



Darwin Initiative: Final Report

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	1st April 2015 – 31st March 2018
Project leader's name	Miguel Leal
Project website/blog/Twitter	Uganda.wcs.org
Report author(s) and date	Miguel Leal & Simon Nampindo – August 1, 2018

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 that 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 the Hoima district.

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 remote sensing analyses and surveys.

WCS has identified the forest corridors that are most important for maintaining connectivity between the forest blocks on public land, and for avoiding the complete deforestation and local extinction of chimpanzees on private land. Since 2010, WCS and other members of the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) have been engaging with small-scale subsistence farmers who own private land within the forest corridors. These private forest owners (PFOs) generate modest incomes through selling leftover surplus cheaply to middlemen.

The goal of WCS's engagement with the PFOs is to motivate them to maintain forestland by providing a number of business development services. Ultimately, WCS aims to incorporate

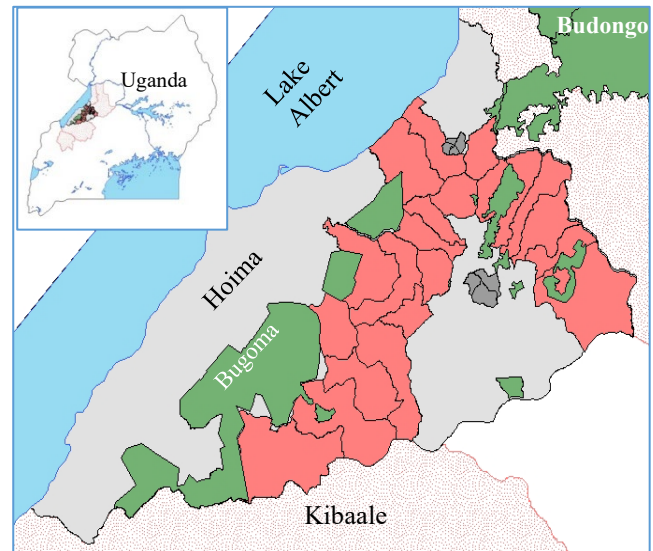


Figure 1. Location of project site with the project parishes (red) in Hoima district and the protected public forests (green)

these farmers into the formal economy, where there is a growing demand for green, deforestation-free and carbon-neutral commodities. The business development services offered by WCS aim to provide benefits to the PFOs by improving their business skills, access to capital and their production capacity. WCS is acting as an intermediary to overcome (perceived) business risks by private sector actors, such as agri-businesses and financial institutions. Ultimately, the goal is to alleviate poverty 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 livelihood 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 Savings Groups (BSGs) 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 domestic 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

The partnership between the Jane Goodall Institute, the Chimzee Trust and WCS existed before the Darwin project and includes other organizations such as Fauna and Flora International, ECOTRUST and most recently, Bulindi Chim Trust. Village Enterprise joined as well as a result of the Darwin project. The Darwin project is part of the larger Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project, which covers not only the district of Hoima but also four other districts. We organized ourselves in the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) back in 2010 in response to the growing interest of the group members in REDD+. We have quarterly meetings during which we discuss our different initiatives, projects and proposals. The Darwin project was regularly discussed during meetings and the feedback and suggestions from our partners was collected. The day-to-day management of the Darwin project was done by WCS, the other partners were consulted for planning and carrying out certain activities. For instance, the Chim Trust carried out the socio-economic baseline. Otherwise, members were busy carrying out their own projects in the landscape.

JGI and CT were implementing partners through their community-based forest monitors. Both organizations have setup Private Forest Owner Associations (PFOAs) in different parishes in Hoima. WCS would always jointly interact with the members of the PFOAs with representatives in the fields from JGI and CT. WCS consulted with JGI and CT about the conservation agreement as this agreement was signed at NARCG level and jointly introduced it to the PFOAs. JGI and CT and other NARCG members were asked to provide feedback on the project progress. They were not involved in writing or preparing the Final Report, since WCS has all the data to complete the Final Report.

There have not been any particular achievements, lessons, strength or challenges with the partners. As mentioned earlier partners had already been collaborating many years before the start of the Darwin Project.

Partners will see each other on quarterly NARCG meetings. The next meeting is planned on the 21st of September, 2018.

3 Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

Output 1: Project benefits for conservation understood and formalized through conservation contracts

Indicator 1.1: 90% of the households (HHs) sign conservation pledges by the end of year 2 (2017)

In 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.

