

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 & Flora international
Partner institutions	Ecological Christian Organization, Uganda Nature Uganda
Darwin Grant Value	GBP 281,039
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 2016 – Mar 2017). Annual report 2
Project Leader name	Stephen Asuma
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Rogers Niwamanya, M., Stephen Asuma, Alison Mollon & Stella Ajilong 20 th April 2017

1. Project Rationale

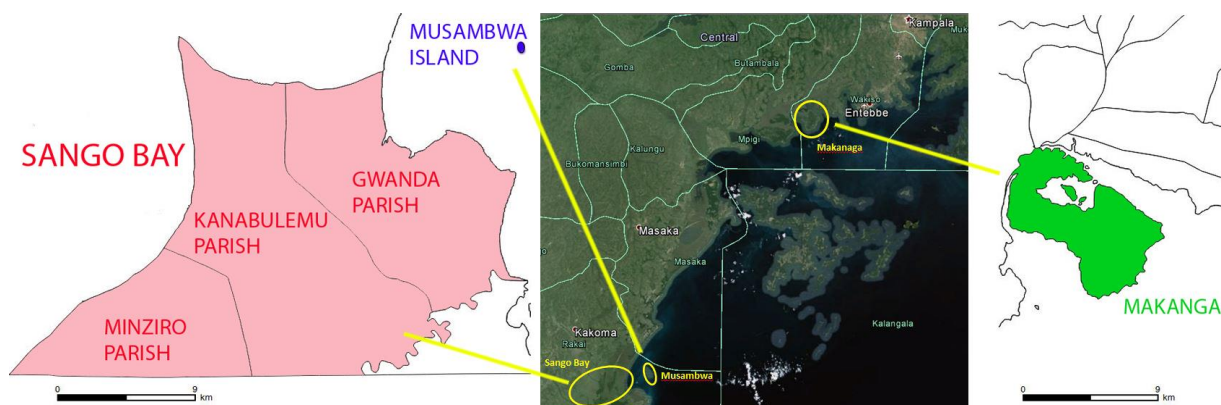
The project - *Supporting community conserved areas for biodiversity and livelihoods in Uganda*, is being implemented at three sites in the highly biodiverse Lake Victoria Basin. The Lake Victoria basin contains wetlands and forests of International importance and has over 300 endemic fish species. Despite supporting important biodiversity and providing local and regional ecosystem services, RAMSAR sites and Key Biodiversity Areas within Uganda, such as the project site, have limited legal protection and are under increasing pressure from growing agricultural activities, unsustainable resource use and habitat degradation. Degradation of wetland and forest ecosystems and poor natural resources use practices have reduced agricultural productivity, denuded fisheries and reduced water quality at the project site. The situation is exacerbated by the disempowerment and lack of involvement of the local communities around the Lake Victoria basin in the management of and decision making regarding natural resources they heavily depend on.

This disempowerment is compounded by unclear land tenure, and risks of land expropriation to external parties.

The predominantly farming and fishing households around Lake Victoria depend heavily on ecosystem services, such as food, fuel wood and water purification for their livelihoods. Unfortunately, these ecosystems and resources that sustain millions of lives have been considerably destroyed. For example, the region loses its forest cover at an average rate of 1.7% pa and 75% of wetlands in the area have been significantly damaged. Fisheries are in decline causing loss of employment, poor nutrition and reduced socio economic development. This project will empower the lake edge households to participate in the governance and protection of these ecosystems and natural resources and derive sustainable benefits, like increased fisheries and adequate and reliable rainfall, from their wise use. The project supports alternative means of income generation, enhances processes that will lead to reversing the degradation of the ecosystems, and strengthens measures towards regeneration of the degraded areas and conservation of critically endangered species such as Singidia tilapia (*Oreochromisesculentus*), Victoria tilapia (*Oreochromisvariabilis*) and Shoebill stork (*Balaeniceps rex*).The project will introduce a new mechanism of community based conservation of important ecosystems and natural resources, the Community Conserved Areas (CCA) approach, that will work as a model for the grassroots development of community conservation areas elsewhere in Uganda.

Project site(s) location

The project is located on the western fringes of Lake Victoria, at three main sites, i.e., Sango Bay and Musambwa Islands in Rakai District and Makanaga in Wakiso District, both in Southern Uganda, as shown in the map below.



2. Project Partnerships

The project partners include ECO-Uganda and Nature Uganda. Nature Uganda is the national lead agency on birds and focuses on monitoring the status and trends of both project targeted species, the Shoe bill stork, and other bird populations in both Makanaga/Mabamba Bay and Sango Bay.

ECO-Uganda has been supporting implementation of the sustainable livelihood aspects of the project. However, in the course of Year 2, we realized consistent deterioration in their performance in implementation of activities and submission of technical and financial reports. We tried to support the partner through planning, activity delivery and reporting, but improvement has been relatively slow. This delayed the delivery of project outputs. As communicated in previous emails, we envisage terminating this partnership in Year 3. Project activities under this docket will mainly be follow-up on trainings done, and monitoring of fish catch, which will be satisfactorily handled by FFI project team.

