



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 no more than 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	22-011
Project title	Conserving biodiversity by improving farming practices and livelihoods in Hoima
Host country/ies	Uganda
Contract holder institution	Wildlife Conservation Society
Partner institution(s)	Chimpanzee Trust; Jane Goodall Institute
Darwin grant value	£301,111
Start/end dates of project	1 st April 2015 – 31 st March 2018
Reporting period	April 2016 – Mar 2017; Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Miguel Leal
Project website/blog/Twitter	wcsuganda.org
Report author(s) and date	Miguel Leal & Simon Nampindo– 30 April 2017

1. Project rationale

The project area has a gently undulating topography with riverine forests and wetlands at the valley bottoms. Riverine forest are a mix of tropical lowland rainforest and woodland which provide habitat to chimpanzees and other (endemic) wildlife. The riverine forests once connected the forest blocks on public land, e.g. Budongo in Masindi district and Bugoma in Hoima district (see map). Recent research showed that chimpanzees in between the two public forests are much more abundant than previously assumed, 300 vs 73 individuals (McCarthy *et al.* 2015). Chimpanzees living in forests on private land now represent 38% of all estimated chimpanzees in Hoima district.

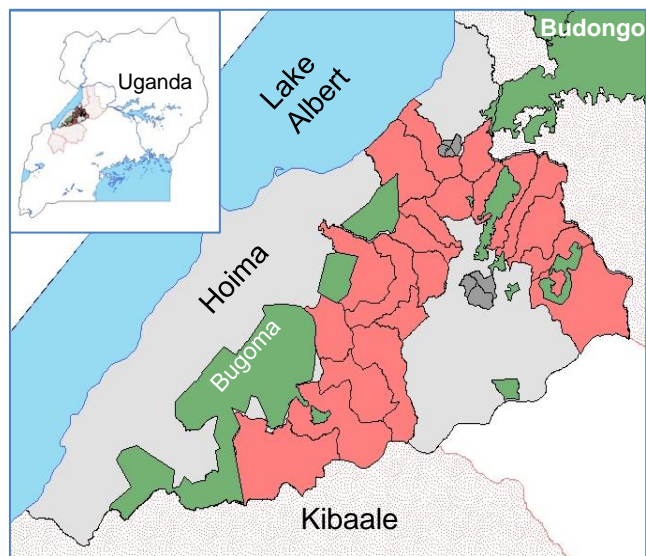


Figure 1. Location of project site with the project parishes (red) in Hoima district and the protected public forests (green)

Alarming, the habitat of the 300 chimpanzees on private land has been shrinking at a conservative rate of 2000 hectares per year mainly due to slash and burn farming according to WCS's remote sensing analyses and surveys. Together with Kibaale district, south of Hoima, these are the last remaining populations of chimpanzees living on private land in Uganda.

WCS has identified the most important forest corridors to maintain connectivity between the forest blocks on public land, and to avoid complete deforestation and local extinction of chimpanzees on private land, WCS and other members of the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) have been engaging local farmers since 2010. The goal is motivating them to maintain their forest in return for benefits. These private forest owners are small holder subsistence farmers who generate little income through selling their leftover surplus cheaply to middlemen. Ultimately, WCS aims to incorporate them into the formal economy, where there is a growing demand for green, deforestation free and carbon neutral commodities.

Therefore, WCS is providing *business developing services* to the private forest owners by improving: 1) their business skills, 2) access to capital and 3) their production capacity. WCS is acting as an intermediary to overcome (perceived) business risks by the private sector actors such as agri-businesses and financial institutions. Ultimately, this should result in poverty alleviation while conserving biodiversity.

WCS is working toward the following outputs:

- 1) Sign a formal agreement between project beneficiaries and the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG, which includes WCS) where NARCG commits to long-term support for developing livelihoods improvements and project beneficiaries commit to conserve, restore or expand their natural forest and refrain from encroaching on wetlands;
- 2) Provide access to capital and rural financial services to project beneficiaries through the establishment of Business Saving Groups to pool savings and make them available to members for investments in sustainable forest friendly and agricultural enterprises;
- 3) Promote and facilitate the incorporation of the project beneficiaries as deforestation free and carbon neutral producer groups in the formal green supply chains for in-country and export markets with international formal private sector actors;
- 4) Increase production capacity of project beneficiaries by training them in climate smart agriculture and land use intensification to be able to produce deforestation free and carbon neutral commodities.

2. Project partnerships

WCS is the lead in this voluntary partnership under this grant. WCS, the Chimpanzee Trust (CT) and the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) have been collaborating on other projects in the same area since 2010 and are members in the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) together with ECOTRUST, Fauna and Flora International, Village Enterprise and the Bulindi Chimp Community Project (BCCP). During year 2, WCS continued to plan activities with feedback from CT and JGI to ensure availability of their forest monitors for implementing activities. CT and JGI were heavily involved through their field staff and forest monitors in monitoring and evaluating progress in the Business Saving Groups (Output 2) and the conservation farming (Output 4). Upper management of CSWCT and JGI contributed to the development of the NARCG conservation contract (Output 1). WCS, as the informal chairman of the NARCG, organized quarterly meetings with all members to report on the progress of the project and seek their feedback, suggestions, or concerns about the project progress if necessary (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.1](#); Attachment 1).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1 - Project benefits in return for forest and wetland conservation clearly understood and agreed upon by the Private Forest Owners and formalized through a conservation contract: Over year 2, all members of each of the 13 Private Forest Owner Associations voted for the conservation pledge and authorised their chairmen to sign on their behalf (Evidence in Appendix 4, under [section 4.2](#), for activity 1.3). WCS carried out an annual verification mission and also started mapping the land use of each PFO to facilitate verification events in the future. So far WCS mapped roughly half of the PFOs (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.3](#) for activity 1.4). WCS carried out the grey crowned crane survey (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.4](#) for activity 1.5).

Output 2 – Rural financial services established in all the 13 parishes providing capital for sustainable forest friendly and agricultural enterprises: Over year 2, Business Saving Groups were established across all 13 parishes (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.5](#) for activity 2.2) WCS selected the two best Forest Monitors to be trained in the Street Business School curriculum in Kampala in September. These two Forest Monitors trained 56 PFOs over 6 months in entrepreneurial skills (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.6](#) for activity 2.3). Forest Monitors supervised the Business Saving Groups and collected financial information on their performance (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.5](#), for activity 2.4).

Output 3 – PFO households linked to profitable markets and agribusinesses that buy their farming surplus, resulting in increased income: WCS continued to build its relationship with Farmers and Co. WCS presented the opportunity with Farmers and Co to CT and JGI during the quarterly meeting held on the November 29, 2016, for feedback and input (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.1](#), for activity 3.3). WCS organized meetings in September 2016 with PFOs to introduce them to the opportunity with Farmers and Co. WCS organized a field mission with Farmers and Co in September 2016 to introduce them to the PFOs and a second meeting to discuss with PFOs the terms of the transaction. Farmers and Co proposed a price which the PFOs considered too low compared to the price middlemen were offering and decided not to sell to Farmers and Co (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.7](#) for activity 3.6). Bwendero Farm did not want to meet with WCS after the initial meeting in Hoima; the Joseph Initiative Ltd and Green Bionenergy did not expand its source area to include our project area and Yield Uganda went bankrupt.

