

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: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	22-019 ref 2792
Project Title	Supporting community conserved areas for biodiversity and livelihoods in Uganda
Host Country/ies	Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	Fauna and Flora international
Partner institutions	Ecological Christian Organisation - Uganda & Nature Uganda
Darwin Grant Value	281039
Funder (DFID/Defra)	DFID
Start/end dates of project	Start date: 1 April 2015, End date: 31 March 2018
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2015 – Mar 2016). Annual report 1
Project Leader name	Alison Mollon
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Rogers Niwamanya, M., Stella Ajilong & Alison Mollon 10 th April 2016

1. Project Rationale

The project - *Supporting community conserved areas in Uganda for biodiversity and livelihoods in Uganda*, focuses on three sites, either within or immediately adjacent to a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) or RAMSAR sites, in the highly biodiverse Lake Victoria Basin that harbours over 300 endemic fish species, wetlands and forests with high associated plant and animal diversity. Although they support important biodiversity and provide local and regional ecosystem services, RAMSAR sites and Key Biodiversity Areas within Uganda have limited legal protection and are under increasing pressure from expansion of permanent croplands, unsustainable resource use, habitat fragmentation and pollution. Degradation of wetland and forest ecosystems has reduced water quality, affected agricultural yields, and damaged fish nurseries. These challenges are compounded by the lack of voice and participation in decision-making by local communities around Lake Victoria basin, unclear land tenure, and risks of land expropriation to external parties.

Lake-edge households depend on ecosystem services for their livelihoods, predominantly based on farming and fishing, but degradation of ecosystems and resources that millions depend on continues - 75% of wetlands are significantly damaged, fisheries are in decline, and forest loss averages 1.7%p.a. Through implementing steps to increase the opportunities for these lake-edge households to meaningfully engage in their management, use and conservation the project will improve the current situation at site level and work as a model for the grassroots development of community conservation areas elsewhere in Uganda.

As a result, the project is using a staged approach to achieve participatory gazettelement and management of three Community Conservation Areas (CCA) through, Ecosystem Services (ES) assessment, CCA formation and Improved livelihoods from improved resource management to locally supported.

Project site(s) location



2. Project Partnerships

This project partners with ECO-Uganda and Natura Uganda both which have existing portfolios of work, experience and relationships in the Lake Victoria Basin region. ECO-Uganda is the main sustainable livelihoods implementing partner for a Pathfinder International's Health of People and the Environment in the Lake Victoria Basin project and Nature Uganda focus on the status and trends of avian populations in both Makanaga/Mabamba bay and Sango bay.

Effective planning through quarterly meetings, special event workshops, consultative meetings, emails, telephone calls and routine supervisory field visits to all project sites with both partners has enabled efficient implementation of project activities. This inclusive and consultative approach with partners and beneficiaries has also been instrumental for project sustainability by implicating these stakeholders in all decision making.

Other partners and beneficiaries of the project include:

Best Practice Resource Management Groups (BPRMGs): Community members working to conserve the ecosystems to improve their livelihoods. They regularly meet with project site co-ordinators and partner field staff in the day-to-day operations of the project

Wakiso and Rakai District Governments: District Natural Resource Officers coordinate a technical planning team comprised of the above project partners who hold monthly meetings to evaluate the project performance against indicators and propose how best the prevailing challenges would be mitigated.

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA): Collaboration, through Kampala based meetings, on best practice approach to CCA development.

Buganda Kingdom: collaborates well with the project on raising awareness on the cultural values in relation to conservation.

Department of Culture in the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development: capacity building in inventorying of cultural heritage with in the tree project sites.

The Ministry of Environment and Water, the Ministry of Wildlife and Antiquities: guiding on how initial consultative meetings on identification of CCAs should be handled.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Activity 1.1 Carry out ecosystem services assessments at 3 sites using TESSA and GRACE and other tools

Rapid Ecosystem Services Assessments have been carried out in the three project sites: Makanaga, Sango Bay and Musambwa Island using elements of the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA). Assessment reports have been produced per district, one for the Makanaga site (Wakiso District) (Annex A) and one for the Sango Bay and Musambwa Island sites (Rakai District) (Annex B). Subsequently a cultural value assessment was conducted at the project site utilising

methodology in the GRACE tool (Annex C). These assessments were conducted in collaboration with community members living with in or around the ecosystems in question.

Activity 1.2 Publish ecosystem services reports and promulgate through community meetings, seminars with local and national government bodies, cultural institutions and other stakeholders

The reports have been shared with project partners and participants and in Q1 of year two, the reports will be summarised and combined into a single document targeting policy and decisions makers to support the case for the creation of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs).

Activity 1.3 Develop and publish site-specific, locally appropriate CCA management plans

Development of the basis for CCA management plans has begun through activities under Output 5 and in particular progress has been made through the convening of a consultative stakeholder workshop on community conservation areas (Annex D). This two day meeting brought key institutions and community representatives from the project's sites together to discuss and agree on the steps for CCA planning and development. In line with the project timetable emphasis in this activity will increase from Q1 Y2 to end of Y2.

Activity 1.4 – NO Y1 ACTIVITIES PLANNED

Activity 1.5 Support communities to work with District Councils to make resolutions to effect the gazetting of 3 CCAs

Creating an enabling environment for this activity has begun through consistent communication and liaison with Rakai and Wakiso District Councils throughout the first year of the project. On advisement from other stakeholders and documents made available to the project during the course of the first year (e.g. Annex E – Practical Guidelines for Establishing Wetland Community Conservation Areas) the development of actual resolutions will be rescheduled to formally begin toward the end of CCA management plan development in Q3 and Q4 of Y2.