As key implementation partners, these agencies have been engaged in regular work planning sessions and frequent consultative meetings. They are involved in routine supervisory field visits with FFI and have always worked alongside field coordinators to improve information sharing, skills transfer and project effectiveness and efficiency. Other partners and beneficiaries of the project are:

- a. Wakiso and Rakai District Local Governments, who participate in planning and assessment of project performance and adapting implementation strategies and plans. They are instrumental in mainstreaming project objectives and outputs into district development agenda.
- b. Best Practice Resource Management Groups (BPRMGs): constituted by Lake-edge community members. They have worked very closely with project site coordinators, local government staff and other stakeholders to implement project activities. They have been instrumental in project achievements.
- a. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA): provided guidance on how the wildlife components can be incorporated in the CCA model and participated in development of the CCA management plans.
- b. Buganda Kingdom has collaborated on raising awareness on the cultural values in relation to conservation at the project sites. The local Kingdom structures were important mobilization avenues.

- c. The Department of Culture in the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development supported capacity building in inventorying of cultural heritage and integrating cultural values into project activities. They have continued to participate as members of the CCA committee.
- d. The Ministries of Water and Environment and of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities are members of the CCA committee. They advise on policy and opportunities for the creation and management of CCAs.

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 were carried out in the three project sites in Year1:

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 ecosystem services assessment reports were shared electronically with project partners and participants. The report was combined with the household survey report into a single document targeting policy and decisions makers to support the case for the creation of CCAs. Please, see Annex I for this combined report.

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

Five draft CCA management plans were produced in a participatory manner. Five meetings were held to capture community input. 659 people (373M; 286F), including local community members, local government staff, representatives of cultural institutions and central government agencies participated. Please, see Annex 1 b for these draft management plans.

Activity 1.4: Support UWA to forward District Council resolutions and CCA management plans to the Minister for Wildlife and Tourism for legal gazettelement.

During the CCA consultative meetings held in Year 2, it was advised that considering the various types of land tenure and ownership in the CCA sites and various institutional mandates, other Ministries and government agencies other than the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities might need to be considered for the CCA application. These agencies include the Ministry of Water and Environment. We shall therefore await the recommendation in the CCA Management plans on the most appropriate institution to be approached for the legal gazettelement.

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

The project created a platform, and established communication channels for the local communities with Rakai and Wakiso District Natural Resources Officers (DNROs). District and lower sub county council staff were always invited to meetings discussing CCA activities as a means of establishing rapport with the communities and keeping them updated and involved in the CCA process.

Activity 1.6: Support Local Government planning processes to integrate CCAs into strategic and annual District Plans.

Using information and recommendations generated during project activities, the DNROs of Rakai and Wakiso districts have included programs on planting indigenous tree species, rejuvenation of sustainable fisheries and wildlife conservation in their district FY2016/17 plans.

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

We involved relevant local government technical staff and political leaders in sensitization meetings with local communities, shared information and provided technical advice on the nature, extent, implications of and remedial actions for degradation of the ecosystem. The suggested conservation good practices have been incorporated into District plans, for example confiscation and destruction of illegal fishing gear and promotion of planting of indigenous tree species.

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

The first CCA forum discussed the gazettelement and management of CCAs. At this meeting, the 9-member CCA committee, consisting of local and national government, community representatives and cultural institutions, was selected to guide the CCA gazettelement process and community-based management and conservation. Please, see Annex III for the proceedings of the CCA forum meeting.

Activity 2.1: Undertake baseline surveys of target species at 3 sites.

Completed in Y1.

Activity 2.2: Document ES assessments and link to stakeholder learning.

Stakeholder assessments conducted together with ecosystems services assessment in Y1 revealed areas where community members required either training or sensitization, for example, the boundaries and importance of fish breeding zones and the impact of disturbance of breeding zones on productivity of fisheries.

Activity 2.3: Organize awareness campaigns at community and district

Related to Activity 2.2 above, 244 fishers (221M; 23F) at five landing sites in Rakai and Wakiso districts, were sensitized on the importance and need for demarcating fish breeding zones and practicing sustainable fishing around the fish breeding areas. Please refer to VII for the report on sensitization of fishers.

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

Two bird surveys were conducted using the monitoring tool developed in Year1. The monitoring showed that the Nazigo site had the highest number of bird species (63) followed by Kanabulemu and Sango Bay-Magango sites with 52 species each. Please refer to Annex VI for the detailed report on the two bird surveys. No Shoebill stork was recorded at the surveyed sites.

18 community members (15M: 3F) were trained in the bird monitoring and field craft by Nature Uganda Please, see Annex IX for the detailed training report. The project also bought bird guide books for the community monitors. We also trained fish monitors in March 2017. We will have a report in October 2017.

