



Submit by 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018

Darwin Initiative Application for Grant for Round 24: Stage 2

Before completing this form, please read both the Fair Processing Notice on pages 17 and 18 of this form and the [Guidance](#). Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

Eligibility

1. Name and address of organisation

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust (Chimpanzee Trust)
Address:	PLOT 1, BANK CLOSE, ENTEBBE TOWN
City and Postcode:	P.O BOX 884, ENTEBBE
Country:	UGANDA
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref: 4129	Title (max 10 words): Community adaptability to loss occasioned by wildlife in Uganda.
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3. Summary of Project

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](#). Please bear this in mind, and write this summary for a non-technical audience.

(max 80 words)

Conversion of forests to agriculture amplifies human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) including crop damage and attacks on humans. Uganda's draft wildlife bill (2017) proposes compensation of loss occasioned by wildlife but there is insufficient in-country experience on how such schemes can be designed or if they can be successful. We will implement an integrated community adaptability program to change attitudes, minimise damage, compensate affected persons and improve local livelihoods targeting 12,800 people adjacent to protected areas (64,660ha) in western Uganda.

4. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: UGANDA	Country 2:
Country 3:	Country 4:

5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1 st July 2018	End date: 31 st March 2021	Duration: 2 years and 9
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				months
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2018/19 £ 103,305	2019/20 £ 97,449	2020/21 £ 84,217	Total £ 284,970
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost				

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Ajarova	Tumwesigye	Buyera
Forename (s)	Lilly	Charles	Paul Musamari
Post held	Executive Director	Deputy Director, Conservation Programs	Director, Corporate & Legal Affairs
Organisation (if different to above)		Uganda Wildlife Authority	National Forestry Authority

Details	Project Partner 3	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Dr. Babweteera		
Forename (s)	Fred		
Post held	Ass. Professor and Director of Budongo Conservation Field Station		
Organisation	Makerere University, School of Forestry Environmental and Geographical Studies		

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? Yes

If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
EIDPO044	Lilly Ajarova	Harnessing Livelihood Benefits from a Payment for Environmental Services Scheme
1572	Lilly Ajarova	Paying Local communities for Ecosystem Services: the Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor

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8a. If you answered 'No' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.

If you answered 'Yes', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes Government No University No Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes/No

8b. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.

Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

1. Title	
Value	
Duration	
Role of organisation in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	
Client/ independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

2. Title	
Value	
Duration	
Role of organisation in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	
Client/ independent reference contact details	

3. Title	
Value	
Duration	
Role of organisation in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	
Client/ independent reference contact details	

8c. Do not complete if you answered 'Yes' to Question 7.

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

<p>Lead institution and website: Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust (Chimpanzee Trust) www.ngambaisland.org</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Chimpanzee Trust was established in 1998 as a combined national and international initiative and a globally recognized effort geared towards developing and implementing a long-term strategy for conservation of chimpanzees and their habitats in Uganda. The organization is governed by a Board of Trustees with representatives from Uganda Wildlife Authority, Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda, The Jane Goodall Institute, Uganda Wildlife Education Centre and Uganda Wildlife Society.</p> <p>The Chimpanzee Trust has over 10 years of experience in the proposed landscape in forest conservation, community livelihoods, environmental education, research and monitoring, and tourism development. The field projects have been funded by several donors including the Global Environment Facility, Darwin Initiatives, Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, and most recently Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund, USAID/Uganda Biodiversity Trust Fund, private individuals and zoos, and foundations in Europe and the United States.</p> <p>Chimpanzee Trust will be the lead implementer coordinating all field activities and ensuring that partners and consultants deliver on their respective mandates. It will have primary responsibility for the education and awareness component, business enterprise development as well as community mobilization and engagement. Chimpanzee Trust will also ensure quality assurance, implementation of the monitoring and evaluation activities, communication and partnership building, and dissemination of project lessons.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	<p>No, Chimpanzee Trust is the Applicant Organization</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority</p> <p>http://www.ugandawildlife.org/about-uganda-master/uganda-wildlife-authority</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is a semi-autonomous government agency that conserves and manages Uganda's wildlife for the people of Uganda and the whole world. This agency was established in 1996 after the merger of the Uganda National Parks and the Game Department. UWA is mandated to ensure sustainable management of wildlife resources and supervise wildlife activities in Uganda both within and outside the protected areas. UWA manages 10 national parks and 12 wildlife reserves under its jurisdiction. It also manages five community wildlife management areas and 13 wildlife sanctuaries.</p> <p>Through the conservation department, UWA will support the field activities especially in wildlife surveys and mobilizing government technical officers to participate in training programs of the project. UWA ranger posts in Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve whom we have collaborated with for years will also help to deal with HWC emergency situations working closely with local governments. The UWA will also champion the process of integrating the results into policy through the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. UWA will lead the national workshop and bring on board other stakeholders and partners interested in HWC subject.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?</p>	
<p>Yes</p>	