Output 4 – Agricultural intensification and improved yield achieved through conservation farming, reducing farmers' need to clear new forests and wetlands: The Forest Monitors supervised existing PFOs already practising conservation farming and trained new PFOs in conservation farming (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.8](#) for activity 4.2). WCS organized a PFOA meeting in each parish to provide the opportunity to PFOs to share their

experiences. Forest Monitors collected data on yields (Evidence in Appendix 4 under [section 4.9](#) for activity 4.4).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1:	Project benefits for conservation understood and formalized through conservation contracts			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	Comments (if necessary)
<u>Indicator 1.1</u> 90% of the households (HHs) signed conservation pledges by the end of year 2 (2017)	0% of the HHs	100% of the HHs	Scanned copy in Appendix 4 under section 4.1 .	HHs represented by PFOAs
Over year 2, WCS, CT and JGI organized meetings with each of the 13 PFOAs. Members of the all PFOAs voted for the agreement and authorized their respective chairmen to sign on their behalf.				
<u>Indicator 1.2</u> 80% of the HH comply with pledge by the end of year 3 (2018)	0% of the HHs	n/a		
This indicator is meant to measure <i>leakage</i> caused by the project. Leakage is when PFOs stop deforestation on their own land, but start cutting trees in the adjacent public forests. In this case, deforestation is not reduced but only displaced. WCS is in the process of developing a questionnaire which uses the <i>unmatched-count-technique</i> for indirect questioning (Nuno & St John 2015, St John <i>et al.</i> 2010). This is a well-known practise in surveys questioning about sensitive topics.				
<u>Indicator 1.3</u> 80% of the HH stopped cutting trees on their land by the end of year 3 (2018)	0% of the HHs	94% of the HHs	Page 1 in Yr 2 indicator field report (Attachment 4)	
Of the 1021 PFOs in 2016 94% maintained conserving their forest. Over the two years 66 did not continue to conserve their forest. Over the last two years, PFOs have been impacted by the El Nino year 2016/2017 and WCS suspects that due to the climatic and related economic shock, some PFOs were forced to cut trees as a coping mechanism. Without the project probably more PFOs would have defaulted. The recent droughts were the worst ever recorded drought in the Uganda's history.				
Output 2:	Rural financial services established in all 13 parishes and operational			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	Comments (if necessary)
<u>Indicator 2.1</u> All 13 parishes have BSGs by the end of year 2 (2017)	0 parishes	13 parishes have BSGs	Table 2 in Y2 indicator report (Attachment 4)	
In year 2, Business Saving Groups were established across all 13 parishes.				
<u>Indicator 2.2</u> 300 GBP of working capital per BSG by the end of year 3 (2018)	0 GBP / no BGS	577 GBP on average for 60 BSGs	Table 2 in Y2 indicator report (Attachment 4)	
Total number of Business Saving Groups are 60. Their fiscal year ends in October or November and dividend is paid to members according to their savings contributions. By the end of their fiscal year, 95% BSGs had more than 100 GBP as working capital, 5% BSGs less than 100 GBP.				
<u>Indicator 2.3</u> 90% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes are actively saving	0% of the HHs	100% of the HHs	Page 2 in Y2 indicator report (Attachment 4)	

Over year 2, all PFO-HHs has contributed some savings to the groups.				
Output 3:	PFO households linked to profitable markets and agribusinesses that buy their farming surplus, resulting in increased income			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	Comments (if necessary)
<u>Indicator 3.1</u> 900 PFO-HHs have signed the production contract with agribusiness at the end of year 2 (2017);	0 HHs	0 HHs	Page 1 in Field report (Attachment 6)	
In year 2, PFOs have still not signed a production contracts with the formal sector. Farmers and Co had offered PFOs to purchase their maize and went into the field to meet the PFOs and test the quality of their maize. Unfortunately, PFOs decided not to supply to Farmers and Co as their price was considered too low compared with the gate price offered by the middlemen, 1100 UGX vs 1400 UGX (Evidence in Appendix 4 under section 4.10).				
<u>Indicator 3.2</u> 900 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to agribusiness by the end of year 3 (2018);	0 HHs	564 HHs	Table on page 4 in Field report (Attachment 6)	
In year 2, PFOs continued to sell their produced maize to middlemen for gate prices. Due to the extreme drought caused by the El Nino year, prices doubled from 700 to 1400 UGX per kg. PFOs who had adopted conservation farming profited from this situation as they experienced less harvest failure than farmers who practised traditional farming and got a better price for their maize due to a shortage on the market.				
<u>Indicator 3.3</u> A minimum increase of 50% sold surplus created through conservation farming at the end of year 3 compared to their previous harvest volume before practising conservation farming.	0% increase	More than 50%	Table on page 4 in Field report (Attachment 6)	
The 564 PFOs who adopted conservation farming were able to increase their yields by 180% on average compared to traditional farming. These farmers increased their sold surplus by more than 50%.				
Output 4:	Agricultural intensification and improved yield achieved through conservation farming, reducing farmers' need to clear new forests and wetlands			
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source of evidence	Comments (if necessary)
<u>Indicator 4.1</u> 6 CT and 7 JGI staff, each from one parish have been trained by CLUSA in conservation farming and demonstration techniques by the end of year 1 (2016);	0 CT and JGI staff members have been trained	26 Forest Monitors recruited by CT and JGI have been trained; two for each parish		
This was already accomplished in year 1.				
<u>Indicator 4.2</u>				

900 of the PFO-HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2 (2017);	0 HHs	564 PFO-HHs	Table 1 in Y2 indicator report (Attachment 6)	
By the end of year 2, 564 PFO-HHs adopted conservation farming. This is not the full 900 HHs WCS had hoped would have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2. Nonetheless, WCS is very pleased with this result, especially since it represents a 7 fold increase or 705% from Year 1.				
<u>Indicator 4.3</u> 90% of the existing agricultural fields of PFO-HH are under conservation farming land use management at the end of year 3 (2018).	0% of the existing agricultural fields	27% of the existing acreage is under conservation farming	Page 1 in Y2 indicator report (Attachment 6)	
This indicator is meant to measure if PFO-HHs are mainstreaming conservation farming. By the end of year 2, the 564 PFO-HHs who had adopted conservation farming had converted 27% of their land to conservation farming.				
<u>Indicator 4.4</u> 500 Non-PFO-HHs adopt conservation farming by the end of year 3 (2018)	0 NON-PFO HHs	255 NON-PFO HHs	Table 1 in Y2 indicator report (Attachment 4)	
FMs interviewed PFOs to find out whether neighbouring Non-PFOs had expressed interest in conservation farming and actually started trying out conservation farming themselves. So far, 255 Non-PFOs have tried out conservation farming.				