Activity 3.1: Organize training sessions on sustainable fisheries, agriculture, and land use, agroforestry and biodiversity conservation.

In Q4 Y2, ECO-Uganda trained 105 project beneficiaries in pig and goat husbandry. These livestock were preferred by the local community due to their grazing behavior, resilience to diseases. Please refer to the training report, Annex XI, for details. We also trained 217 beneficiaries (105M; 112F) in fruit tree agronomy, esp. for preferred mangoes and oranges. The detailed training report can be found as Annex XII.

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

Three patrols were conducted in this reporting period. 32 illegal fishing nets were confiscated and destroyed. Please see Annex P for the report on patrolling for the last two quarters.

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

The project trained 16 fish monitors in Rakai district in capturing data on species, quantity and weight of fish landed. They also record types of nets used. Please, refer to Annex XIV for details on training.

Activity 3.4: Facilitate energy saving groups to construct energy efficient stoves.

No progress was made on this activity because on review of the livelihood and governance budget and in view of other competing needs under this budget line, we agreed that funds would not be adequate to meaningfully engage with this activity. We shall request for an activity adjustment from the donor in Y3.

Activity 3.5: Organize Natural Resource Management groups' peer to peer exposure visits.

30 community members (20M; 10F) from the five BPRMGs, participated in a 4-day exchange visit to community forestry groups in Hoima and Masindi districts in Western Uganda. The team learnt about the establishment, governance and management of community forests and conserved areas and community forestry groups, amongst other things. Please refer to Annex XV for a detailed report on the exchange visit. Two BPRMGs also visited a peer group in Gwanda parish, within the project area. The visiting group learnt that the success registered by the host was attributed to team work, good leadership and governance, amongst others. The detailed report is found in Annex XVI.

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

As reported under Activity 2.4 and Activity 3.3, 18 selected community members were trained in the bird monitoring. 16 community members were also trained in fish monitoring. Please, refer to Annex X for report on training for site monitors for BPM and Annex Y for report on training in fish catch data collection.

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

We supported the communities in Kansensero, Rakai district to demarcate two fish breeding zones. In Makanaga, three breeding sites were demarcated. Seven fish breeding zones have been demarcated to date. Please, refer to Annex XVII for details.

Activity 4.2: Support Fisher to Fisher community sensitizations.

Five meetings were conducted at five landing sites in Rakai to raise awareness on the need for establishing fish breeding zones. In Wakiso district, fishers at three landing sites were also sensitized. 244 people (23F; 221M) participated. Please see Annex XVII for details.

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

Four community tree nurseries at three locations in Rakai and Wakiso raised 93,510 coffee seedlings, 13,468 grevillea seedlings, 815 measopsis eminii seedlings, 3,880 Milicia excelsa seedlings and 1,575 neem tree seedlings. The project also provided to the community 7,000 grevillia, 8,000 Bethodavia, 1,787 Measopsis emminii, 1,650 Melia Volkensii, 300 Albizia coriarii, and 4,900 podocarpus seedlings for planting. We also supplied tree nursery inputs. Please refer to Annex XIX for more information.

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

We trained five BPRMGs in savings and credit schemes. The groups have saved between 3-50 million Ugandan shillings per group and the top three are now lending to members. The project will continue technical backstopping in Y3.

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.

Completed in Year 1

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

The Ecosystem assessment reports were shared electronically with project partners and participants in Q1 of Year 2. In Year 3, we shall use the reports to design and publish appropriate communication materials.

Activity 5.3: Convene multi-stakeholder CCA design workshops

Completed in Y1

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

As reported under Activity 1.5, we rescheduled this activity to Q2, Year 3. The CCA committees and their roles and responsibilities will be stipulated in the CCA management plans.

Activity 5.5: Undertake cultural institutional analysis

Completed in YR1

Activity 5.6: Organize governance and resource use policy seminars

No seminar was organized this year. In Year 3, FFI and the CCA forum committee will produce a paper on the CCA approach and present to conservation actors and policy makers in Uganda.

Activity 5.7: Establish CCA management committees.

The formal CCA management committee will be established immediately after the approval of the management plans, likely to occur in Q1, Year 3. The composition, terms of reference and mode of operation of the CCA management committee will need to be provided for in the management plan.

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

As reported under Activity 1.8.

Activity 5.9 Support local communities in the development of community byelaws, popularize, promote and implement community bye-laws

This is planned for in Year 3, after finalization of the management plan.