Indicator 1.2: 80% of HHs comply with pledge by the end of year 3 (2018)

This indicator measures *leakage* caused by the project. Leakage is when PFOs stop deforestation on their own land, but clear forest in the adjacent private or public forests or encroaching on wetlands. Only 4% of the HHs extracted timber from forests elsewhere. The crane survey showed that wetlands in the 13 parishes recovered. 30% of the wetlands recorded as severely disturbed in April 2016 dropped to 11% in October 2017; similarly, partially disturbed wetlands dropped from 36% to 12%.

Indicator 1.3: 80% of HHs stop cutting trees on their land by the end of year 3 (2018)

88% of the HHs did not cut trees or clear forest on their land. The 12% who did cut forest only cleared a small area below one acre. Most trees were cut for poles, which are smaller trees.

Output 2: Rural financial services established in all 13 parishes and operational

Indicator 2.1: All 13 parishes have BSGs (BSGs) by the end of year 2 (2017)

Already in year 2, BSGs were established across all 13 parishes.

Indicator 2.2: 300 GBP of working capital per BSG by the end of year 3 (2018)

Total number of BSGs is 61. Their fiscal year ends in different months. After the end of their fiscal year, the BSGs have the option to share out the dividend and restart from 0. Other BSGs have loans extending over the fiscal year; hence, the amount saved remains in the BSG as loans. The average of 434 GBP is the average, starting from as low as 48 GBP and as high as 2034 GBP.

Indicator 2.3: 90% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes are actively saving

Already in year 2, all PFO-HHs (100%) have 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

Indicator 3.1: 900 PFO-HHs have signed the production contract with agribusiness at the end of year 2 (2017)

In year 3, PFOs have still not signed a production contracts with the formal sector. WCS had engaged with the World Food Programme in Kampala to get the BSGs registered for their maize procurement programme. The main barrier was the lack of appropriate bulking facilities.

Indicator 3.2: 900 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to agribusiness by the end of year 3 (2018)

In year 3, PFOs continued to sell their produced maize to middlemen at 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.

Indicator 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.

The 956 PFOs who adopted conservation farming were able to increase their yields by 151%, on average from 710 kg to 1779 kg per acre in 2017. HHs withhold 280kg for their own consumption. Hence, the surplus increased from 420 kg to 1499 kg per acre or 356%.

Output 4: Agricultural intensification and improved yield achieved through conservation farming, reducing farmers' need to clear new forests and wetlands

Indicator 4.1: 6 CT and 7 JGI staff have been trained by CLUSA in conservation farming and demonstration techniques by the end of year 1 (2016)

Already in year 1, 26 Forest Monitors recruited by CT and JGI have been trained in conservation farming. There are two Forest Monitors available per each parish to support PFOs in conservation farming.

Indicator 4.2: 900 of the PFO-HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2 (2017);

By the end of year 3, 956 PFO-HHs adopted conservation farming.

Indicator 4.3: 90% of the existing agricultural fields of PFO-HH are under conservation farming land use management at the end of year 3 (2018).

This indicator is meant to measure if PFO-HHs are mainstreaming conservation farming. By the end of year 3, the 956 PFO-HHs who had adopted conservation farming had converted 41% of their land to conservation farming. This is an increase of 14% compared to the 27% reported previously in year 2.

Indicator 4.4: 500 Non-PFO-HHs adopt conservation farming by the end of year 3 (2018)

In year 3, 808 Non-PFO has adopted conservation farming. This is an increase of 317% from year 2. We suspect that the 2016 El Nino year helped convince farmers the advantages of conservation farming.

3.2 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.

The threat to critical forest and wetlands habitat destruction has been mitigated as 96% of the households did not clear any forest during the project lifetime (Ind. 0a; table 4 in “Year 3 CF and BSG Report 2018”; appendix 1). During that same period wetland habitat recovered. Undisturbed wetlands increased from 34% in April 2016 to 77% in October 2017 (figure 19 in “Crane Survey Report 2018”; attachment 4). The number of chimpanzee nest counted and grey crown cranes sighted showed stabilized populations over the project life time compared to the declining trend observed between 2000 and 2010 before the start of the Darwin project (0d; for the cranes: figure 11 in “Crane Survey Report 2018, attachment 4 and for chimps: table 2 in “Chimp census report”, attachment 3). Profitability of growing maize increased. Income per acre increased 900% as the profit margins per acre increased from roughly £10 using traditional farming practices to £100 using conservation farming practices (Ob, table 2 in “Year 3 CF and BSG report 2018”, attachment 1). The 1764 farmers (PFOs and Non-PFOs combined) no longer experience food scarcity as their harvest increased from roughly 710 kg per acre to 1779 kg per acre (0d, table 2 in “Year 3 CF and BSG Report”, attachment 1). Households on average claim 280kg for their own consumption and sell the surplus. The project was unable to provide PFOs access to more profitable markets despite multiple efforts due to market isolation, and lack of bulking facilities. These were factors out of our control and which we did not anticipate. Nonetheless, PFOs are happy to sell to the middlemen.