Activity 1.6 - NO Y1 ACTIVITIES PLANNED

Activity 1.7 Support development of specific District Government regulations to conserve ecosystem

In Q1 Y1 the project identified District-level natural resources officers to act as focal points to share and feed information to the Wakiso and Rakai District Governments. This will help in identifying any gaps that the project will advocate for passing as ordinances by the district council(s) during the project duration.

Activity 1.8 Community Conservation Area Association (CCAA) established to link communities, local government administrations and conservation organisations, share information on CCAs values and ecosystem services, and provide guidance and capacity building for community-based management and conservation

A two days stakeholders' consultative workshop was organised in Kampala to discuss the modalities and processes of establishing CCAs in Uganda (see Annex D). Participants for this meeting agreed to establish a forum to share information on conservation issues in Uganda. NGOs will rotate the leadership every two years with FFI taking the first Chair.

Activity 2.1 Undertake baseline surveys of target species at 3 sites

Forest cover and change analysis was conducted at Parish level for each project site using the Global Forest Watch interactive map tool (<http://www.globalforestwatch.org/>). Baseline surveys of target species (terrestrial and freshwater) were conducted (Annex F and Annex H2) through surveys led by Ugandan experts, supported by project field co-ordinators and community members. In Y2 of the project a community-led monitoring protocols, developed in Y1 (see Annexes G, H and I) will be rolled out at all project sites to enable long-term local monitoring by CCA members.

Activity 2.2 Document ES assessments and link to stakeholder learning

Stakeholder assessments have been carried out for all project sites and included as part of site-level Ecosystem Service reports (Annex A, page 10 & Annex B, page 11). These outlined who the stakeholders and beneficiaries and will be used with further findings from the ES assessments to guide project activities in Y2 and Y3

Activity 2.3 Organise awareness campaigns at community and district

The project conducted a series of awareness meetings as part of a campaign that will extend through to year 3 of the project to create the local constituency of support that will be required for the successful establishment of CCAs at project sites. One meeting was on Ugandan forestry and wetland policies (see Annex J), another was a series of meetings on policy and regulation of wetlands, lakes and forests in

preparation for CCA process (see Annex K). Discussions stemming from these meetings, which allowed the participation of a broad cross-section of community members has been used to identify potential CCAs within each project site.

Activity 2.4 Support monitoring of Critically Endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites (data collection reporting and management)

Assessments to determine baselines on the critically endangered species were carried out at all the sites, and protocols for monitoring them have been developed. Training of community members on how to collect data using the protocol will be done in the second year of the project (see Annex G & Annex H).

One of the project partners, Nature Uganda, took lead in the assessment of critically endangered bird species with surveys conducted at the three project sites. Surveys were supported by project site coordinators and community guides. A community led monitoring protocol has been developed by Nature Uganda (see Annex H) which along with the terrestrial and freshwater protocols will be rolled out in year 2 of the project to enable long-term monitoring at project sites.

Activity 3.1 Organise training sessions on sustainable fisheries, agriculture, land use, agroforestry and biodiversity conservation

Following the finalisation of partnership agreements and the end of Q2 Eco-Uganda conducted two trainings on sustainable fisheries in both Makanaga and Sango bay. The major aim of these trainings was to enhance community member's skills in sustainable fisheries. 89 selected member's skills in sustainable fisheries were enhanced.(see Annex L).

In Q4 Y1, ECO-Uganda also conducted trainings in sustainable agriculture and land management for 120 community members to enhance their skills. The trained community members were given a responsibility of training other fellow community members in areas that they were trained in (see training report, Annex M).

Activity 3.2 Support local capacity to conduct patrols to protect fishing sites and fish breeding zones

Implementation of this activity began at the Makanaga site through the Kivunyu Beach Management Unit (BMU) which was financially supported to conduct five patrols to protect existing community demarcated breeding sites. Continuation and expansion of this activity has been disrupted by a Presidential decree, made in October 2015 during the build up to general elections that has placed an embargo on locally led enforcement activities (Beach Management Units) on Lake Victoria (see Annex AA). The project will be maintaining a watching brief on the situation during Q1 Y2 with the hope that the embargo will be lifted by Q2 Y2.

Activity 3.3 Support monitoring of fisheries activities (fisheries data collection, reporting and management - keeping track of landings and size of fish)

Monitoring of fisheries activities is included in the monitoring protocols developed as part of Activity 2.4. However, as per Activities 3.2 and 4.1 implementation of this element could be delayed in Y2 due to current embargo on locally-led enforcement of fishing activities on Lake Victoria.

Activity 3.4 Facilitate energy saving groups to construct energy efficient stoves

As per the half-year report this activity focusing specifically on fuel efficient stoves will be postponed pending on-going needs based assessments for project interventions.

Activity 3.5 Organise Natural Resource Management groups peer to peer exposure visits

The first exchange visit took place in Q4Y1 with a group of 31 community members from the Makanaga site visiting Lake Wamala. Lake Wamala has recorded success in sustainable fisheries and agriculture through long-term support from FFI-Uganda. As a result, Makanaga communities agreed that they should adopt similar practices, including a micro-finance scheme, sustainable fishing practices and farming methods (see Annex P).