3.2. Progress towards project outputs

Output 1:	Legal gazzettelement 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)
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	Baseline	Change recorded by 2017	Source evidence	of
Indicator 1	No Ecosystem Services Assessment reports for project sites	Three Ecosystem Service Assessment reports produced for all three CCAs.	Annex I	
Indicator 2	No CCA general management plans including information on values	Five draft CCA management plans produced. There is a draft management plan for each CCA.	Annexes XX	The management plans will be finalized by Q2, Y3. The indicator is still appropriate.
Indicator 3	No CCA gazettelement in process at project sites	CCAs have been identified, marked and mapped. Five draft CCA management plans have been produced.	As in 1.2 above	The CCA gazettelement at the district level will be finalized in Y3. Gazettelement at national level might not be finalized in Year 3.
Indicator 4	District budgets don't include funding for CCAs	Two CCA activities, specifically planting of indigenous trees and protection of fish breeding areas, have been budgeted for in Rakai district FY16/17.	Rakai District Annual Work Plan for FY 2016/2017.	The funds budgeted by Rakai district will be inadequate to produce meaningful impact. The project will support the initiative in Y3.
Indicator 5	Cultural institutions don't formally recognize CCAs and their contributions to community wellbeing	The Buganda Kingdom assigned their Principal Environment Officer to the CCA committee. Through this officer and other lower structures, the Kingdom has actively participated in the project activities.	Project meeting reports	The indicator is measured by the frequency of participation of Kingdom officials in project activities e.g. meetings.
Output 2	Multi-stakeholder governance and management structures for CCAs in place and functional			
Indicator 1	Key values and requirements for CCA management not identified	The CCA forum listed requirements for identifying and demarcating CCAs. We got CCA guidance document from the Ministry for Environment.	Annex I; Three CCA maps; Annex O; Annex Ib.	
Indicator 2	No CCA management committees TORs prepared or ratified	CCA forum committee was formed. Five CCA management planning committees were selected and are operational.	Annex O;	The substantive CCA committee will be instituted in line with the CCA management plans being developed.
Indicator 3	No CCA annual operational plans	Five draft CCA management plans have been produced for the five CCAs.	Annex Ib.	The five management plans will be finalized by the end of project.
Indicator 4	Annual assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover published by Y1 end	Biodiversity assessments conducted, including forest and wetland cover assessment for 2015	Annex I	Assessment for second year to be conducted in Q 1, Y3
Output 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			

Indicator 1	BPRMGs established by Y1	6 BPRMGs have been established.		
Indicator 2	No community-based monitoring protocol for assessing indicator and water quality in place	Three community monitoring protocols were developed and are used in monitoring birds, fish catch and water quality.	Annex VI and Annex XIV.	
Indicator 3	No monitoring system in place	Three monitoring systems instituted for fish landings, birds and water quality.	M&E plan, Monitoring protocols	Assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover will to be done in Y3.
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 1	No collaboratively developed sustainable fisheries management strategies	Three strategies to manage fisheries were developed, i.e. sensitization, marking of fish breeding sites and patrolling of the lake.	Annexes P, VII, Ib, and XVII	
Indicator 2	No adoption of sustainable fisheries management strategies	Seven fish breeding zones were demarcated. Awareness against use of illegal fishing practices on going and patrols conducted	Annex XVII; Annex P	
Indicator 3	No provision of improved crop and cash crop production tools			
Indicator 4	No efforts on tree nursery development and tree planting	Four community tree nurseries established. An assortment of tree seedlings and seeds for indigenous tree species were provided. Tree nursery inputs, e.g. potting bags and seeds were distributed.	Annex XIX	
Output 5	CCA gazettelement 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	5 CCAs identified and mapped at community level	Annex Ia;	
Indicator 2	CCA Ecosystems Assessments conducted	Three ecosystems services assessment conducted and reports produced.	Annex I.	
Indicator 3	No multi-stakeholder group to discuss management of each CCA	A CCA forum formed and an interim CCA committee is in place.	Annex III & O	
Indicator 4	No BPRMGs are linked to CCA governance	6 BPRMGs are active and are represented at all CCA committees.		

Indicator 5	No CCA management committees exist	Five CCA management planning committees formed. The CCA forum committee was also formed.	Annex O and Annex Ib.	
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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 2017	Source of evidence/Verification of outcomes	
Indicator 0.1	Biodiversity & Cultural significance recognized in local government plans; Buganda Kingdom promotes cultural values in Lake Victoria basin	The Rakai District FY16/17 plan recognizes the economic and cultural value of biodiversity & other cultural sites and attributes. Various structures of Buganda Kingdom government are mobilizing community on Buganda's cultural resources and their conservation.	Annexes 1a,1b, and P.	More work will need to be done on promoting cultural values, especially amongst the youth.
Indicator 0.2	Wetland and Forest condition and extent and fish assemblages at project sites not established. Water chemistry and algal analysis conducted.	The baseline assessment was done in Y2 using publically available data set from Global Forest watch developed from LandSat Imagery. Two rounds of Water analysis were undertaken, using Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries protocols.	Annex I Annex S	Baselines for forest and condition were established for the period 2015.The next analysis will be conducted in Y3. Two more analysis will be done in Year 3.
Indicator 0.3	Shoebill stork populations and diversity of fish assemblages at nursery sites not known	Two shoebill storks were recorded at Makanaga wetlands in July 2016, but they were not seen during the transect walk in January 2017. Data collection on fish assemblages was started in March 2017.	Annex V	We shall present analysis of fish assemblages in the half year report for Y3.
Indicator 0.4	Baseline Household incomes planned to be established from Ecosystem Services study and the village social-economic surveys at project inception.	The baseline household incomes survey was done. Results show that average annual income for sampled households was UGX 2,128,204. Average income for fishing based households was UGX 3,542,857 and for crop based households was UGX 1,530,648.		The reports of the Ecosystem Services study and the village household survey form the baseline for the project. Trend monitoring will be done in Y3. Data will be collected in September 2017.
Indicator 0.5	No baseline situation on community perspectives on participation in resource management to be established	Baseline community perspectives on participation was undertaken, and results showed the following: 20% - opinions were not considered in decision making on resource management; 37%- moderate influence 43%- opinions taken into account.		