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Makerere University, School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Studies, Department of Forestry, Biodiversity and Tourism</p> <p>https://www.sfegs.mak.ac.ug/index.php/departments/52-department-of-forestry-biodiversity-and-tourism.html#</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Makerere University, School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Studies, Department of Forestry, Biodiversity and Tourism will collaborate through, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fred Babweteera, who doubles as a Director of Budongo Conservation Field Station.</p> <p>The mission of the department is to advance knowledge in the use, management and conservation of forests, tourism and other allied resources through training, research and technology transfer for accelerated development.</p> <p>The department links up production and natural resource use with conservation and education. It has two training field stations namely: Makerere University Biological Field Station (MUBFS) Kibaale and Budongo Conservation Field Station in Masindi (www.budongo.org)</p> <p>Dr. Fred will lead the research component working and supervising graduate student/s to execute field project activities and the delivery of research outputs. He will ensure necessary approvals for research are secured and that the research results are published. BCFS will host community leaders and local champions of HWC to members during exchange learning visits.</p>
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Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes
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Partner Name and website where available: National Forestry Authority http://www.nfa.org.ug/	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words) The National Forestry Authority has a mandate to manage 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) in Uganda. NFA designed varied strategies to enable it deliver on its mandate including, corporate partnerships and Collaborative Forestry Management. It has embraced a number of corporate partnerships in management of CFRs including tree planting for the restoration of the degraded reserves and buffer management. NFA is looking at promoting community partnerships in the conservation and protection of the forests adding hugely to the sustainable management and restoration of CFRs. NFA is also promoting Eco-tourism, a relatively new concept in its approach to forestry management, but one with immense potential for conservation efforts and revenue generation, including in Bugoma CFR where this project focuses. NFA will work with Chimpanzee Trust on corporate engagement to pool additional resources and partnerships to support the project, including through ecotourism. Through its already existing forest monitoring structures, NFA will lead the forest monitoring activities to assess the impact of project activities on the forest reserve, using resources already available including the GIS and Biomass monitoring lab. We will also leverage on the community tree planting program, to provide seedlings for planting and forest restoration.
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution? If not, why not?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached*?
Lilly Ajarova	Project Leader	Chimpanzee Trust	15%	Yes
Dr. Joshua Rukundo	Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Quality Assurance	Chimpanzee Trust	22%	Yes
Kasozi Nebat	Field Manager	Chimpanzee Trust	63%	Yes
Birungi James Silver	Conservation Education Coordinator	Chimpanzee Trust	40%	Yes
Otim Samuel	Finance Officer	Chimpanzee Trust	15%	Yes
Martha Nansamba	Communications, Marketing and Private sector	Chimpanzee Trust	17%	Yes

	engagement			
Noah Wandera	Enterprise Development Officer	Chimpanzee Trust	63%	Yes
Dr. Babweteera	Research Supervisor	Makerere University/Budongo Conservation Field Station	7%	Yes
Paul Buyerah Musamali	Corporate Engagement	National Forestry Authority	5%	Yes
Charles Tumwesigye	Community Conservation Policy &	Uganda Wildlife Authority	6%	Yes

***If you cannot provide a CV, please explain why not.**

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

(Max 300 words)

In western Uganda, 98% of households rely on agriculture as their primary livelihood occupation, of which 79% is in subsistence agriculture¹. However, primates especially chimpanzees are increasingly being forced into proximity with local subsistence farmers as a result of increasing encroachment and fragmentation of important protected and un-protected forests. The key drivers of deforestation include; (1) conversion of forests to farmland for subsistence and commercial agriculture leading to local climate-change and amplifying human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) especially damage on crops and attacks on humans, and (2), the resultant HWC is driving further clearing of forests as a control mechanism. Loss of forest cover threatens the survival of viable chimpanzee populations, a key flagship species for conservation in Uganda, and other wildlife including primate populations which have been declining. Furthermore, it threatens maintenance of vital ecosystem services such as water catchment protection, pollination, soil fertility, clean water, and biomass, food for people and wildlife, and medicinal plants.

HWC is a complex phenomenon and there are limited practical community led solutions on avoidance, minimization, response and long-term compensation mechanisms of affected households. In 2017, the government of Uganda introduced closes in the revised wildlife bill to address HWC including suggesting compensation of affected victims, but there is lack of practical local led experiences on how such a policy can be implemented, or if it is practical and viable. Accordingly, establishment of a community-led system that improves community-protected area authority relations, and that can put compensation on the last radar will provide a great learning opportunity to Uganda and help inform policy makers on how such a program can be implemented to save government millions of shillings in compensation.