Activity 3.6 Conduct trainings to BPRMGs on data collection, reporting and management of Critically Endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites

Community-led monitoring protocols have been developed alongside the establishment of biodiversity baselines. Training and implementation of the protocols will be conducted in the first half of Y2 (see Annex G & H)

Activity 4.1 Support communities with designation and protection of 10 fish breeding areas/grounds (community-wide sensitization & demarcation of the breeding zones)

This activity, as per Activity 3.2, has been delayed due to the embargo placed on locally led enforcement

of fishing activities made in October 2015. The project will be maintaining a watching brief on the situation during Q1Y2 with the hope that the embargo will be lifted by Q2 Y2.

Activity 4.2 Support Fisher to Fisher community sensitizations

In Q4 Y1, a one day exposure for the recently formed Zinga BMU, from the Makanaga site, to the longer standing Kyanjazi BMU on Bussi island, Bussi sub-county was conducted to familiarise Zinga participants (n=35) with more sustainable fishing methods and BMU governance and operations (see Annex Q). Exchange trips will be expanded to all project sites during the course of Y2.

Activity 4.3 Facilitate community efforts on tree nursery development and tree planting

In Q4 Y1, the project trained community members from Minziro parish, Kanabulemu parish and Gwanda parish in tree nursery establishment and management (n=150) (see Annex R). As a result, three tree/fruit community nurseries have been put up with a capacity of raising 30000 tree seedlings and 90000 coffee seedlings each planting season

Activity 4.4 Support farmer group members with revolving credit for agricultural inputs

Following identification of the 5 Community Best practice management groups, groups have been prepared and implementation of this activity with the groups will start in Q1Y2.

Activity 5.1 Conduct project inception and planning meetings with communities, local governments and cultural institutions to clarify roles and responsibilities, participation during project implementation

A two days inception workshop was organised in the first quarter of year one to share the project with relevant stakeholders (see Annex S).

Activity 5.2 Design and disseminate information through public awareness campaign based on ecosystem services assessment reports

The reports have been shared with project partners and participants. In Q1 of year two the reports will be summarised and combined into a single document targeting policy and decisions makers to support the case for the creation of community conservation areas.

Activity 5.3 Convene multi-stakeholder CCA design workshops

A two day stakeholders' consultative workshop was organised in Kampala to discuss the modalities and processes of establishing community conserved areas (CCA) in Uganda was conducted in Q 4 Y1 (see Annex D).

Activity 5.4 Organize community mobilization to select CCA committees and determine roles and responsibilities

As per activity 1.5, due to a more detailed understanding of the CCA process, this activity will begin in Y2.

Activity 5.5 Undertake cultural institutional analysis

The cultural institutional analysis was conducted as a component of the cultural values assessment as detailed in Activity 3.1 (see Annex C).

Activity 5.6 Organize governance and resource use policy seminars

The first in a series of planned seminars focused on the importance of recording Ugandan cultural heritage that is implicitly linked to the environment. This was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and Social Development and District Government representatives from Wakiso and Rakai.. This took place in Q 4 of Y1 Seminars will be on-going through Y2 and Y3 of the project (see Annex U).

Activity 5.7 NO Y1 ACTIVITIES PLANNED

Activity 5.8 Establish CCA gazettelement committees with relevant stakeholders including local and national government, community representatives and cultural institutions for 3 sites

As per activity 1.5, due to a more detailed understanding of the CCA process, this activity will begin in Y2.

Activity 5.9 NO Y1 ACTIVITIES PLANNED

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1:	Legal gazettement notices of 3 CCAs published or in process, district government plans include specific actions to ensure material and non-material contributions made by CCAs are maintained, and communities and cultural institutions recognize contributions of CCAs to wellbeing			Comments (if necessary)
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2016	Source of evidence	
Indicator 1.1	No Ecosystem Service Assessment reports for project sites	Ecosystem Service Assessment reports published covering all project sites(3)	Annex A, Makanaga ES report; Annex B Sango/Musambwa report	Summary report to be produced and published for policy makers in Q1 Y2
Indicator 1.2	No CCA general management plans including information on values	Consultations conducted on how CCAs should be established in Uganda	Annexes D and U	Y2 Activity
Indicator 1.3	No CCA gazettement in process at project sites	As above in 1.2	As in 1.2	Y3 Activity
Indicator 1.4	District budgets don't include funding for CCAS	Members of planning and budgeting committees aware of project and issues	Project meeting reports	Y3 Activity
Indicator 1.5	Cultural institutions don't formally recognise CCAs and their contributions to community wellbeing	Cultural institutions engaged in project through attendance at project meetings	Project meeting reports	Y2 Activity
Output 2	Multi-stakeholder governance and management structures for CCAs in place and functional			
Indicator 2.1	Key values and requirements for CCA management not identified	Generally accepted steps to follow during establishment of CCA agreed	CCA meeting report Annex D	
Indicator 2.2	No CCA management committees TORs prepared or ratified			Y2 Activity
Indicator 2.3	No CCA annual operational plans			Due end Y3
Indicator 2.4	Annual assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover published by end of year 1	Biodiversity assessments conducted, including forest and wetland cover assessment for 2015	Annex F	
Output 3	<i>Wetland and forest resource management best practice groups established and functioning to regulate access to and use of wetland and forest ecosystems and resources including fish breeding and nursery grounds and monitor resources including biodiversity</i>			
Indicator 3.1	Best Practice Resource Management Groups (BPRMG) established by year 1	5 BPRMGs established: Kigazi tukwatire wamu forest group, Sangobay twezimbe group, Makanaga twezimbe group, KATOCO, Kivuny BMU		
Indicator 3.2	No community-based monitoring protocol for assessing	The three community monitoring protocols under development		