		There was no significant difference across sexes and age groups on perspectives on their participation in natural resources management.	
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3.4. Project support to environment and/or climate outcomes in the UKOTs

The project has contributed to environment and climate outcomes in the UKOTs in the following ways:

i. 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.

ii. Contribution to SDGs

Nine 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.

iii. 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 three critically endangered species, i.e. Singidia tilapia, Victoria tilapia and the Shoebill stork, alongside the creation of three 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 gazettment 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.

iv. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project aims to improve livelihoods of 3,000 households through supporting the development of sustainable income generating activities (IGAs) while conserving the Lake Victoria's ecosystems. Through input support for IGAs and training, and also increased empowerment and strengthened participation in governance of their community, the project will increase household incomes and contribute to reducing poverty for the project beneficiaries.

v. Project support to Gender equity issues

During establishment of Best Practice Resource Management groups (BPRMGs), gender equality was addressed by ensuring female representation in all trainings, meetings and other project activities. We always considered gender roles in scheduling and planning project activities. In Y2, gender disaggregated data has been used to track project impact. This will continue in Y3.

3.5. Monitoring of assumptions

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

Comments: The political environment is now calm and normal for project activities.

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 major change

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

Comment: No major change

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

Comment: No major change

4. Monitoring and evaluation

The project developed a monitoring and evaluation frame work to assist in planning, tracking progress, reporting and informing adaptive management and reporting. This has been complemented by the administering of the learning tools for each training or support that community members have received.

5. Lessons learnt

1. The process of CCA establishment, and indeed the Community conservation area approach is a very new approach in the formal systems in Uganda. Therefore it requires patience and resilience to enable the stakeholders to understand and adjust to the new ways.
2. CCA establishment becomes easier if land in question is publically owned or owned by one or a few entities.
3. Any matter involving land must be handled carefully and patiently as people have high sensitivities on land related issues.
4. Involvement of partners in planning is one way of ensuring that the project specific interventions can continue after the project.
5. For better results in community based conservation of a given ecosystem, awareness on community conserved areas approach should be raised beyond the project sites, and at different scales, because the stakeholders and actors are spread broadly.

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

In the review of Y1 mid-year report, we were advised to provide information on the following and we have complied by; a) providing a brief update on the Presidential embargo on fisheries, and implications for project progress. In the Mid-year report for Year 2, we also reported on remedial measures taken in response to the embargo. b) Providing baselines for forest and wetland degradation and setting up a plan for monitoring in Y3. c) Including a baseline for shoebill population in the log frame for monitoring project progress.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None

8. Sustainability and legacy

Sustainability of project interventions is embedded in the FFI partnership approach to work and exemplified in exit strategy. Having District Natural Resources officers as focal points for the project and also involving stakeholders at local and national scales in project activities have ensured that the activities are incorporated in district plans and the CCA approach will endure beyond this project.

FFI has also enlisted the involvement of other institutions working with communities around Lake Victoria basin as a means of ensuring that there is continuity towards achieving and sustaining project purpose. The capacity built in the BPRMGs and the enabling frameworks, for example CCA management plans and bye laws that will be enacted in Y3 will ensure that the project is sustained and leaves a legacy.

9. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative has been publicized through all media and at all project events. All project presentations, reports and outputs carry the Darwin Initiative logo. At every public event at which the project participates and communicates, the Darwin Initiative is referred to as the project donor.