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome:	The threat of critical forest and wetland habitat destruction is mitigated by training Hoima district farmers in conservation farming and providing them access to more profitable markets			
	Baseline	Change by 2017	Source of evidence	Comments (if necessary)
<u>Indicator 0.1</u> A 75% reduction in deforestation rates over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline	0% reduction in deforestation	n/a		
Currently, 94% of the PFOs complied with conserving the forest on their land. In year 2, WCS started to take georeferenced pictures of the PFOs and draw their land use maps. JGI only has GPS points of their PFOs with the land use maps we can more accurately verify the alerts of tree cover loss in year 3.				
<u>Indicator 0.2</u> A 50% increase in income for the participating farmers over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline	0% increase in income	1480% increase in income	Table on page 4 from Field report (Attachment 6)	
The 564 PFOs who adopted conservation farming were able to increase their income 15 fold or 1480%. This tremendous increase is partially explained by the greater efficiency of conservation farming due to denser plant populations, fertilizer and higher market prices due to the El Nino's impact on the supply.				
<u>Indicator 0.3</u> Number of households no longer experiencing food scarcity more than twice a year	Most HHs experiencing food scarcity	564 PFO-HHs	Table 1 in Y2 indicator report (Attachment 4)	

over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline				
The 564 PFOs who adopted conservation farming were able to increase their yields by 180% on average compared to traditional farming.				
<u>Indicator 0.4</u> Number of chimpanzee nest counts and grey crown cranes sightings showing stabilized populations over three years compared to the decreasing trend shown in estimates from 2000 and 2010	Declining number of chimpanzees and grey crown cranes	Baseline for the grey crowned cranes: 145 sightings	Crane survey report (Attachment 3)	
In year 2, WCS carried out the first baseline for the Grey Crowned Crane in this part of Uganda. The two previous national inventories did not included the district of Hoima and neighbouring districts of Kibaale and Masindi.				

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 0.1: *Extreme weather events and subsequent disasters will not emerge and occur during the project lifetime (this will limit the success of creating a surplus from the newly adopted conservation farming techniques)*

Comments: The El Nino year, which started in 2016, continued into 2017 causing severe drought in the second growing season (September through December). In addition, an unprecedented infestation of the army fall worm occurred across Uganda affecting the maize. Over year 2, in the second season the estimated tonnage of maize was estimated at first at 400 tonnes.

Assumption 0.2: *Farmers understand the benefits of the project and sign the conservation contract*

Comments: No change as all farmers voted to sign the contract.

Assumption 0.3: *Agribusinesses continues to show interest in signing production contracts and paying farmers a premium price for their harvested crops*

Comments: No change.

Assumption 0.4: *Based on the experimental Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) study carried out by CT within the project area, 80% of PFO households will stop deforestation within two years of the study.*

Comments: No change.

Assumption 0.5: *Similar to results seen by CLUSA in other areas, the switch from traditional farming technique to conservation farming techniques will result in a 50% increase in yields*

Comments: The actually increase this year was on average 180%.

Outputs

Assumption 1: *Farmers are willing to comply with the conservation contract*

Comments: No change

Assumption 2: *Minimum increase of surplus of 50% through conservation farming*

Comments: No change

Assumption 3: *Availability of pioneer farmers willing to become a lead farmer and set up demonstration plots*

Comments: No change.

Assumption 4: *Farmers willing to join the microfinancing institutes*

Comments: No change.

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

The 564 PFOs who adopted conservation farming increased harvests by 180%, increased surplus sold by more than 50%, and increased their income 15 fold (in Appendix 4 under [section 4.9](#)). Consequently, these farmers no longer experience food insecurity and cash shortages. The project has passed the proof of concept stage, but we need additional time to determine whether there are real, measurable positive impacts on forest coverage and biodiversity levels.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project is contributing to SDG 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 5 (gender equality) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) by training farmers in improved farming, and facilitating access to capital through the Business Saving Groups. Maize harvests have so far increased by 180%. As a result, HHs have more food available and more surplus to sell. Over time as HHs increase their production capacity they will earn more and slowly move from low to middle income HHs which indirectly contributes to SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). The project is indirectly contributing to SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) and SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) as HHs have more cash available for example school fees. In addition, outside the scope of this project WCS is introducing simple appliances such as solar water purifying containers ([Solvatten](#)). At a regional level, the project aims ultimately to contribute to SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land) through saving forests and wetland conservation which indirectly contributes to SDG 14 (life below water) as better land use management reduces siltation and improves fish stocks in Lake Albert. The project is contributing to SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) as it is following a climate smart landscape approach and an ecosystem based adaptation strategy transforming the agricultural sector to a low emission sector. It is supplying nearby urban centres such as Hoima with sustainably produced food contributing to SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and to SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) as the risk of disasters and conflict over resources will become reduced. As this project is implemented as a replicable and scalable model for sustainable development funded by the UK government and implemented by US based and local NGOs from traditionally apposed (conservation vs. agriculture) or unrelated (conservation vs. finance) sectors this project is also contributing to SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals).

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

In year 2, the number of farmers adopting conservation farming has increased to 564 (in Appendix 4 under [section 4.8](#)). This means that important parts of the forest corridors have been secured for the future. This directly contributes the Uganda's obligations as signatory of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The project continues to raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity to local government and rural society at district level, to stimulate policy reform (Aichi Targets 1-4) toward reduction of direct pressures on biodiversity, and to promote sustainable use based on lessons learned from the project (Targets 5,7). WCS continues to advocate that improving the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity (Targets 11, 12) will reduce their vulnerability to climate change. In addition, the project as part of the Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project, has created the opportunity for rural communities to receive donations from Matoke Tours [offsetting the carbon footprint](#) of their clients from flying to Uganda, enhancing the benefits to all from biodiversity (Targets 14, 15). Through the process of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the project will implement participatory planning, incorporate indigenous knowledge, and include management and capacity building incentives to protect the forest estate (Targets 19 and 20). WCS has not interacted with the CBD focal point this year.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

From the list of Roe *et al.* (2014) of commonly identified poverty benefits for biodiversity conservation projects, this project is directly alleviating poverty through education, food security, income, empowerment and vulnerability. The Private Forest Owners are trained in new climate smart farming practices (education). In year 2, poor farmers who learned how to do

conservation farming have been able to increase their harvests on average by 180% (food security). The same farmers have been able to increase their income from selling more surplus 15 fold (income) which helped them pay school fees for their children (education) and buy medicine or medical care (health). With the increased income they were more resilient to economic shocks (vulnerability). Since they practice climate smart agriculture they were more resilient to extreme weather events which occurred during the last growing season (vulnerability). Through more income, some of these poor farmers have invested in water purification systems (safe water), improved their houses (shelter) and bought more things to improve their lives (assets).

7. Project support to gender equality issues

In year 2, WCS tried to overcome the gender bias observed in year 1. Unfortunately, rolling out the gender household approach developed by the Hans Neumann Stiftung was too expensive. Therefore, WCS pursued targeting women in the Business Saving Groups through the Street Business School curriculum developed by Bead of Life and targeting women. The forest monitors recruited fellow parish members for training in development of entrepreneurial skills, and the large majority of participants were women – 39 women and 17 men.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

WCS has developed tools to help Forest Monitors record data and information on the indicators of the four Outputs and Outcome of the project. The conservation farming consultants also record information and data on the farmers and indicators of Output 4. This year we introduced mapping the land use of the PFOs with a digital picture of their forest with a GPS point. This helps quantify the land use at household level and help verification events in the future.