	indicator species trends and water quality in place			
Indicator 3.3	No monitoring system in place			Y2 Activity
Output 4	Fisheries, agricultural, cash-crop, agro-forestry, and forest and wetland resource production and storage improvements adopted by participating households and the wider community			
Indicator 4.1	No collaboratively developed sustainable fisheries management strategies	Fisheries strategies on management collaboratively developed by communities, local government and project	Training reports on sustainable fisheries: Annex L	
Indicator 4.2	No adoption of sustainable fisheries management strategies			Y2 Activity
Indicator 4.3	No provision of improved crop and cash crop production tools	Nursery implements and coffee seed provided to community members with in the three sites	Report on nursery establishment and management: Annex R	
Indicator 4	No adoption of improved crop and cash crop production tools by target households			Y2 Activity
Output 5	CCA gazettement and management processes undertaken through participatory approaches, with special emphasis on women and youth, establish multi-stakeholder governance institutions			
Indicator 1	No established or agreed values of proposed CCAs	General values of CCAs agreed and established at CCA Stakeholder workshop	Annex D – CCA workshop meeting report	
Indicator 2	CCA Ecosystems Assessments conducted	Ecosystems reports shared with local stakeholder	Annex A and B	Summary report to be produced and published for policy makers in Q1 Y2
Indicator 3	No multi-stakeholder group to discuss management of each CCA	Groups formed during a consultative workshop on establishment of CCAs	Annex D – CCA workshop meeting report	
Indicator 4	No Best Practice Resource Management Groups are linked to CCA governance	Members of 5 BPRMGs attended CCA workshop	Annex D – CCA workshop meeting report	
Indicator 5	No CCA management committees exist			Y2 Activity

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome:	Ecosystem services and cultural values support the establishment and participatory management of three CCAs, which conserve biodiversity, reduce ecosystem degradation, and improve the wellbeing of 3,000 households			Comments (if necessary)
	Baseline	Change by 2016	Source of evidence	
Indicator 0.1	Biodiversity & Cultural significance recognised in local government plans; Buganda Kingdom promotes cultural values in Lake Victoria basin	Ecosystem services assessments conducted, Reports ready for sharing with stake holders	i.e. Annex A&B, Section - stakeholder matrix and responsibilities	
Indicator 0.2	Wetland and Forest condition and extent at project sites to be established at start of project using ground truthed remote sensing data, water chemistry and algal analysis	Baseline established by end of Y1		Not possible to ascertain change to degradation rate in Y1
Indicator 0.3	Shoebill stork populations and diversity of fish assemblages at nursery sites not known	Initial shoebill stork population estimates and fish assemblage diversity survey conducted	Annex F and H2	
Indicator 0.4	Household incomes to be established from Ecosystem Services study and the village social-economic surveys at project inception.	Appropriate HH questionnaire piloted by field co-ordinators in Q4 2016	Staffing changes on the project have affected delivery on monitoring indicators 0.4 & 0.5. This is recognised as a significant issue by FFI. In Q4 2016 field teams were trained in the use of mobile phone based surveys (ODK) to increase speed and reach of required baselining so reporting on this indicator can be on track by end Y2.	
Indicator 0.5	Assessment of community perspectives on participation in resource management (as per outcome indicator verification section in Stage 2 application)	Appropriate HH questionnaire piloted by field co-ordinators in Q4 2016		

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: No political instability in Uganda, especially related to the 2016 Presidential elections.

Comments: As detailed in report on Activity 3.2 a Presidential decree, made in October 2015 during the build up to general elections that has placed an embargo on locally led enforcement activities (Beach Management Units) on Lake Victoria (see Annex AA). The project will be maintaining a watching brief on the situation during Q1 Y2 with the hope that the embargo will be lifted by Q2 Y2.

Assumption 2: No major environmental changes to Lake Victoria, such as invasion of water hyacinth or algae blooms having significant impacts on both fish populations and household incomes

Comment: No any major Change

Assumption 3: No human or animal disease outbreaks in the project area (e.g. Ebola, Marburg, bird flu)

Comment: No any major change

Assumption 4: International relations within the East African Community remain stable and continue to support the Lake Victoria Basin Commission

Comment: No any major Change

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

The long-term project goal is to maintain the supply of ecosystem services identified as essential for well-being by communities living in and around priority KBAs in the Lake Victoria watershed. The project is contributing to forest, wetland and freshwater conservation through supporting CCA formation for the long-term maintenance and enhancement of Lake Victoria's biodiversity.