10. Project Expenditure

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

Project spend	2016/17 Grant	2016/17 Total Darwin Costs	Variance	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff Costs			18.74	
Consultancy costs			(80.70)	
Overhead costs			0.31	
Travel & Subsistence			(37.63)	
Operating Costs			1.01	
Capital Items	-	-	-	
Others			283.18	
Total			184.91	

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 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for April 2017-March 2018
<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>Local community members, local government officials, leaders of cultural institutions around the project sites and key players at national level were sensitized on the importance of the ecosystems in the project areas, their current degraded state, and the socio economic and ecological implications of the poor management and use of the natural resources. As a result, community attitudes are changing towards more sustainable use and improved stewardship of the natural resources on which they depend. More community members, under their Best Practice Resource Management Groups (BPRMGs), participate in decisions relating to the planning and management of natural resources in the area, through their membership on the CCA committees and management planning committees. The BPRMGs, with local political support, now conduct patrols to curb illegal, unsustainable use of forestry and fisheries products at project sites. There is also increased interest in and actual planting of indigenous tree species, as well as fruit tree species by the local community members. The district local governments have included some of the CCA activities in their plans and provided some little funds to support the implementation of these plans.</p>	
<p>Project Outcome</p>	<p>Measurable Indicators</p>	<p>Progress towards achieving the Project Outcome</p>	<p>Actions required/planned for April 2017-March 2018</p>

<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Three ecosystem service assessment reports published by end of Y1 -Three CCA general management plans including information on values published by end of year 2 -Three CCA gazettelement notices published or in process by end of year 3 -District budgets include funding for CCAS by end of year 3 Cultural institutions formally recognize CCAs and their contributions to community wellbeing by end of year 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ecosystem services assessment reports were produced for each of the three CCAs and shared with project partners. -Five draft management plans for the five CCAs were produced. These management plans incorporated the cultural and ecosystems values established through this and previous Darwin funded projects. -CCA gazettelement notices haven't been prepared because the protocols required are lengthy. -Rakai District has included tree seedlings production and support to lake patrols in their F16/17 	<p>The process of the CCA management plans are in their final stages and will be finalized in the first Quarter of Yr3</p> <p>-The resources available to the district local government will not be adequate to cover the need. The project will need to support the local government in this.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Carry out ecosystem services assessments at 3 sites using TESSA and GRACE and other tools</p>	<p>Ecosystem services assessment at three CCA sites was completed in Y1, and the reports are available.</p>		
<p>Activity 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>Ecosystem services assessment reports were produced and shared by email with key project partners. The findings will be repackaged for policy and decision makers and presented in Y3. The key messages will also be drawn out and presented to the general public in Y3 through appropriate media e.g. posters, fliers or radio messages.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.3 Develop and publish site-specific, locally appropriate CCA management plans</p>	<p>Development of the CCA management plans is in its final stages and the plans shall be completed in the first Q1, Y3.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.4 Support UWA to forward District Council resolutions and CCA management plans to the Minister for Wildlife and Tourism for legal gazettelement.</p>	<p>Information obtained during project implementation indicated that due to the various land tenure in the area and various institutional mandates, UWA will not be the most suitable agency to forward the council resolution to the most appropriate Ministry. We await the guidance from the CCA management plans on the most suitable Ministry.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.5 Support communities to work with District Councils to make resolutions to effect the gazetting of 3 CCAs</p>	<p>This activity is planned for Y3. But, the involvement of the district technical and political leaders in project activities, has prepared them significantly for the decision making.</p>		

<p>Activity 1.6 Support Local Government planning processes to integrate CCAs into strategic and annual District Plans</p>	<p>CCA implementation has been included in the work plans of Rakai and Wakiso district natural resources departments and the relevant sub counties. The MoUs signed with the districts in Y1 specify the roles for each partner. As a sustainability strategy, CCA implementation has already been put under local government.</p>								
<p>Activity 1.7 Support development of specific District Government regulations to conserve ecosystem</p>	<p>To be implemented in Year 3</p>								
<p>Activity 1.8 Community Conservation Area Association (CCAA) established to link communities, local government administrations and conservation organizations, share information on CCAs values and ecosystem services, and provide guidance and capacity building for community-based management and conservation</p>	<p>A CCA forum was established for sharing information and getting guidance on the CCA process. A CCA forum committee is in place to assist the project in the CCA gazettelement and oversee implementation and follow up on CCA forum recommendations.</p>								
<p>Output 2. Multi-stakeholder governance and management structures for CCAs in place and functional</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="651 560 1032 735"> <p>1)Participatory process to identify key values and requirements for CCA management carried out by end of Y1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1032 560 2134 735"> <p>Participatory identification of CCAs and Mapping of CCAs was done</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="651 735 1032 847"> <p>2)CCA management committees TORs prepared and ratified by end of year 2</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1032 735 2134 847"> <p>A CCA forum committee was formed but selection of a substantive CCA management committee awaits the finalization of the management plans.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="651 847 1032 959"> <p>3)CCA annual operational plans developed by end of year 3</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1032 847 2134 959"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="651 959 1032 1082"> <p>4) Annual assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover published by end of Y1</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1032 959 2134 1082"> <p>A baseline assessment of the forest and wetlands cover was done using the global forest watch data bases. A follow up assessment will be done in Year 3.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>1)Participatory process to identify key values and requirements for CCA management carried out by end of Y1</p>	<p>Participatory identification of CCAs and Mapping of CCAs was done</p>	<p>2)CCA management committees TORs prepared and ratified by end of year 2</p>	<p>A CCA forum committee was formed but selection of a substantive CCA management committee awaits the finalization of the management plans.</p>	<p>3)CCA annual operational plans developed by end of year 3</p>		<p>4) Annual assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover published by end of Y1</p>	<p>A baseline assessment of the forest and wetlands cover was done using the global forest watch data bases. A follow up assessment will be done in Year 3.</p>
<p>1)Participatory process to identify key values and requirements for CCA management carried out by end of Y1</p>	<p>Participatory identification of CCAs and Mapping of CCAs was done</p>								
<p>2)CCA management committees TORs prepared and ratified by end of year 2</p>	<p>A CCA forum committee was formed but selection of a substantive CCA management committee awaits the finalization of the management plans.</p>								
<p>3)CCA annual operational plans developed by end of year 3</p>									
<p>4) Annual assessment of CCA forest and wetland cover published by end of Y1</p>	<p>A baseline assessment of the forest and wetlands cover was done using the global forest watch data bases. A follow up assessment will be done in Year 3.</p>								
<p>Activity 2.1. Undertake baseline surveys of target species at 3 sites</p>	<p>Baseline surveys were completed in Y1</p>								
<p>Activity 2.2. Document ES assessments and link to stakeholder learning</p>	<p>Ecosystems services assessment in Y1 revealed the need for training and or sensitization amongst the local community on the CCA approach to conservation, sustainable fisheries and improvement of livelihoods through better and diversified agriculture.</p>								
<p>Activity 2.3 Organize awareness campaigns at community and district levels</p>	<p>230 community members knowledge on the need for demarcating fish breeding areas was raised.</p>								