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

Impact: 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.

The project contributed to biodiversity conservation by conserving forest habitat for chimpanzees and wetland habitat for grey crowned cranes (0d; for the cranes: figure 11 in “Crane Survey Report 2018, attachment 4 and for chimps: table 2 in “Chimp census report”, attachment 3). The project increased food security of the households and their livelihoods through increasing the productivity of growing maize by 900% (Ob, table 2 in “Year 3 CF and BSG report 2018”, attachment 1).

The project contributed to poverty alleviation and wellbeing by increasing the productivity of the farmers’ land through conservation farming, as well as the membership of a BSG. Farmers who

had adopted conservation farming increased their harvest by 280% and profit margin by 900% per acre (0d, table 2 in “Year 3 CF and BSG Report”, attachment 1).

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project is still at an early stage and more time is required before its contributions become evident. By improving farming and facilitating the formation of BSGs, the project aims to contribute directly at household level to SDG 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 5 (gender equality) and to SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) as the PFOs grow from low to middle income HHs over time, and indirectly contributing to SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). With time, we will actively encourage HHs to spend their income in education, health and livelihoods improvements, which indirectly contribute to SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) and SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy). At a regional level, the project aims ultimately to contribute to SDG 13 (climate action) through promoting conservation farming as a climate-smart agricultural practice in return for forest and wetland conservation contributing to SDG 15 (life on land) and indirectly 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 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).

4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (CBD, CITES, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA)

This project has addressed the underlying drivers of unsustainable natural resource use causing the loss of biodiversity in the Murchison-Semliki Landscape, which directly contributes to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The project will raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity across local government and rural society at district level and stimulate policy reform (Aichi Targets 1-4) on how to reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use based on lessons learned from the project (Targets 5, 7). We will show 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, through its REDD+ activities, is creating the opportunity for rural communities to receive payments from ecosystem services, 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, 20).

4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation

The project contributed to improved human development and wellbeing by increasing the production capacity of the farmers and by providing access to group capital.

In total 1764 small holder farmers received these benefit either directly through support from the forest monitors (956 PFOs) or indirectly by copying the PFOs (808 Non-PFOs). They received training and extension services in conservation farming and access to group capital.

4.4 Gender equality

WCS introduced conservation farming and BSGs to the farmers by organizing a meeting, during which WCS clearly explained the positive and negative aspects of conservation farming and BSGs. WCS also clearly explained that in return for these livelihood-improving opportunities we expected farmers to conserve and restore the forest of their land. One

potential negative aspect of locking forest out for conversion to farmland is that, if unmitigated, it may lead to food scarcity and insecurity. This is a particular concern for women.

To avoid men dominating these meetings, all participants were divided in separate groups based on gender and age (generation): old men and young men and old and young women. We know that each subgroup has their own unique opinion and concerns. In this way, we were able to take into account the positive and negative feedback of women, both old and young. This feedback from the women helped us fine-tune the project benefits to their advantage.

An aspect of poverty and gender inequality not often recognised is that women have little choice. By tradition, women are required to take care of their family, including their husbands, and attend the fields. Men do not have similar chores and have more time for leisure. A positive aspect of conservation farming has been that it saves women time attending their fields (for example, after mulching in-between the planting basins, less time is spent on weeding). This extra time provides women with more freedom.

Conservation farming also helped women grow more food and overcome food scarcity while improving their financial situation through the sale of surplus produce. The BSGs contributed to improving the financial position of women as well: For many women, it was the first time they had access to capital beyond their own small savings, which offered them an opportunity to develop new livelihood opportunities.