9. Lessons learnt

Overall, the important activities worked out well. The project has been able to scale up the number of farmers adopting conservation farmers from 80 to 564, increased their harvest by 180% and surplus sold by more than 50% and income by 1480%, and increased the number of BSGs from 11 to 60 with an average working capital of 577 GBP. We have not been able to secure a viable production contract partnership, but farmers are selling their increased surplus through their existing channels of middlemen. In year 2, the project developed a good relationship with Farmers and Co, a potential private sector partner, and is collaborating on other funding opportunities to offer additional support to farmers.

Due to the exchange rate losses from GBP to USD, the budget for Y2 of the project was spent more quickly than originally planned. Without the request for a transfer of 20,000 GBP from the Y3 budget to Y2 we would have had to freeze the project for three months. Consequently, Y3's budget is now significantly reduced, so we are working to identify other sources of funds and will closely monitor the budget, as well as the status of the GBP to the USD.

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

Comment 1: *Will delays in signature of conservation agreements have an impact on negotiating production contracts with agribusinesses?*

Response: All conservation agreements have been signed in year 2, and their delay has not had an impact on negotiating production contracts with agribusinesses although production contracts have not yet progressed.

Is the production of contracts still likely within the project's lifetime?

Response: In year 2, a production contract with Farmers and Co was close to being signed. WCS is hopeful for a contract in year 3 with Farmers and co. WCS and Farmers and Co will partner and pursue funding from a local agricultural fund together. WCS will also pursue a contract with the World Food Programme to connect BSGs to a maize procurement program in year 3. Partners mentioned in year 2 went bankrupt (Yield Uganda), refrained from expanding their source area (the Joseph Initiative Ltd and Green Bioenergy) or did not want to continue the dialogue with WCS (Bendero Farm). WCS will continue to find new agribusinesses.

Comment 2: *How is WCS managing the project partnerships i.e. how is the project actually being managed?*

Response: WCS and partners have quarterly meetings to report on activities, share feedback and input from all NARCG members. For field missions, the field officer of WCS nearly always plans the activities with the field officer of CT and JGI and they travel together for PFOA meetings.

Is WCS taking the lead role or is the lead shared somehow with other NARCG member organisations?

Response: WCS is the lead, but feedback, concerns and suggestions from members are always incorporated in decisions or clarified if the decision did not take into consideration their feedback.

The project is clearly well managed but it is unclear how it is being maintained.

Response: WCS and partners are all united in the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG). The group has been collaborating since 2010. The group members have expressed the desire to formalize the group through a Memorandum Of Understanding.

Comment 3: *The project reports that it is concerned neighbouring farmers may seek to rent forest for agricultural conversion from PFOs. The project has responded by offering conservation farming training to non PFO HH's, in return for planting native trees on their land. Will this tree-planting trigger payments to farmers under the REDD+ programme?*

Response: Tree planning will not trigger payments.

Are any further measures required, or planned, to mitigate threats from neighbouring farmers?

The only incentives to neighbouring farmers are access to training in conservation farming and becoming a member of the BSG. However, as noted above, 255 farmers are attempting conservation farming as a result of witnessing the successes of their neighbours which is itself an effective mitigation against threats.

Comment 4: *The project has significantly underspent on capital items and refers the reviewer to a section which does not exist for explanation.*

Response: In year 2 WCS spent all the funding available on capital items, these included the purchase to laptops, conservation hoes and spray pumps.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

In year 3, WCS will apply for agricultural loans from WCS's internal Conservation Enterprise Development Fund. If BSGs are able to gain experience successfully handling agricultural loans, they may have a better chance of accessing loans from formal financial institutions. If FPOs are able to access agricultural loans from banks, this will positively contribute to a sustainable exist strategy of the project as investment money will take over the role of donor funding.

Unfortunately, partly due to Brexit and consequently the devaluation of the GBP, the project has been severally impacted financially in year 2 and the project lost a 25% of its field budget. Our New York head office is trying to mitigate this risk since most of our Darwin funded projects were impacted more or less the same way.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The planned exit strategy is still valid. Despite the fact that no production contracts have been signed, PFOs have benefited from increased conservation-friendly harvests which they have sold to middlemen, and the exit strategy includes such a market mechanism. Furthermore, our experience in developing and running an agricultural programme has opened opportunities to other funding sources such as agribusiness financing.

13. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo has been used in all documents and presentations about the project. The logo of Darwin is always published in conjunction with the UKAID logo and WCS always mentions "with Darwin Initiative funding from the UK government" during its presentations. The Darwin Initiative funding is recognised as a distinct project within the larger Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project. The Darwin Initiative is recognized by the national REDD+ secretariat and the

National Environmental Management Agency which also host the CBD focal point. The project does not have a Twitter/ Instagram/ Flickr/ Blog/ YouTube etc. account.

In year 2, the Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project remains well known among the REDD+ community in the Uganda and consequently the Darwin project as well. Because of its REDD+ project, WCS was contracted by the Ministry of Water and Environment to build the capacity of local government and other stakeholders on REDD+ in western Uganda. WCS used this opportunity to promote the Murchison-Semliki REDD+ as an exemplar project across the Albertine Rift financed by the Darwin Initiative.

In the open access plan the Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project website was mentioned. Unfortunately, due to technical issues it no longer exists. But information about the Darwin contributions to the MS-REDD+ project has been posted on the WCS Uganda website (Uganda.wcs.org). On the Uganda website, information about the MS-REDD+ project is regularly updated and [newsletters](#) have been distributed to relevant stakeholders which included contributions to the MS-REDD+ project financed by the Darwin Initiative. In addition, WCS submitted two contributions to the [Darwin Newsletter](#), one published in January this year on human wildlife conflict (page 16), and the other to be published in the next quarter on eco-tourism. WCS submitted a blog contribution to the [WCS Measures website](#) on the agricultural programme developed under this project and high-lighting the huge success of the programme. Finally, WCS submitted a contribution about the Grey Crowned Crane survey WCS carried out to the *Neornithes News* which will be published in the next edition (Volume 4, issue 2).

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			-3%	
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs			0%	
Travel and subsistence			-7%	
Operating Costs			1%	
Capital items (see below)	0	0	0%	
Others (see below)			6%	
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Biodiversity is conserved, and livelihoods and food security are improved in rural communities by implementing a scalable and easily replicable model that focuses on sustainable conservation farming approaches.</p>		<p>PFOs suffered less from the severe drought which hit Uganda and the region. HHs were less vulnerable to extreme weather events and the related economic shocks.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>The threat of critical forest and wetland habitat destruction is mitigated by training Hoima district farmers in conservation farming and providing them access to more profitable markets.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 75% reduction in deforestation rates over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline 2. A 50% increase in income for the participating farmers over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline 3. Number of households no longer experiencing food scarcity more than twice a year over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline 4. Number of chimpanzee nest counts and grey crown cranes sightings showing stabilized populations over three years compared to the decreasing trend shown in estimates from 2000 and 2010 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. n/a 2. By the end of year 2, 500+ HHs increased their income from maize by 1480% on average. 3. By the end of year 2, 500+ HHs have been able to increase their harvest for maize by 180%; 4. In year 2, grey crowned cranes were for the first time surveyed in the project area. 	<p>Carry out the chimpanzee survey</p> <p>Carry out a deforestation analysis</p> <p>Carry out final socio-economic HHs survey</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Project benefits in return for forest and wetland conservation clearly understood and agreed upon by the Private Forest Owners and formalized through a conservation contract</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90% of Private Forest Owner – Households (PFO-HHs) in the 13 focal parishes, about 980 households, have signed a conservation pledge by the end of year 2; 2. By the end of year 3, 80% of PFO-HHs who have signed the conservation pledge remain in compliance by not cutting trees or encroaching onto wetlands 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% of all PFOs signed the conservation contract through their respective Private Forest Owner Association (PFOA) chairman; <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report section 4.1</i> 2. n/a, WCS is in the process of developing a questionnaire which uses the <i>unmatched-count-technique</i> for indirect questioning (Nuno & St John 2015, St John <i>et al.</i> 2010). This is a well-known practise in surveys questioning about sensitive topics. 3. 96% of PFO-HHs stopped cutting trees on their land. 	