Activity 2.4 Support monitoring of critically endangered bird species and diversity of fish assemblages at breeding sites (data collection reporting and management)	Two bird surveys were done I Year 2. Training for monitoring fish catch was done but data is available only for a few months.
Output 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>Best Practice Resource Management Groups (BPRMG) established by Y1</p> <p>Community-based monitoring protocol for assessing indicator species trends and water quality developed by end Y1</p> <p>Monitoring system in place by end of year 2</p>
Activity 3.1 Organize training sessions on sustainable fisheries, agriculture, land use, agroforestry and biodiversity conservation	Training sessions completed. Support in terms of farming implements and conservation education was provided in Year 2.
Activity 3.2 Support local capacity to conduct patrols to protect fishing sites and fish breeding zones	Three patrols were supported in Rakia and Wakiso Districts
Activity 3.3 Support monitoring of fisheries activities (fisheries data collection, reporting and management - keeping track of landings and size of fish)	In Rakai, selected monitors were trained in March 2017 and have embarked on the monitoring of daily landings of fish
Activity 3.4 Facilitate energy saving groups to construct energy efficient stoves	We propose to leave this activity out due to budgetary constraints.
Activity 3.5 Organize Natural Resource Management groups peer to peer exposure visits	Two peer to peer visits were conducted and one exposure visit for 30 selected community members to Masindi and Hoima was organized
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	Refer to 3.3.

<p>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</p>	<p>Sustainable fisheries management strategies collaboratively developed by end of Y1; Sustainable fisheries management strategies adopted by communities by end of year 2; Improved crop and cash crop production tools provided by end of Y1; Improved crop and cash crop production tools adopted by target household by end of year 2</p>	<p>BPRMGs were mobilized to work with Beach Management Units (BMUs) to improve fisheries management in the project areas. Identification, demarcation and patrolling of fish breeding zones was adopted by the fishermen, the BPRMGs and the local government as a strategy to improve fisheries in the area and is being implemented. Community members, in four Beach Management Units were trained in sustainable fisheries and are using the skills gained.</p> <p>Input for coffee and tree nursery establishment were provided to all the 5 BPRMGs. Fruit tree seedlings were also given out to the community. Seedlings for indigenous tree species were also supplied, as a long term income generation support. Each beneficiary was provided training in the management of the nursery or trees before receiving the inputs.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1: Support communities with designation and protection of 10 fish breeding areas/grounds (community-wide sensitization & demarcation of the breeding zones)</p>	<p>4 breeding areas demarcated in Y2, bringing the total number to 7 in the project area.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.2: Support Fisher to Fisher community sensitizations</p>	<p>Four sensitization meetings were conducted for 230 fishermen on the need for demarcating fish breeding areas.</p>	
<p>Activity 4.3 Facilitate community efforts on tree nursery development and tree planting</p>	<p>The project trained communities in the project area on tree nursery establishment, supplied fruit and indigenous tree seedlings and supported the community with tree nursery inputs like seeds and potting bags. Please, refer to details under progress report for Activity 4.3</p>	
<p>Activity 4.4 Support farmer group members with revolving credit for agricultural inputs</p>	<p>We monitored and provided technical backstopping for the 5 savings and credit groups. The five groups now have savings of between 5-50 million Ugandan shillings. The top three groups have now lent some of these funds to their members specifically for income generating projects.</p>	