4.5 Programme indicators

- *Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?*
There are no formal management structures of biodiversity other than the Private Forest Owner Associations (PFOAs). These are Civil Society Organizations (CSO) set up by the local farmers or Private Forest Owners themselves. They own the natural forest on their land.
- *Were any management plans for biodiversity developed? Were these formally accepted?*
To become a member of a PFOA, the applying farmer has to conserve existing natural forest or restore natural forest. These requirements are not formalized into management plans but are captured on land use maps. The farmer indicates where natural forest is on his land use map and how much land is farmed using conservation farming. These requirements have been accepted by all members of a PFOA. There is no requirement to become a member of a BSG.
- *Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?*
The PFOAs are not management structures. Members commit themselves to conserving and restoring forest in return for project benefits provided by NARCG members. Every new project benefit is introduced through the process of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). On these occasions, all household members are invited to participate in the discussions about the proposed interventions. The members are divided into four groups, old and young women and old and young men, to capture gender and generation aspects. Each PFOA has a women representative on their board.
- *Were there any positive gains in household (HH) income as a result of this project?*
Households were able to increase their income 900% from growing maize. Particularly, women benefited from the BSGs, as for many it was the first time they were given access to (group) capital.
- *How many HHs saw an increase in their HH income?*
1764 Households saw an increase in their income.
- *How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?*
Household profit margin from growing maize increased from £10 to £100 per acre. We collected performance data on yield, gate prices and volume in order to be able to

compare traditional farming with conservation farming. Actual income from maize growing fluctuated with market prices.

4.6 Transfer of knowledge

The project has trained 26 local community members in conservation farming and group loans and savings association (BSGs). Project approach and activities have been presented to peer practitioners, district authorities, the National REDD+ secretariat, and the donor communities, including the DFID. A poster was presented at an international conference to inform researchers. The senior field officer, Moses Nyago (male), was offered a scholarship at the University of Florida based on his experience obtained through other Darwin projects. He went to the USA to complete his masters and will finish come September this year.

4.7 Capacity building

The project manager Miguel Leal (male) has been invited to promote the rural development model developed under the Darwin Project across other conservation priority landscapes within WCS.

5 Sustainability and Legacy

The Darwin Project is part of the long-term Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project. WCS will continue to seek funding to work in the project area to conserve and restore forest and wetlands. Both the conservation farming and BSGs will be able to endure and transfer information to future generations of farmers as farmers themselves have experienced firsthand that they are able to adapt to climate change and are no longer as vulnerable as before. WCS has been and will continue to fundraise to keep the existing project staff employed. Notwithstanding our many efforts, including a Post Darwin Project proposal, we have not yet obtained additional funding and we need to temporarily suspend the contracts of our existing project staff. Nonetheless, despite a short funding gap we are confident we will be able to quickly restart and expand our project activities.

6 Lessons learned

Overall, the important activities worked out well. Despite the ambitious targets and slow adoption of the project activities at the start we were able to meet our objectives. By the end of the project, 956 PFOs and 808 non-PFOs adopted conservation farming. We increased harvest from 700 to 2100 kg per acre (180%) and created a surplus of 200%, far above the 50% we anticipated. Similarly, BSGs performed much better than anticipated. We set up 61 BSGs, which, on average, saved 414 GBP. What did not work well was linking PFOs to the formal market through production contracts. Unfortunately, our PFOs were too wide spread and did not have access to bulking facilities. Therefore, agribusinesses were not inclined to deal with the PFOs. Nonetheless, we are satisfied that farmers are selling their increased surplus through their existing channels of middlemen.

In response to this challenge, WCS is now exploring how we can link the PFOs to the formal financial markets to get access to agricultural loans. We are doing this in partnership with Financial Access (financialxs.com) and F3Life/Greenfi (F3-Life.org/Greenfi.org) with potential investment from the Triodos Bank (Triodos.nl) and KfW (kfw-entwicklungsbank.de) for funding the technical assistance. If WCS had the opportunity to redo this project again, we would try to get buy-in from a microfinancing institution. WCS recommends similar projects to replicate the implementation model developed and tested by WCS, combining climate-smart farming practices with providing access to rural financial services in return for conservation targets. In addition, WCS recommends investment in local people and building their capacity as we have done with the community-based forest monitors, who we trained in conservation farming and BSGs. Finally, we advise to pursue a market-based exit strategy from project inception. WCS has shown that we are able to stop deforestation in return for business development services for roughly 70GBP per household over three years. This is very good value for money. Ideally, the Darwin Initiative and UKAID should make DFID aware of similar successes to allow scaling up successful approaches and replicate them elsewhere as part of overseas development assistance (ODA).