	3. 80% of the PFO-HHs stopped cutting trees on their land by the end of year 3.	
Activity 1.1. WCS, CT and JGI review existing conservation contracts and develop a contract model appropriate to the context of the project		Completed in year 1.
Activity 1.2. WCS, CT and JGI organise two meetings with PFOs grouped at parish level to introduce and explain the conservation contract and incorporate their input and feedback until an agreed final version has been reached		Completed in year 1.
Activity 1.3. WCS, CT and JGI conduct meetings to sign contract between farmers and the NARCG partners		Completed during year 2; WCS, CT and JGI held meetings with each of the 13 PFOAs. Members of the all PFOAs voted for the agreement and mandated their chairmen to sign on their behalf.
Activity 1.4. WCS, CT and JGI organise annual verification mission to measure and monitor farmers' compliance		WCS started mapping out the land use of each PFO. Currently, the land use of 511 FPOs have been mapped. The land use maps will serve as a base map for verification events beyond the life of this project. Over year 3 WCS will complete the mapping of all PFOs.
Activity 1.5. WCS carries out a biodiversity base and endline survey to measure species occurrences and updates its existing land use maps.		WCS carried out a survey for the grey crowned crane in April and May. The chimpanzee survey is planned for year 3 in September.
Output 2. Rural financial services established in all the 13 parishes providing capital for sustainable forest friendly and agricultural enterprises	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All 13 parishes have microfinancing institutes set up by the end of year 2; 2. 300 GBP of working capital sits in each microfinancing institution by the end of year 3. 3. 90% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes are actively saving 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the end of Year 2, all 13 parishes have Business Saving Groups <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.5</i>. 2. Business Saving Groups had an average annual working capital of 577 GBP (2.7M UGX) by the end of year 2. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.5</i> 3. 100% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes are actively saving by the end of year 2.
Activity 2.1. Village Enterprise trains CT and JGI field-based staff in setting up micro-financing institutes and trains them in record keeping and business skills;		Completed in year 1.
Activity 2.2. Trained CT and JGI staff organise a meeting and explain to PFOs about the benefits of micro-financing institutes and to whom they provide access to capital;		Completed in year 1.

<p>Activity 2.3. Trained CT and JGI staff organises training for PFOs and trains them in principle of microcredits, governance and business skills;</p>	<p>In year 2, WCS selected the two best Forest Monitors to be trained in the Street Business School curriculum in Kampala in September. These two Forest Monitors trained 56 individuals (39 women and 17 men) over 6 months in entrepreneurial skills (Evidence Attachment 5).</p>		
<p>Activity 2.4. Trained CT and JGI staff supervise the management and operation of the micro-financing institutes and measure and monitor capital flows with backstopping from Village Enterprise;</p>	<p>In year 2, the Forest Monitors supervised the Business Saving Groups and collected financial information on their performance. This continuous activity will continue over year 3.</p>		
<p>Output 3. PFO households linked to profitable markets and agribusinesses that buy their farming surplus, resulting in increased income</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="604 432 1088 812"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 900 PFO-HHs have signed the production contract with agribusiness at the end of year 2; 2. 900 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to agribusiness by the end of year 3; 3. A minimum increase of 50% sold surplus created through conservation farming at the end of year 3 compared to their previous harvest volume before practising conservation farming. </td> <td data-bbox="1088 432 2080 812"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No PFO-HHs have signed a production contract with private sector at the end of year 2. 2. 564 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to middlemen by the end of year 2. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.9</i> 3. On average PFOs were able to increase their harvests by 180% through conservation farming and sold off at least 50%. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.9</i> </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 900 PFO-HHs have signed the production contract with agribusiness at the end of year 2; 2. 900 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to agribusiness by the end of year 3; 3. A minimum increase of 50% sold surplus created through conservation farming at the end of year 3 compared to their previous harvest volume before practising conservation farming. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No PFO-HHs have signed a production contract with private sector at the end of year 2. 2. 564 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to middlemen by the end of year 2. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.9</i> 3. On average PFOs were able to increase their harvests by 180% through conservation farming and sold off at least 50%. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.9</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 900 PFO-HHs have signed the production contract with agribusiness at the end of year 2; 2. 900 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to agribusiness by the end of year 3; 3. A minimum increase of 50% sold surplus created through conservation farming at the end of year 3 compared to their previous harvest volume before practising conservation farming. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No PFO-HHs have signed a production contract with private sector at the end of year 2. 2. 564 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to middlemen by the end of year 2. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.9</i> 3. On average PFOs were able to increase their harvests by 180% through conservation farming and sold off at least 50%. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.9</i> 		
<p>Activity 3.1. WCS identifies potential agribusiness partners in the region and other opportunities in Kampala;</p>	<p>In year 2, WCS continued to build their relationship with Farmers and Co. In year 3, WCS will engage with the World Food Programme in Kampala to get the Business Saving Groups registered for their maize procurement programme.</p>		
<p>Activity 3.2. WCS starts negotiating production contracts with participating agribusiness partners;</p>	<p>In year 2, WCS negotiated an agreement between the PFOs and Farmers and Co, but it was ultimately not executed. In year 3, WCS is partnering with Farmers and Co on a concept note to local agricultural fund to develop a supply chain for passion fruit and sweet peas with the PFOs.</p>		
<p>Activity 3.3. WCS holds a meeting with CT and JGI to discuss the initial production contract and incorporates their input and feedback;</p>	<p>In year 2, WCS presented the opportunity with Farmers and Co to CT and JGI during the quarterly meeting held on the November 11 for feedback and input. WCS presented in the following quarterly meeting the opportunity of aBi-trust with Farmers and Co for their feedback and input.</p>		
<p>Activity 3.4. WCS, CT and JGI organize a meeting with the PFOs in each parish to present and discusses their input and gather feedback;</p>	<p>In year 2, WCS organized meetings in September with PFOs to introduce them the opportunity with Farmers and Co.</p>		
<p>Activity 3.5.</p>	<p>In year 2, WCS organized a field mission with Farmers and Co in September to</p>		