4. Contribution to SDGs

9 of the SDGs are relevant to the project (Goals: 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16). Activities 3.1, 3.5, 4.3 and 4.4 have contributed to SGD 1; Activities 3.1, 3.5, 4.3 and 4.4 have contributed to SGD 2; Activity 2.3 has contributed to SGD 10; Activity 3.2 has contributed to SGD 12; Activities 1.1 and 5.3 have contributed to SGD 13; Activities 1.1, 2.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 have contributed to SGD 14; Activities 1.1, 1.7, 2.1, 2.4 and 5.3 have contributed to SGD 15; Activities 1.3, 3.6 and 5.3 have contributed to SGD 16.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements)

The project contributes to three CBD objectives. **1. To conserve biological diversity;** as project is directly targeting the conservation of 3 Critically Endangered species Singidia tilapia, Victoria tilapia and Shoebill stork, alongside the creation of 3 community conserved areas (CCA) at sites identified as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) to support the conservation of many other species in Lake Victoria, associated wetlands and forest relicts. **2. To use biological diversity in a sustainable way:** processes toward the gazettement of CCAs have supported sustainable use of biodiversity currently threatened by habitat degradation, fragmentation, pollution and unsustainable use. **3. To share the benefits of biological diversity fairly and equitably;** the CCAs will be co-managed by communities and founded on the principles of good and equitable governance.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project aims to improve livelihoods of 3000 households through supporting the development of sustainable income generating activities while conserving the Lake Victoria's ecosystems. Through identification of sites and suitable community based organisations, conducting initial training and garnering local government support (as detailed in section 3), the project has laid the foundations for meeting its poverty alleviation targets in Y2 and Y3.

7. Project support to Gender equity issues

During establishment of Best practice management groups within the project sites, gender equality was addressed by ensuring female representation in all training or meetings. Going forward into Y2 and Y3 gender disaggregated data will be used to track project impact.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The project developed a monitoring and evaluation frame work with a tracking table for indicators Annex and this gives the achievements against the indicators at any stage, This has been complemented by the administering of the learning tools for each training or support that community members have received. This has been complimented by the learning assessment tools that are administered on the training day and after every six month to measure impact of the training acquired. (see Annex X, X2 and X3).

9. Lessons learnt

1. In the process of establishing CCAs, it is always important to involve all stake holders including small land owners to avoid potential disputes including contested land tenure.
2. Conservation of ecosystems need careful thought of how community members should be introduced to the concept of conservation or else they will always look at it as if conservation means grabbing their land for conservation.
3. Involvement of partners in planning is one way of ensuring that the project specific interventions can continue even after post project
4. Staff changes during project implementation can greatly affect time-critical activities

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

Not applicable

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not Applicable

12. Sustainability and legacy

Consideration for sustainability and hence the exit strategy is embedded in the FFI approach of working in partnership with key institutions and building capacity of stakeholders. This is a key principle in the project design and set up. Working with local state and non-state actors, will ensure that our achievements are sustained post project.

FFI has also enlisted the involvement of other institutions working with communities around Lake Victoria basin a means of ensuring that there is continuity towards achieving and sustaining project outputs purpose and impacts.

13. Darwin Identity

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

14. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016)

Project spend (indicative since last annual report)	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			4%	
Consultancy costs			-4%	
Overhead Costs			-1%	
Travel and subsistence			-2%	
Operating Costs			-1%	
Capital items (see below)			-5%	
Others (see below)			-3%	
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Uganda's Lake Victoria ecosystems are sustainably conserved through community-based management of biodiversity, improved local governance of wetlands and forest resources, equitable use and improved livelihoods.</p>		<p>As a result of engaging community members through sensitisations on the ecosystem services, role and obligations of all stake holders in conservation, community members perceptions in the project areas have improved and now report illegal activities on our ecosystems</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Ecosystem services and cultural values support the establishment and participatory management of three CCAs, which conserve biodiversity, reduce ecosystem degradation, and improve the wellbeing of 3,000 households.</p>	<p>1. By end of project, the biodiversity and cultural significance of 3 sites is formally recognised by national and local governments, local communities and cultural institutions with legal gazettement of 3 CCAs completed or in process</p> <p>2. By end of project the rate of loss and degradation of forest and wetland ecosystems protected by 3 CCAs is reduced by at least 25% against project baselines.</p> <p>3. By end of project, abundance of Critically Endangered Shoebill stork (<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>) and the diversity of fish assemblages at nursery sites increase by 5% or more over start of project baseline numbers within 3 CCAs.</p> <p>4. By end of project, annual incomes from fish and cash and crop sales for 3,000 households in 25 villages around 3 CCAs are at least doubled, with both men and women reporting the increase</p> <p>5. At project end, 50% of women, men and youth between the ages of 15 and 25 of 3,000 participating households</p>	<p>The five established BPRMGs are inventorying cultural heritage in their areas in collaboration with NGOs, Local government in a bid to select areas to ear mark for CCA establishment.</p> <p>Ecosystems service assessments conducted and reports produced – yet to be published and disseminated</p> <p>Baseline survey on the rate of forest and wet land degradation conducted.- Biodiversity survey for three sites</p> <p>Birds diversity Survey on with in the three sites with emphasis on shoe bill conducted for the three sites –</p> <p>Household incomes to be established from Pilot survey on social-economic surveys. That have been conducted</p> <p>Formation of user natural resource user groups with in the major groups focusing on the youth and women so that they are empowered and their voices heard in decision making. Affirmative action on participation of all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment and mapping of proposed areas under CCA - Publishing and dissemination of Ecosystem services Report, Baseline surveys to all stake holders - Tree planting on mapped sites and identified areas in the forest(enrichment planting), wetland restoration - Monitoring of the endangered shoe bill stork and diversity of fish assemblages - Promotion and facilitating the implementation of identified and prioritised IGAs and Agro forestry options - Implementation of affirmative action agreed up on for specific categories to ensure that women and youths' voice is hear in decision making on Natural resource use