<p>Output 5: CCA gazettelement 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 Y1</p> <p>CCA Ecosystems Assessments shared with all stakeholders by end of Y1</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder group formed to discuss management of each CCA by end of Y1</p> <p>Best Practice Resource Management Groups formed and linked to CCA governance by end of Y1</p> <p>CCA management committees formed by end of year 2</p>	<p>The Ecosystems assessments reports were shared with stakeholders. The report has now been compiled together with the Household assessment survey report and will be prepared into a report targeting policy and decision makers.</p> <p>The CCA forum was established. The forum draws members from relevant central government ministries, departments and agencies, the local governments in the project area, some civil society organizations promoting community based conservation in Uganda, and the BPRMGs. The CCA forum meets biennially.</p> <p>Six BPRMGs have been formed and are instrumental in promoting the CCA approach, community mobilization and sensitization and enforcing compliance with agreed sustainable resource use practices. Five BPRMG committees are working on producing the CCA management plans.</p>
<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.</p>	<p>Project inception meetings were conducted in Y1 and reports shared amongst stake holders.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.2 Design and disseminate information through public awareness campaign based on ecosystem services assessment reports</p>	<p>The CCA ecosystem assessment reports were finalized in Y2. We shall use the information from the reports to prepare for public awareness campaigns in Y3.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.3 Convene multi-stakeholder CCA design workshops</p>	<p>This workshop was done in Yr 1.</p>	

5.4 Organize community mobilization to select CCA committees and determine roles and responsibilities	Management planning committees were selected during the development of the management plans, but this role will change after the finalization of the CCA management plans
5.5 Undertake cultural institutional analysis	Done in Y1
5.6 Organize governance and resource use policy seminars	One governance meeting was held at national level for community members and local government staff on inventory of cultural heritage in preparation for CCA identification and establishment in Y1. At least two policy level seminars are planned for in Y3.
5.7 Establish CCA management committees	Refer to 5.4
5.8 Establish CCA gazettelement committees with relevant stakeholders including local and national government, community representatives and cultural institutions for 3 sites	Please, refer to Output 2.
5.9 Support local communities in the develop community byelaws, popularize, promote and implement community bye-laws	Planned for in Y3

Annex 2 Project's full current log frame 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 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>	<p>Three ecosystem service assessment reports published by end of Y1 Three CCA general management plans including information on values published by end of year 2 Three CCA gazettelement 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 Gazettelement 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 Y1</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 Y1</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 Y1</p> <p>Community-based monitoring protocol for assessing indicator species trends and water quality developed by end Y1</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 Y1</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 Y1</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 gazettelement 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 Y1</p> <p>CCA Ecosystems Assessments shared with all stakeholders by end of Y1</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder group formed to discuss management of each CCA by end of Y1</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 gazettelement process</p>	<p>International relations within the East African Community remain stable and continue to support the Lake Victoria Basin Commission</p>
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Activities

1. Carry out ecosystem services assessments at 3 sites using TESSA and GRACE and other tools
 2. Publish ecosystem services reports and promulgate through community meetings, seminars with local and national stakeholders
 3. Develop and publish site-specific, locally appropriate CCA management plans
 4. Support UWA to forward District Council resolutions and CCA management plans to the Minister for Wildlife and Tourism
 5. Support communities to work with District Councils to make resolutions to effect the gazetting of 3 CCAs
 6. Support Local Government planning processes to integrate CCAs into strategic and annual District Plans
 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 Organize 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)
- 3.1 Organize 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)
 - 3.4 Facilitate energy saving groups to construct energy efficient stoves
 - 3.5 Organize 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 fish
- 4.1 Support communities with designation and protection of 10 fish breeding areas/grounds (community-wide sensitization)
 - 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 project implementation.
 - 5.2 Design and disseminate information through public awareness campaign based on ecosystem services assessment report
 - 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 and site
 - 5.9 Support local communities in the develop community byelaws, popularize, promote and implement community bye-laws

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Y1 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

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

In this reporting period, the project did an assessment of the Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) groups within the Lake Victoria basin with an aim of ascertaining the needs for better participatory forest management, as lessons learnt here will be important for the CCA approach. We determined that some of the groups had challenges complying with the MoUs due to poor understanding of the roles, responsibilities and rewards contained therein. For example, some of the members through the CFM agreement gave them management rights to the forest reserve. We also established that the CFM groups and National Forestry Authority (NFA) were yet to develop a common vision or purpose.

We therefore recommended to the parties a refresher discussion on the CFM policy, as well as reviewing roles, responsibilities and rewards and leadership arrangements for the groups. Please see Annex U for the detailed report on Assessment of CFM groups.