¹ CPCS report (2014), *Situational Analysis Report. Preparation of Physical Development plan for the Albertine Rift. CPCS International Limited and KKAP Consults, Bridgetown, Barbados. AND Plumptre A, Akweteireho S, Akugizibwe T (2011) Socioeconomic values of corridor forests in the Albertine Rift forests of the Murchison-Semliki landscape. Wildlife Conservation Society.*

12a. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	Yes

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

The project supports achievement of the Convention of Biological Diversity strategic plan particularly Aichi targets 1, 5, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 20. We intend to understand local circumstances and motivations for HWC which is facilitating loss of biodiversity. We have integrated a robust awareness and education component to increase knowledge and to change attitudes and practices of local people, thereby contributing to target 1. We will contribute to achieving target 5 because the project directly addresses one of the drivers of deforestation that is, the HWC and its underlying causes. For example, during implementation, community groups benefiting from the project will sign conservation agreements with clear targets on halting further forest clearance. The project integrates a robust forest biodiversity monitoring system using Chimpanzee Trust community based monitoring system and NFA existing system coupled with open source real-time deforestation alerts available via the Global Forest Watcher.

Relatedly, the project supports achievement of target 14 by safeguarding the key biodiversity areas which maintain storage and supply of essential ecosystem services. The proposed project site is associated with multiple ecosystem services including biodiversity maintenance, food, fire wood, flood prevention, pollination and medicinal plants. We anticipate that additional services and benefits will be generated from adopted land-use alternatives and household enterprises which are compatible with conservation. Studies incorporated in the project will help contribute to target 19 thereby supporting improvement of conservation knowledge and practices.

During implementation, we also intend to transform agricultural practices at the frontline of key biodiversity areas with practices compatible with biodiversity conservation, and by doing so, we will be contributing to Aichi target 7. For example, we intend to promote tested high value crops that deter or that are not palatable to wildlife, but which have readily available markets locally, nationally and internationally. The project will actively reach out to private companies, donors and social enterprises actively involved in the production and marketing of these agricultural commodities, some of whom are already active in the proposed landscape. These will bring in more technical and financial resources, which supports achievement of Aichi target 20.

A significant contribution will be made towards achievement of target 12 given that we will be implementing activities in a landscape known to have threatened species such as Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), Nahan's francolin (*Francolinus nahani*), Grey Parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) and White-naped pigeon (*Columba albinucha*). Without proactive efforts to conserve habitats for such species, their populations will significantly decline to near extinction in

Uganda. The project will carefully track changes in the population of such species particularly the chimpanzees. We believe that activities under this project will maintain or improve the target key biodiversity area thereby securing these species.

Finally, as far as CITES is concerned, we will contribute to achieving Strategic Goal 1, particularly objective 1.6. This project demonstrates how two independent parties, Uganda and UK government can cooperate in managing wildlife resources, especially in addressing threats to Chimpanzees as a key endangered species susceptible to international trade.

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES focal point in the host country?

Yes No if yes, please give details:

MR. FRANCIS OGWAL OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA) IS THE CBD FOCAL POINT PERSON FOR UGANDA. FRANCIS HAS BEEN COLLABORATING WITH CHIMPANZEE TRUST SINCE 2008. HE WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE THAT WILL CONVENE ONCE IN 6 MONTHS TO ASSESS PROGRESS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

DR. BARIREGA AKANKWASA OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES IS THE CITES FOCAL POINT PERSON FOR UGANDA. SINCE WE DEAL DIRECTLY WITH AN ENDANGERED SPECIE, THE CHIMPANZEES, WE CLOSELY WORK WITH THE CITES OFFICE. FOR THIS PROJECT, THE CITES FOCAL PERSON, DR. AKANKWASA WILL BE A MEMBER OF THE PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE TO ASSESS PROGRESS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPELEMNTATION.

12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs).

(Max 250 words)

This project supports achievement of SDG 1, *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*. The project will promote business enterprises for local communities that will improve their livelihoods and help to raise capital which will be invested in a community program to address compensation needs. The project activities will support vulnerable landowners that are negatively impacted by wildlife through crop-raiding and human injuries. Crop raiding results in losses at farm level thereby reducing net benefit that farmers would otherwise receive from agriculture. Injuries on humans create un-planned health expenses, thereby draining resources that would otherwise be invested in improving general wellbeing. The contribution of this project is therefore critical at this time and in this location to stop further impoverished occasioned by wildlife damages including iconic chimpanzee.