	feel their voices are heard and represented in processes of CCA planning and management	categories in all activities at group level	
Output 1. Legal gazettelement notices of 3 CCAs published or in process, district government plans include specific actions to ensure material and non-material contributions made by CCAs are maintained, and communities and cultural institutions recognize contributions of CCAs to wellbeing	<p>Three ecosystem service assessment reports published by end of year 1</p> <p>Three CCA general management plans including information on values published by end of year 2</p> <p>Three CCA gazettelement notices published or in process by end of year 3</p> <p>District budgets include funding for CCAs by end of year 3</p> <p>Cultural institutions formally recognise CCAs and their contributions to community wellbeing by end of year 2</p>	<p>All the three ecosystem services report produced and shared with project partners The reports will be summarised and combined into a single document targeting policy and decisions makers to support the case for the creation of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs).</p> <p>Other indicators will be achieved in year 2 and 3 respectively</p>	
Activity 1.1 Carry out ecosystem services assessments at 3 sites using TESSA and GRACE and other tools		Ecosystem reports completed and will be published and disseminated in year 2	
Activity 1.2, Publish ecosystem services reports and promulgate through community meetings, seminars with local and national government bodies, cultural institutions and other stakeholders		Refer to 1.1 above	
Activity 1.3 Develop and publish site-specific, locally appropriate CCA management plans		Process of establishment of CCAs on going and management plans will be developed after a committee for each CCA has been formed. This will be done in year 2 and 3 respectively	
Activity 1.4 Support UWA to forward District Council resolutions and CCA management plans to the Minister for Wildlife and Tourism for legal gazettelement.		Meeting with UWA to discuss the process of CCAs and pledged to assign individual in both the planning and conservation departments to help in the process of CCA establishment and gazettelement.	
Activity 1.5 Support communities to work with District Councils to make resolutions to effect the gazetting of 3 CCAs		Project out puts presented to both district councils through the departments of natural resources in preparation of presentation of proposed byelaws and resolution that will require endorsement of the districts councils.	
Activity 1.6 Support Local Government planning processes to integrate CCAs into strategic and annual District Plans		Inclusion of CCA implementation at the departmental level at the district and sub county has helped / will help in the integration of CCAs into the strategic and	

		annual districts plans. MoUs that are to be signed with the district specify the roles for each partner and as a sustainability strategy, CCA implementation has already been put under local government.
Activity 1.7 Support development of specific District Government regulations to conserve ecosystem		To be implements in Year 2
Activity 1.8 Community Conservation Area Association (CCAA) established to link communities, local government administrations and conservation organisations, share information on CCAs values and ecosystem services, and provide guidance and capacity building for community-based management and conservation		To be embarked on after the establishment of CCAs and formation of committees
Output 2. Multi-stakeholder governance and management structures for CCAs in place and functional	<p>Participatory process to identify key values and requirements for CCA management carried out by end of year 1</p> <p>CCA management committees TORs prepared and ratified by end of year 2</p> <p>CCA annual operational plans developed by end of year 3</p> <p>Annual assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover published by end of year 1</p>	Consultative workshop for all stake holders to agree and identify the generally acceptable procedure for identifying and establishment of CCAs in Uganda conducted
Activity 2.1. Undertake baseline surveys of target species at 3 sites		Surveys completed , publishing and dissemination to stakeholders will dne in year 2
Activity 2.2. Document ES assessments and link to stakeholder learning		Data collection on stakeholder learning process is on-going using the learning assessment tools. Data collected will be analysed and linked to ES assessments in year 2 and 3
Activity 2.3 Organise awareness campaigns at community and district levels		630 community members, local government staff at Wakiso and Rakai districts, leadership sub counties of Kbebe, Kabira and Busi, Sub county councils and District councils, Ministries of gender and labour , water and environment, wildlife and antiquities, aware of the CCA project in Uganda. Awareness will continue to ensure that all stake holders understand the project and participate where necessary in the coming years.
Activity 2.4 Support monitoring of Critically Endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites (data collection reporting and management)		Monitoring protocols for critically endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites completed and will be administered effective start of second year
Output 3. Wetland and forest resource management best practice groups	Best Practice Resource Management Groups (BPRMG) established by year	5 BPRMGs established in Makanaga, and sango bay (Makanaga twezimbe group, Kivunyu BMU, Kigazi tukwatire wamu group, Kagera tourism,