WCS organizes a meeting with agribusiness partners and finalizes production contract;	introduce them to the PFOs and a second meeting to discuss with PFOs the terms of the transaction.
Activity 3.6. WCS, CT and JGI organizes a meeting between PFOs and agribusiness partners to sign the contract	In year 2, Farmers and Co proposed a price which the PFOs considered too low compared to the price from middlemen and decided not to sell to Farmers and Co. WCS will continue to pursue a contract with Farmers and Co and find other opportunities with traders.
Output 4. Agricultural intensification and improved yield achieved through conservation farming, reducing farmers' need to clear new forests and wetlands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6 CT and 7 JGI staff each per parish have been trained by CLUSA in conservation farming techniques and demonstration by the end of year 1; 2. 900 of the PFO-HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2; 3. 90% of the existing agricultural fields of PFO-HH are under conservation farming land use management at the end of year 3; 4. 500 Non-PFO-HHs adopt conservation farming by the end of year 3. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed in year 1. 2. 564 PFO-HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.8</i> 3. 27% of fields are under conservation farming by the end of year 2. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.8</i> 4. 255 Non-PFO HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2. <i>Evidence provided in Appendix 4 in this report under section 4.8</i>
Activity 4.1. CLUSA trains 13 field-based staff from CT and JGI in conservation farming and assigns each staff member to a parish;	Completed in year 1.
Activity 4.2. CT and JGI trained staff train the PFO-HHs in conservation farming in their parish;	The Forest Monitors supervised existing PFOs and trained new PFOs in conservation farming. This continuous activity will continue over year 3.
Activity 4.3. Meetings are held in each parish to share experiences and potential issues with conservation farming among PFO-HHs; meetings are also open for non-PFO-HHs;	WCS organized a PFOA meeting in each parish to provide the opportunity to PFOs to share their experiences. In year 3, WCS will continue with this activity.
Activity 4.4. CT and JGI trained staff collect data on yields from PFO-HHs.	Forest Monitors collected data on yields and issues experience in the field. In year 3, WCS will continue with this activity.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Biodiversity is conserved, and livelihoods and food security are improved in rural communities by implementing a scalable and easily replicable model that focuses on sustainable conservation farming approaches.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>The threat of critical forest and wetland habitat destruction is mitigated by training Hoima district farmers in conservation farming and providing them access to more profitable markets.</p>	<p>0a. A 75% reduction in deforestation rates over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline;</p> <p>0b. A 50% increase in income for the participating farmers over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline;</p> <p>0c. Number of households no longer experiencing food scarcity more than twice a year over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline;</p> <p>0d. Number of households no longer experiencing food scarcity more than twice a year over 3 years compared to the 2010 baseline.</p>	<p>0a. Land use change maps for the 13 parishes showing agricultural fields, forests, and wetlands based on remote sensing data</p> <p>0b. A case study measuring the effect of the interventions improving the livelihoods of the households based on a socio-economic survey</p> <p>0c. Farmer surveys measuring the increase in yields</p> <p>0d. Parish survey reports based on data field collected for chimpanzees and grey crowned cranes</p>	<p>0a. Extreme weather events and subsequent disasters will not emerge and occur during the project lifetime (this will limit the success of creating a surplus from the newly adopted conservation farming techniques);</p> <p>0b. Farmers understand the benefits of the project and sign the conservation contract;</p> <p>0c. Agribusinesses continues to show interest in signing production contracts and paying farmers a premium price for their harvested crops;</p> <p>0d. Based on the experimental Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) study carried out by CT within the project area, 80% of PFO households will stop deforestation within two years of the study;</p> <p>0e. Similar to results seen by CLUSA in other areas, the switch from traditional farming technique to conservation farming techniques will result in a 50% increase in yields;</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Project benefits in return for forest and wetland conservation clearly understood and agreed upon by the Private Forest Owners and formalized through a conservation contract</p>	<p>1a. 90% of Private Forest Owner – Households (PFO-HHs) in the 13 focal parishes, about 980 households, have signed a conservation pledge by the end of year 2;</p> <p>1b. By the end of year 3, 80% of PFO-HHs who have signed the</p>	<p>1a. Semi-annual reports on the performance of the conservation contracts in terms of compliance</p>	<p>1a. Farmers are willing to comply with the conservation contract;</p>

	<p>conservation pledge remain in compliance by not cutting trees or encroaching onto wetlands;</p> <p>1c. 80% of the PFO-HHs stopped cutting trees on their land by the end of year 3.</p>		
<p>2. Rural financial services established in all the 13 parishes providing capital for sustainable forest friendly and agricultural enterprises</p>	<p>2a. All 13 parishes have microfinancing institutes set up by the end of year 2;</p> <p>2b. 300 GBP of working capital sits in each microfinancing institution by the end of year 3</p> <p>2c. 90% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes have joined the newly-introduced microfinancing institutions by the end of year 3. are actively saving</p>	<p>2a. Semi-annual reports on the performance of the microfinancing institutions in terms of capital flows</p>	<p>2a. Farmers willing to join the microfinancing institutes;</p>
<p>3. PFO households linked to profitable markets and agribusinesses that buy their farming surplus, resulting in increased income</p>	<p>3a. 900 PFO-HHs have signed the production contract with agribusiness at the end of year 2;</p> <p>3b. 900 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to agribusiness by the end of year 3;</p> <p>3c. A minimum increase of 50% sold surplus created through conservation farming at the end of year 3 compared to their previous harvest volume before practising conservation farming.</p>	<p>3a. Semi-annual reports on the agribusiness performance in terms of amount of produce traded and payments</p>	
<p>4. Agricultural intensification and improved yield achieved through conservation farming, reducing farmers' need to clear new forests and wetlands</p>	<p>4a. 6 CT and 7 JGI staff each per parish have been trained by CLUSA in conservation farming techniques and demonstration by the end of year 1;</p> <p>4b. 900 of the PFO-HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2;</p> <p>4c. 90% of the existing agricultural fields of PFO-HH are under conservation farming land use management at the end of year 3;</p> <p>4d. 500 Non-PFO-HHs adopt conservation farming by the end of</p>	<p>4a. Semi-annual reports on the adoption and performance of conservation farming by the farmers</p>	<p>4a. Availability of pioneer farmers willing to become a lead farmer and set up demonstration plots.</p>

	year 3.		
<p>Activities</p> <p>Activity 1.1. WCS, CT and JGI review existing conservation contracts and develop a contract model appropriate to the context of the project;</p> <p>Activity 1.2. WCS, CT and JGI organise two meetings with PFOs grouped at parish level to introduce and explain the conservation contract and incorporate their input and feedback until an agreed final version has been reached;</p> <p>Activity 1.3. WCS, CT and JGI conduct meetings to sign contract between farmers and the NARCG partners;</p> <p>Activity 1.4. WCS, CT and JGI organise annual verification mission to measure and monitor farmers' compliance;</p> <p>Activity 1.5. WCS carries out a biodiversity base and endline survey to measure species occurrences and updates its existing land use maps.</p> <p>Activity 2.1. Village Enterprise trains CT and JGI field-based staff in setting up micro-financing institutes and trains them in record keeping and business skills;</p> <p>Activity 2.2. Trained CT and JGI staff organise a meeting and explain to PFOs about the benefits of micro-financing institutes and to whom they provide access to capital;</p> <p>Activity 2.3. Trained CT and JGI staff organises training for PFOs and trains them in principle of microcredits, governance and business skills;</p> <p>Activity 2.4. Trained CT and JGI staff supervise the management and operation of the micro-financing institutes and measure and monitor capital flows with backstopping from Village Enterprise;</p> <p>Activity 3.1. WCS identifies potential agribusiness partners in the region and other opportunities in Kampala;</p> <p>Activity 3.2. WCS starts negotiating production contracts with participating agribusiness partners;</p> <p>Activity 3.3. WCS holds a meeting with CT and JGI to discuss the initial production contract and incorporates their input and feedback;</p> <p>Activity 3.4. WCS, CT and JGI organize a meeting with the PFOs in each parish to present and discusses their input and gather feedback;</p> <p>Activity 3.5. WCS organizes a meeting with agribusiness partners and finalizes production contract;</p> <p>Activity 3.6. WCS, CT and JGI organizes a meeting between PFOs and agribusiness partners to sign the contract;</p> <p>Activity 4.1. CLUSA trains 13 field-based staff from CT and JGI in conservation farming and assigns each staff member to a parish;</p> <p>Activity 4.2. CT and JGI trained staff train the PFO-HHs in conservation farming in their parish;</p> <p>Activity 4.3. Meetings are held in each parish to share experiences and potential issues with conservation farming among PFO-HHs; meetings are also open for non-PFO-HHs;</p> <p>Activity 4.4. CT and JGI trained staff collect data on yields from PFO-HHs</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
6A	local community members	8F/22M	Ugandan	30				
	local community members	39F/17M			56			
6B	3 weeks (2 weeks in conservation farming; 1 week in Business Saving Groups)			30				
	24 months in the curriculum of the Street Business School	39F/17M			56			