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

During the project period, WCS has internally monitored and evaluated our work. Early on WCS observed that despite the successes of the demonstration plots, conservation farming was not adopted to the extent we anticipated in the second growing season. We identified that access to agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) was a barrier which we solved by buying these for the PFOs and making them available as an in-kind loan to their BSGs. We clearly explained that these in-kind loans had to be repaid by the PFOs who received the inputs into their BSGs and that the money was not to be used for purposes other than buying inputs after repayment into their own BSGs. WCS also realized that a database to monitor and evaluate the performance of the initial 1000 PFOs would have made the M&E process more efficient.

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

N/A

7 Darwin identity

WCS Uganda does not have twitter/Instagram/Flickr/Blog/You Tube account. Nonetheless, WCS publicized a blog about the Darwin Project in the National Geographic and submitted three contributions to the Darwin Newsletter. The team leader presented a poster on the Darwin project clearly depicting the logos of the Darwin Initiative and UKAID.

8 Finance and administration

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			0%	
Consultancy costs			0%	
Overhead Costs			-4%	
Travel and subsistence			5%	
Operating Costs			0%	
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
Audit			0%	
TOTAL			0%	

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Miguel Leal – Albertine Rift, REDD Program Manager	
Daniel Abowe – REDD Project Officer	
Phillip Kihumuro – Community Conservation Development Officer	
Hamlet Mugabe – Ornithologist	
Juliet Owor – Office Attendant	
Samuel Ayebare- Data Analyst and Oil Projects Manager	
Wilson Muhumuza – Driver	
Julius Businge – Driver	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
NA	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

8.3 Value for Money

WCS has implemented this project at a household cost of roughly 70 GBP per household per year. In return house holds on average have been able to increase their net income from agriculture at 400 GBP per season previously from 20 GBP. Similarly, BSGs saved on average 414 GBP. WCS provided the business development services at cost rate, i.e. without a profit margin. Therefore, WCS was been able to operate at a lower cost compared to commercial business development services. WCS decided to take a Training of Trainees approach and train the 30 community-based forest monitors in conservation farming and BSGs. WCS paid them an above living wage salary for their services. This choice happened to be also much more efficient and effective. The forest monitors are part of the community and this helped convince PFOs to adopt conservation farming and join the BSGs. They also served as the eyes and ears of the project in the M& E system closely monitoring the progress of the project

activities. Their omni-presence also helped remind PFOs to respect their forest and comply with their commitment to conserve it in return for the benefits provided through the Darwin project.

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: 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: The threat to 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 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>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>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</p>	<p>4a. 6 CT and 7 JGI staff each per parish have been trained by CLUSA in conservation farming techniques</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>

farmers' need to clear new forests and wetlands	<p>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 year 3.</p>		
<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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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>956 PFOs and 808 non-PFOs adopted conservation farming and joined a BSG. In year 3, harvests on average increased by 151% overcoming food insecurity and creating surplus to sell. Income from agriculture increased on average by 1478% compared to traditional farming. 96% of the households did not clear any forest and wetlands have been disturbed less contribution to the biodiversity conserved in the landscape.</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. 96% of the households did not clear any forest. 2. By the end of year 3, 1764 PFO and Non-PFO households increased their income from maize by 1004% on average compared to traditional farming practises. 3. By the end of year 3, 1764 PFO and Non-PFO household no longer experience food scarcity and are adapted to climate change; 4. By the end of year 3, the chimpanzee grey crowned crane populations have remained stable in the 13 parishes.
<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 3. 80% of the PFO-HHs stopped cutting trees on their land by the end of year 3. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% of all PFOs signed the conservation contract through their respective Private Forest Owner Association (PFOA) chairman; 2. No PFO cleared forest in public forests or encroached on wetlands. 3. 96% of PFO-HHs stopped cutting trees on their land.