established and functioning to regulate access to and use of wetland and forest ecosystems and resources including fish breeding and nursery grounds and monitor resources including biodiversity	1 Community-based monitoring protocol for assessing indicator species trends and water quality developed by end year 1 Monitoring system in place by end of year 2	conservation organisation, Sangobay twezimbe group and Musambwa iland joint conservation organisation). Monitoring protocols for assessing the indicator species and water quality developed
Activity 3.1 Organise training sessions on sustainable fisheries, agriculture, land use, agroforestry and biodiversity conservation		Training sessions completed, support in terms of farming implements and conservation will be facilitated in year 2
Activity 3.2 Support local capacity to conduct patrols to protect fishing sites and fish breeding zones		Supported two BMUs in Wakiso to conduct 3 patrols. This will be a continuous activity throughout second year of the project
Activity 3.3 Support monitoring of fisheries activities (fisheries data collection, reporting and management - keeping track of landings and size of fish)		
Activity 3.4 Facilitate energy saving groups to construct energy efficient stoves		Proposed to be left out
Activity 3.5 Organise Natural Resource Management groups peer to peer exposure visits		One peer to peer exposure visit for Makanag BPRMG(30community members) to L. Malawi livelihoods project conduct. More peer to peer exposure for both sango bay and Makanag will be conducted in Year 2
Activity 3.6 Conduct trainings to BPRMGs on data collection, reporting and management of Critically Endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites		Postponed to year two due to political interference on the enforcement of fisheries management.
Out put 4: Fisheries, agricultural, cash-crop, agro-forestry, and forest and wetland resource production and storage improvements adopted by participating households and the wider community	Sustainable fisheries management strategies collaboratively developed by end of year 1 Sustainable fisheries management strategies adopted by communities by end of year 2 Improved crop and cash crop production tools provided by end of year 1 Improved crop and cash crop production tools adopted by target household by end of year 2	Community members (4 BMUs) trained in sustainable fisheries and are using the skills gained Production tools for coffee and nursery establishment provided to all the 5 BPRMGs
Activity 4.1 Support communities with designation and protection of 10 fish breeding areas/grounds (community-wide sensitization & demarcation of the breeding zones)		Refer to 3.6

Activity 4.2 Support Fisher to Fisher community sensitizations	A one day exposure for Zinga BMU to kyanjazi was conducted to expose them to better fishing methods. More peer to peer exposure and sensitisation planned for in second year
Activity 4.3 Facilitate community efforts on tree nursery development and tree planting	Trained 150 selected community members in Minziro parish, Kanabulemu and sango bay all parishes in Kyebe sub county in tree nursery establishment and management. Supported them with seed for grevillia, coffee and other nursery inputs and implements. Next step is to procure fruit seedlings and specified indigenous tree species for planting on Firm
Activity 4.4 Support farmer group members with revolving credit for agricultural inputs	Was not implemented due to time constraint, will be done in year 2
Output 5: CCA gazettement and management processes undertaken through participatory approaches, with special emphasis on women and youth, establish multi-stakeholder governance institutions	<p>Participatory process to establish and agree values of the proposed CCAs by end of year 1</p> <p>CCA Ecosystems Assessments shared with all stakeholders by end of year 1</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder group formed to discuss management of each CCA by end of year 1</p> <p>Best Practice Resource Management Groups formed and linked to CCA governance by end of year 1</p> <p>CCA management committees formed by end of year 2</p> <p>Refer to output 2. For participatory process to establish and agree on values of the proposed CCAs</p> <p>CCA ecosystem reports will be shared with stake holders in year 2</p> <p>5 BPRMGs formed and linked to CCA formation and governance refer to out put three.</p>
Activity 5.1 Conduct project inception and planning meetings with communities, local governments and cultural institutions to clarify roles and responsibilities, participation during project implementation.	Project inception meeting conducted and report shared amongst stake holders
Activity 5.2 Design and disseminate information through public awareness campaign based on ecosystem services assessment reports	To be implemented in year two
Activity 5.3 Convene multi-stakeholder CCA design workshops	One multi stake holder meeting to share and agree on the generally accepted procedure of Identification and establishment of CCAs. More meetings will be held in year two to form an association for CCAs for purposes of sharing information and lesson learning.

5.4 Organize community mobilization to select CCA committees and determine roles and responsibilities	To be done in early year two
5.5 Undertake cultural institutional analysis	A cultural values and institutional analysis exercise was undertaken. Report publishing and sharing will be in year two
5.6 Organize governance and resource use policy seminars	One governance meeting held at national level for community members and local government staff on inventory of Cultural heritage in preparation for CCA identification and establishment. In year two, CCA committees will be selected and trained in governance of CCAs as per the terms of their reference
5.7 Establish CCA management committees	To be done in year two
5.8 Establish CCA gazettelement committees with relevant stakeholders including local and national government, community representatives and cultural institutions for 3 sites	To be done in year two
5.9 Support local communities in the develop community byelaws, Popularise, promote and implement community bye-laws	To be done in year two

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: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Ecosystem services and cultural values support the establishment and participatory management of three CCAs, which conserve biodiversity, reduce ecosystem degradation, and improve the wellbeing of 3,000 households.</p>			
<p>Outputs: 1. Legal gazettement notices of 3 CCAs published or in process, district government plans include specific actions to ensure material and non-material contributions made by CCAs are maintained, and communities and cultural institutions recognize contributions of CCAs to wellbeing</p>	<p>Three ecosystem service assessment reports published by end of year 1 Three CCA general management plans including information on values published by end of year 2 Three CCA gazettement notices published or in process by end of year 3 District budgets include funding for CCAS by end of year 3</p>	<p>Ecosystem services Reports CCA general management plans Gazettement notices,</p>	<p>No political instability in Uganda, especially related to the 2016 Presidential elections</p>
<p>2. Multi-stakeholder governance and management structures for CCAs in place and functional</p>	<p>Participatory process to identify key values and requirements for CCA management carried out by end of year 1 CCA management committees TORs prepared and ratified by end of year 2 CCA annual operational plans developed by end of year 3 Annual assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover published by end of year 1</p>	<p>Annual CCA management reports; annual village survey reports; annual project monitoring reports; annual time-series satellite image analysis; annual water quality reports</p>	

