 per day to \$1.2 per day by year 3</li> <li>• A minimum of 8 ex-hunters complete vocational skills development programme per year; Household incomes of the trained ex-hunters increased from \$0.8 per day to \$2 per day</li> <li>• A minimum of three non-traditional agricultural crops used for buffer zone cropping adopted by 100 forest edge community households, including ex-hunter households by end of year 3.</li> <li>• The number of snares surrendered by ex-hunters; The number of snares recovered in the forest per day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed Conservation Agreements with a list of beneficiary signatories</li> <li>• Household agricultural output survey, Local Government agricultural output reports</li> <li>• Household income surveys</li> <li>• Number of ex-hunters with vocational training and their household incomes; Quality and quantity of commodities (especially wood-based items) produced by the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Household agricultural output survey, Local Government agricultural output reports; Video footage and photographs of homesteads before and after project implementation</li> <li>• Spatial and temporal variations in snare recovery data; Number of new snare injured chimpanzees; Periodic large mammal survey reports by BCFS</li> <li>• Household sanitary facilities' survey; Video footage and photographs of homestead sanitary facilities before and after project implementation</li> <li>• Reports capturing statistics of veterinary rounds and the number of livestock treated; Local government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full cooperation by the ex-hunters and commitment to sustain the selected livelihoods projects.</li> <li>• Hunters will be willing to donate 2 female goats/pigs for the expansion of the scheme to other villages</li> <li>• Quality of farm produce is good and competitive on the market.</li> </ul>

	<p>reduced from over 20 to less than 5 in the first year; No new records of snare injured chimpanzees and increases in the population of hunted fauna in years two and three of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 250 ex-hunter's households establish and maintain pit latrines, waste disposal sites and livestock cages/sty; The percentage of beneficiary households with proper homestead sanitary facilities increased from 20% to 100% by year 3;</li> <li>• Livestock for 250 households receiving periodic veterinary care to increase productivity and minimise the risk of zoonotic diseases; The proportion of beneficiaries livestock receiving veterinary care increased from 5% to 75% by year 3.</li> </ul>	veterinary report	
<b>Outputs 1:</b> List of individual hunters, their respective household dependants and livelihood analysis conducted.	1a: Report of a livelihood analysis of beneficiary households. Parameters assessed to include level of education and income, family size, assets including land, number of snares possessed and hunting frequency.	1a: Report of a livelihoods analysis.	
<b>Output 2:</b> Conservation agreement/framework to support hunting communities and their dependants established in 12 villages.	<p>2a: Register of all ex-hunters and their household members in the 12 villages.</p> <p>2b: Fourty confidence building meetings and 48 training seminars held with ex-hunters' groups</p> <p>2c: Formally signed conservation agreements between BCFS and hunters' associations.</p> <p>2d: Collections of snares recovered from ex-hunters and within the forest</p> <p>2e: No new record of chimpanzees maimed or killed by snares</p>	<p>2a: Register of all ex-hunters and their household members in the 12 villages</p> <p>2b: Report of confidence building meetings and training seminars; Photos of participants in session.</p> <p>2c: Signed agreements</p> <p>2d: Storage facility of recovered snares</p> <p>2e: Records of snare injured chimpanzees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries will denounce the previous illegal activities and the alternative livelihoods projects provided will be an incentive not to return to the past practices</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 3:</b> Household specific alternative livelihoods sources selected through participatory methods with individual beneficiary households; Understanding of economic potential of improved agricultural practice as opposed to illegal hunting practice.</p>	<p>3a: Guidelines for improved agronomic practices accepted by the local government production department</p> <p>3b: Income levels of beneficiaries increase from \$ 0.8 to at least \$ 1.2 per day</p> <p>3c: Vocational training admissions per year</p>	<p>3a: Brochures of improved agronomic practices</p> <p>3b: Household agricultural output survey; Video footage and photographs of homesteads before and after project implementation</p> <p>3c: Number of beneficiaries enrolled for vocational training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The selected alternative livelihoods projects provide better economic returns and farmers are willing to sustain the projects</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 4:</b> Agricultural demonstration farms established to promote adoption of buffer-zone cropping systems that minimize crop loss to wildlife.</p>	<p>4a: 12 demonstration farms of 12 acres minimum established by end of year 1</p> <p>4b: Working paper on buffer zone cropping systems accepted by local government production department</p> <p>4c: Frequency and intensity of crop raiding by wildlife reduced by 30% by year 3</p>	<p>4a: Number and/or acreage of demonstration farms. Photos of demonstration farms</p> <p>4b: Print of working paper on buffer zone cropping systems</p> <p>4c: Report of crop raiding dynamics in project area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selected buffer zone crops are culturally acceptable and can</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Identify and register hunters in 10 target villages</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Conduct livelihood analysis of ex-hunter households</p> <p>Activity 2.1 Confidence building meetings with ex-hunters in their respective villages</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Training seminars and workshops</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Snare patrol exercises</p> <p>Activity 2.4 Formation and registration of ex-hunters associations; Signing of conservation agreements</p> <p>Activity 2.5 Biological surveys of spatial and temporal distribution of wildlife especially the hunted species and chimpanzees</p> <p>Activity 3.1 Training of ex-hunters in animal husbandry, improved agronomic practices and vocational skills</p> <p>Activity 3.2 Procurement and distribution of seed capital including pigs, goats and improved seed varieties</p> <p>Activity 3.3 Technical support services to beneficiaries including veterinary rounds and on-farm extension services</p> <p>Activity 3.4 Campaign to establish improved homestead sanitations</p> <p>Activity 3.5 Economic surveys of household incomes</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Sign agreements with 8 farmers for the lease of land and establish demonstrations for buffer zone cropping</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Data collection and analysis of yield and income</p> <p>Activity 4.3 Develop and submit buffer zone cropping guidelines</p>			

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification	1 Male	Ugandan	1				1
6A	Number of people to receive vocational training	8 Female 18 Male	Ugandan	10				26
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided			8				63
9	Number of buffer zone cropping systems working papers produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country			0				1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals			0				2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals			0				2
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated			0				2

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. website link or publisher)



## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	