Table 2 Publications


Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (author s, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Increasing agricultural yields in Western Uganda reduces the impact of animal raids	Newsletter	Leal, M. E. 2017	Male	Dutch	Darwin Initiative, London	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2017/01/Darwin-Newsletter-January-2017-Conservation-Conflict-Final.pdf


Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

4.1 Evidence for quarterly meetings with NARCG members

Slide # 5 in WCS presentation November 29 2016 (full presentation in Attachment 1)

Conservation Farming

- Marketing:
 - Farmers & Co (NL) and Agrosolutions (F)  visited our project;
 - This season no transaction; but next season (JAN);
- Monitoring:
 - 500 PFOs land use recorded



4.2 Scan of the signature page of one conservation pledge

IN WITNESS THEREOF, Bulimya-Kidoma PFOA and NARCG enter into this Pledge on this date of 02/11/2016 with the following signatures:

Name: Fred R. Musimenta Sig: [Signature]
PFOA chairperson

Name: M. Leal Sig: [Signature]
NARCG representative

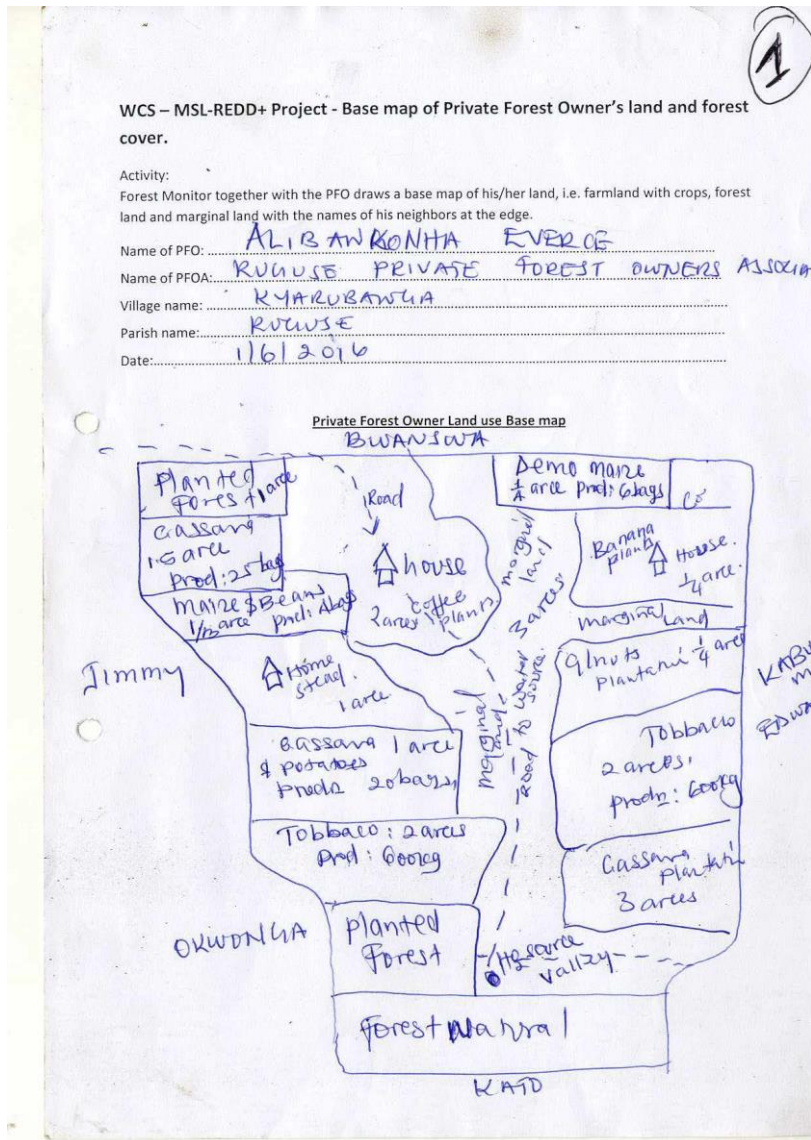
Name: KOSIMBA CUKISI Sig: [Signature]
WITNESS (I.C.I representative)



Signature page of one of the conservation pledges (full document in Attachment 2)

4.3 Scan of land use map

Example of a simple land use map of a Private Forest Owner.



4.4 Figure 6 from the crane report

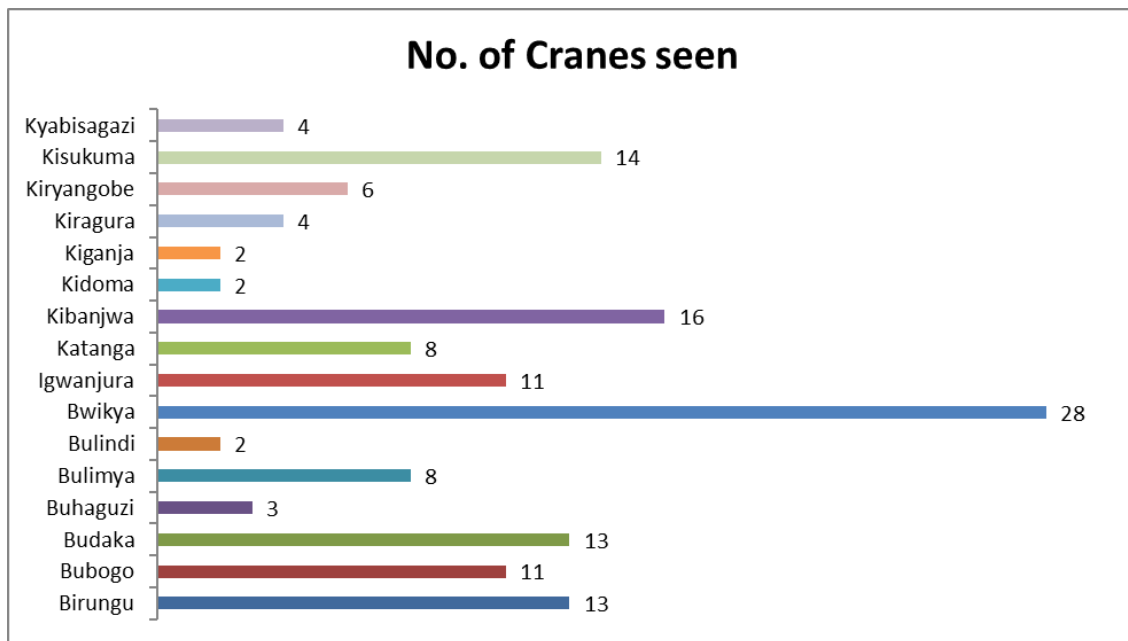


Figure 1 Number of Grey-crowned Cranes observed in 16 parishes of the 22 parishes surveyed of Hoima district (full report in Attachment 3)