<p>3. Wetland and forest resource management best practice groups established and functioning to regulate access to and use of wetland and forest ecosystems and resources including fish breeding and nursery grounds and monitor resources including biodiversity</p>	<p>Best Practice Resource Management Groups (BPRMG) established by year 1</p> <p>Community-based monitoring protocol for assessing indicator species trends and water quality developed by end year 1</p> <p>Monitoring system in place by end of year 2</p>	<p>BPRMG reports; Monitoring protocol document; Monitoring reports; Annual species population and distribution monitoring reports; Annual fish assemblage diversity reports</p>	<p>No major environmental changes to Lake Victoria, such as invasion of water hyacinth or algae blooms having significant impacts on both fish populations and household incomes</p>
<p>4. Fisheries, agricultural, cash-crop, agro-forestry, and forest and wetland resource production and storage improvements adopted by participating households and the wider community</p>	<p>Sustainable fisheries management strategies collaboratively developed by end of year 1</p> <p>Sustainable fisheries management strategies adopted by communities by end of year 2</p> <p>Improved crop and cash crop production tools provided by end of year 1</p> <p>Improved crop and cash crop production tools adopted by target household by end of year 2</p>	<p>Field reports; Fisheries management strategies; Crop production tools; Project monitoring reports; Community survey reports; Annual Village socio-economic survey reports; annual household income monitoring reports; Ecosystem Services report</p> <p>: baseline survey reports - biodiversity assessment, cultural and institutional analysis, knowledge, attitude and practices,</p>	<p>No human or animal disease outbreaks in the project area (e.g. Ebola, Marburg virus, bird flu)</p>
<p>1. CCA gazettement and management processes undertaken through participatory approaches, with special emphasis on women and youth, establish multi-stakeholder governance institutions</p>	<p>Participatory process to establish and agree values of the proposed CCAs by end of year 1</p> <p>CCA Ecosystems Assessments shared with all stakeholders by end of year 1</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder group formed to discuss management of each CCA by end of year 1</p>	<p>CCA ES assessment reports and distribution reports; Field reports; BPRMG reports; CCA Management Committee reports; Project monitoring reports; Baseline assessment of community perspectives on participation in resource management; annual survey of community perspectives of CCA gazettement process</p>	<p>International relations within the East African Community remain stable and continue to support the Lake Victoria Basin Commission</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1 Carry out ecosystem services assessments at 3 sites using TESSA and GRACE and other tools</p> <p>1.2 Publish ecosystem services reports and promulgate through community meetings, seminars with local and national government bodies, cultural institutions and other stakeholders</p> <p>1.3 Develop and publish site-specific, locally appropriate CCA management plans</p> <p>1.4 Support UWA to forward District Council resolutions and CCA management plans to the Minister for Wildlife and Tourism for legal gazettement</p> <p>1.5 Support communities to work with District Councils to make resolutions to effect the gazettement of 3 CCAs</p>			

- 1.6 Support Local Government planning processes to integrate CCAs into strategic and annual District Plans
- 1.7 Support development of specific District Government regulations to conserve ecosystem
- 2.1 Undertake baseline surveys of target species at 3 sites
- 2.2 Document ES assessments and link to stakeholder learning
- 2.3 Organise awareness campaigns at community and district levels.
- 2.4 Support monitoring of Critically Endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites(data collection reporting and management)
- 3.1 Organise training sessions on sustainable fisheries, agriculture, land use, agroforestry and biodiversity conservation
- 3.2 Support local capacity to conduct patrols to protect fishing sites and fish breeding zones
- 3.3 Support monitoring of fisheries activities (fisheries data collection, reporting and management - keeping track of landings and size of fish)
- 3.4 Facilitate energy saving groups to construct energy efficient stoves
- 3.5 Organise Natural Resource Management groups peer to peer exposure visits
- 3.6 Conduct trainings to BPRMGs on data collection, reporting and management of Critically Endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites
- 4.1 Support communities with designation and protection of 10 fish breeding areas/grounds (community-wide sensitization & demarcation of the breeding zones)
- 4.2 Support Fisher to Fisher community sensitizations
- 4.3 Facilitate community efforts on tree nursery development and tree planting
- 4.4 Support farmer group members with revolving credit for agricultural inputs
- 5.1 Conduct project inception and planning meetings with communities, local governments and cultural institutions to clarify roles and responsibilities, participation during project implementation.
- 5.2 Design and disseminate information through public awareness campaign based on ecosystem services assessment reports
- 5.3 Convene multi-stakeholder CCA design workshops
- 5.4 Organize community mobilization to select CCA committees and determine roles and responsibilities
- 5.5 Undertake cultural institutional analysis
- 5.6 Organize governance and resource use policy seminars
- 5.7 Establish CCA management committees
- 5.8 Establish CCA gazettelement committees with relevant stakeholders including local and national government, community representatives and cultural institutions for 3 sites
- 5.9 Support local communities in the develop community byelaws, Popularise, promote and implement community bye-laws

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Please expand and complete Table 1: new projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing project should cut and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period. Quantify project standard measures over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures (see website for details: <http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) and give a brief description. Please list and report on relevant Code No's. only. The level of detail required is specified in the Standard Measures Guidance notes under 'definitions and reporting requirements' column. Please devise and add any measures that are not captured in the current list. Please note that these measures may not be a substitute for output level objectively verifiable indicators in the project logframe.

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
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to the host country(ies)	-			*	*	1	Twice
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.			*	*	*	2	6
22	Number of permanent field plots and sites to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased			*	*	*	3	8
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work			*	*	*	1	1