<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>WCS, CT and JGI developed a contract model, i.e. conservation pledge.</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>WCS with CT and JGI organized two meetings with PFO-Associations.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.3. WCS, CT and JGI conduct meetings to sign contract between farmers and the NARCG partners</p>	<p>Members of the all PFOAs voted for the agreement and mandated their chairmen to sign on their behalf.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.4. WCS, CT and JGI organise annual verification mission to measure and monitor farmers' compliance</p>	<p>WCS mapped out the land use of 600 PFOs, taken a GPS point of their farmer and taken a picture of their forest.</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>WCS carried out a baseline in April 2016 and an endline in October 2017 collected on grey crowned crane sightings. In December 2017 WCS carried out a chimpanzee survey to record nest counts across the 13 parishes.</p>		
<p>Output 2. Rural financial services established in all the 13 parishes providing capital for sustainable forest friendly and agricultural enterprises</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 742 1117 994"> <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 </td> <td data-bbox="1122 742 2130 994"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the end of Year 2, all 13 parishes have BSGs 2. BSGs had an average annual working capital of 434 GBP by the end of year 3. 3. 100% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes are actively saving by the end of year 2. </td> </tr> </table>	<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 BSGs 2. BSGs had an average annual working capital of 434 GBP by the end of year 3. 3. 100% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes are actively saving by the end of year 2.
<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 BSGs 2. BSGs had an average annual working capital of 434 GBP by the end of year 3. 3. 100% of PFO-HHs in the 13 parishes are actively saving by the end of year 2. 		
<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>Forest Monitors were trained in setting up BSGs in year 1.</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>Community organized meetings with the PFO-Associations to explain the opportunity of the BSG in year 1.</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>Over year 2 and 3, Forest Monitors set up 61 BSGs.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.4.</p>	<p>Over year 2 and 3, the Forest Monitors supervised the BSGs and collected financial information on their performance.</p>		

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;		
Output 3. PFO households linked to profitable markets and agribusinesses that buy their farming surplus, resulting in increased income	<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 3, despite much effort. 2. 956 PFO-HHs have increased their income from sales to middlemen by the end of year 3. 3. On average PFOs were able to increase their harvests by 151% through conservation farming and sold off at least 50%.
Activity 3.1. WCS identifies potential agribusiness partners in the region and other opportunities in Kampala;		In year 3, WCS will engage with the World Food Programme in Kampala to get the BSGs registered for their maize procurement programme.
Activity 3.2. WCS starts negotiating production contracts with participating agribusiness partners;		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.
Activity 3.3. WCS holds a meeting with CT and JGI to discuss the initial production contract and incorporates their input and feedback;		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.
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;		In year 2, WCS organized meetings in September with PFOs to introduce them the opportunity with Farmers and Co.
Activity 3.5. WCS organizes a meeting with agribusiness partners and finalizes production contract;		In year 2, WCS organized a field mission with Farmers and Co in September to 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	<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; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed in year 1. 2. 956 PFO-HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 2. 3. 41% of fields are under conservation farming by the end of year 3. 4. 808 Non-PFO HHs have adopted conservation farming by the end of year 3.

farmers' need to clear new forests and wetlands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	0					
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	0					
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	1	Ugandan	male	REDD+	English	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)						
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	1082	Ugandan	Male and female	Conservation farming/BSGs	Ugandan	
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification						
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)						
Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Title	Language	Comments/ Weblink if available

9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	0					Participatory process?
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	0					
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	0					
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	0					Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	0					
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	0					
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	0					
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	0					

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	0					
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	1	Dutch	male	Forest conservation	English	

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	0	
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established	0	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	0	Please describe

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	68,350					

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	Yes
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	Yes
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	Yes
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	

14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Yes
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	Yes
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	Yes
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	Yes
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)
Newsletter	<i>Increasing agricultural yields in Western Uganda reduces the impact of animal raids</i> , Leal, M. E. & D. Abowe, 2017	Dutch	USA	Male	Darwin Initiative, London	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2017/01/Darwin-Newsletter-January-2017-Conservation-Conflict-Final.pdf
Newsletter	<i>Guilt-free travel, saving forests and helping poor farmers.</i> , Leal, M. E. & D. Abowe, 2017	Dutch	USA	Male	Darwin Initiative, London	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2017/06/Darwin-Newsletter-June-2017-Sustainable-Tourism-FINAL.pdf
Newsletter	<i>The Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project in western Uganda, saving forests, saving wildlife and saving vulnerable communities from climate change</i> , Leal, M. E. & D. Abowe, 2017	Dutch	USA	Male	Darwin Initiative, London	www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2017/11/Darwin-Newsletter-November-2017-Darwin-for-Climate-Action-FINAL-v2.pdf
Blog	<i>Climate proofing conservation landscapes in western Uganda</i> , Leal, M.E., D. Abowe 2017	Dutch	USA	Male	National Geographic, Washington DC	https://blog.nationalgeographic.org/2017/11/02/climate-proofing-conservation-landscapes-in-western-uganda/

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	22-011
Project Title	Conserving biodiversity by improving farming practices and livelihoods in Hoima
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Partner 2	
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