4.5 List of Business Saving Groups

PFOA Name	Number of BSGS	BSGs Name	Amount of Money
Kiragura/Kiryangobe	3	Twimukyangane-Kyabasengya	
		Tukorrehamu - Kyabasengya	
		Tweheyo - Kiragura	
Budaka	3	Kyakakoizi PFO BSG	
		Iseisa PFO BSG	
		Kanyanyama PFO BSG	
Kidoma/Bulimya	4	Kasoma Kanywabarogo BSG	
		Wambabya BSG	
		Butimba/Kidoma BSG	
		Bulimya BSG	
Bulyango	3	Bulyango BSG	
		Mbaraara BSG	
		Twimukyangane – Nyakabale BSG	
Kisabagwa	3	Tulihamu BSG - Bineneza	
		Kusemererwa BSG – Kigawa	
		Kisa kya Maria - Kasunga	
Bulindi	2	Tweyambe - Bulindi	
		Twegonze - Kyakamese	
Igwanjura	1	Igwanjura conservation BSG	
Bubogo	3	St Tereza BSG	
		Mpanga BSG	
		Twimukyangane BSG	
Birungu	15	Tusiime BSG - Buhamba	
		Tugendemumaiso BSG	
		Tukorehamu BSG - Kabarole	
		Asinguza BSG - Kitembeka	
		Tugonzangane – Buhamba BSG	
		Tusiime Mbiwe BSG	
		Wembabazi – Kiseke BSG	
		Ninsiima BSG - Kitembeka	
		Ageteraine BSG - kitembeka	
		Wembabazi – Mbiwe BSG	
		Tukole BSG - Buhamba	
		Abagambakamu BSG	
		Murungi BSG - Birungu	
		Asinguza - mbiwe	
		Twimukyangane - Buhamba	
Kigorobyia	8	Tukole namani BSG	
		Mukama murungi BSG	
		Tulibamu BSG	
		Tweyombeke BSG	
		Twimukyangane BSG	
		Umoja BSG	
		Tugonzangane Baana ba Yesu BSG	
		Twekambe women BSG	
Twekambe Tele			
Kibanjwa	3	Bukerenge Twesigangane BSG	
		Kibanjwa PFO BSG	
		Kyarusuura/Katahikwa BSG	
Katanga	3	Katanga BSG	
		Kahoojo BSG	
		Kyambala BSG	
Ruguse	4	Kiyora BSG	
		Kyarubanga	
		Twekambe PFO BSG	
		Bagambakamu PFO BSG	
Kibugubya	3	Kyamaleera BSG	
		Twekambe BSG	
		Mparangasi	
Munteme	2	Twekurakuranize BSG - Kaigo	
		Tusabe BSG - Munteme	
average			
exchange rate			4,574

Table 2 in Y2 indicator report (full document in Attachment 4).

4.6 Street Business School



Standard graduation certificate (full update report in Attachment 5).

4.7 Offer by Farmers and Co

4/27/2017

Mail - mLeal@wcs.org

Re: Offer : Maize

Abowe, Daniel

Tue 4/11/2017 1:27 PM

To: Adidjah Makangira <adidjah.m@farmersandco.com>; Leal, Miguel <mLeal@wcs.org>;

Hello Adidjah,

I hope all is well. As we talked in the morning, 1100/= is lower than the market price in Hoima district and all parts of Uganda. The current price is ranging from 1400/= to 1600/= per kilogram. We will wait for the offer given by the exporter in Gulu but I hope this won't take long.

The advantage we still have like the last season is that maize price has been increasing. We would be in problems if prices decreased below the current price.

I am of the view that we get the offer from Gulu as soon as possible because farmers want to sell their maize. They have waited for so long and are becoming impatient.

Thank you

Daniel

From: adidjah.m@gmail.com <adidjah.m@gmail.com> on behalf of Adidjah Makangira <adidjah.m@farmersandco.com>

Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2017 10:10:59 AM

To: Abowe, Daniel; Leal, Miguel

Subject: Offer : Maize

Goodmorning Daniel and Miguel

With all of the costs for transport at the moment and the relatively low volume , best price we can do for rwanda is 1100 ugx /kg

I realise that this is a lot lower that the farmers want at this time , but its the best that we can do with our client . Given their expectations of price increases in uganda perhaps its better for them to sell locally .

Daniel , do you expect prices to return to this level (1100) witht coming crop in july ?

If they still need a local buyer , we can connect them with the exporter from Gulu , they can probably buy for a higher price than we can, i will ask them about this option

Will get back to you shortly!
All the best, Adidjah

--

Adidjah Makangira
Marketing & Sales

Farmers & Co
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e: adidjah.m@farmersandco.com
w: www.farmersandco.com
skype: adidjah.makangira

<https://outlook.office.com/owa/?path=/mail/search>

1/2

4.8 CF information collected by the FMs

S/N	PFOA NAME	No. PFOs	No. HHs adopting CF	Total CF Acreage, 2017A	Non PFOs adopting CF	No of BSGs
1	Kiragura/Kiryangobe	65	36	40	16	2
2	Kibanjwa	86	50	21	12	3
3	Birungu	138	124	74	70	15
4	Budaka	60	62	15	30	3
5	Kigorobyia	86	50	25	15	9
6	Bulyango	79	10	8	10	3
7	Kibugubya	40	30	15	7	3
8	Kisabagwa	85	30	35	15	3
9	Bulindi	40	21	11	5	2
10	Katanga	54				3
11	Ruguse	80	50	15	20	4
12	Kidoma/Bulimya					4
13	Munteme	65	40	40	25	2
14	Bubogo	42	31	35	10	3
15	Igwanjura	35	30	43.5	20	1
Total		955	564	377.5	255	60

Table 1 in Y2 indicator report (full report available as Attachment 4)

4.9 Yield information

Results	Traditional	Climate Smart Farming	Var	%
yields per acre (Kgs)	710	2,005	1,295	182%
production cost per acre (USD)	155	274	120	77%
cost of producing 1 Kg of Maize (USD)	0.22	0.14	0	-37%
selling price per Kg. (USD)	0.24	0.24		
gross revenue per acre. (USD)	167	472		
net profits per a Kg (USD)	0.02	0.08	0	378%
net profits per are (USD)	12	197	185	1486%

Table on page 4 in Field report (full report in Attachment 6)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
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.	x
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.	x
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.	x
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	