There is also a direct contribution to SDG 15-*Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss*. Proposed activities are aimed at improving biodiversity conservation by addressing one of the key HWC. Proposed activities range from improving land use, monitoring biodiversity, building institutional mechanisms to facilitate implementation of conservation actions and creating awareness to cultivate good will and relationship between local communities and protected area authorities. Ultimately, our intended output is to influence changes in a new wildlife law that will have a direct bearing on biodiversity resources, particularly in areas where HWC is rampant.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

The project will be implemented around Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR) in parishes of Bubogo, Munteme, Bulimya, Kaseeta including their connecting corridor forests.

Component 1 focuses on developing and implementing an education and awareness strategy to influence change in attitude and, behaviour. A baseline ecological and socio-economic survey and an assessment of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) will be undertaken prior to rolling-out an education and awareness campaign. An evaluation expert will be hired and will work with Chimpanzee Trust education department to determine the baseline scenario. The Conservation Education Coordinator will engage other key experts in conservation education from key government bodies such as UWA, NEMA and Ministry of Education, and active NGOs in conservation education to structure messages for dissemination. Messages will address underlying causes of HWC identified from the assessment. We target to reach 20 schools in the community (primary, secondary and post-secondary) and 32 villages. Messages will be packaged in posters, brochures and short video clips in the local language. Four (4) local community engagement personnel, 32 village leaders and 32 local champions will be identified and trained with knowledge and skills to mobilize and influence change in their communities. These will also offer resourceful presence to the community post project. An end of project KAP survey will determine change in attitude and behaviour.

Component 2 will involve establishment of community-led livelihood projects that can raise resources to contribute to compensation of loss to damage occasioned by wildlife. We have prioritised to promote 5 livelihood improvement business enterprises (Eco-tourism², mushroom growing³, honey production⁴, non-palatable high values crops⁵, handcraft making and rearing goats) from which community groups can select not more than 2 enterprises. Markets for products already exist locally, nationally and international including large scale buyers like Esco Uganda Limited and Mukwano Limited. Participating members will be organised into producer groups that will mobilise and allocate funds to an account/s established for compensation. Chimpanzee Trust will hire a sustainable financing design expert to structure the operational rules and regulation for compensation with input from local community members. This structuring phase will be preceded by consultations with local communities, experts and partners with experience in similar programs. Consultations may focus on conditionalities for access to compensation funds and grievance redress mechanisms. Chimpanzee Trust will sign conservation agreements with producer groups at the village level to deliver specific conservation pledges.

² **Tourism:** Tourism is the best prospect industry sector for Uganda. Uganda's tourism sector continues to grow and saw \$805 million in revenues in 2011, \$834 million in 2012. The number of tourists has grown; about 1.3 million tourists visited Uganda in 2015 a slight increase from 1.26 million in 2014. Uganda's tourism sector contributed about 10 percent to Uganda's GDP in FY 2014/2015, becoming the country's top earner of foreign exchange. <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Uganda-Travel-and-Tourism>

³ **Mushrooms:** Oyster mushroom is the most commonly grown species in Uganda but some farmers have also been exploring other species of mushrooms. Market demand is growing steadily especially in hotels, restaurants and supermarkets which require consistent supplies of quality mushrooms. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/Magazines/Farming/I-have-been-growing-mushrooms-for-20-years-689860-2820006-d4xfjz/index.html>

⁴ **Bee keeping products;** According to a research by Researchers from Makerere University and the Department of Agricultural Economics at Ghent University in Belgium, mentions that despite the availability of market for honey, Uganda has failed to meet both its export quota to the EU as well as home grown demand for honey. <https://ugandaradionetwork.com/story/bee-keepers-fail-to-satisfy-honey-market>

⁵ **Hot pepper:** According to the Uganda Export Promotion Board (UEBP), in 2013, the global demand for pepper increased to \$3.49 billion (about Shs9 trillion) up from \$3.31 billion (about Shs8.6 trillion) exports. Uganda's main market for hot pepper is India, Spain, Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/Business/Prosper/Global-demand-for-hot-pepper-edges-up-688616-2392026-rm93h7/index.html>

Finally component 3 will focus on documentation and dissemination of lessons, including project monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The project integrates support for research in partnership with Makerere University/BCFS to determine the effectiveness of the community-led compensation program and to generate results of publishable quality. Lessons and experiences will inform policy makers about the successes and constraints of community-led compensation programs. Three workshops will be organised targeting i) technical and professional practitioners from government and CSOs, ii) policy makers iii) local community leaders. Feedback generated will be compiled and used to develop a policy position paper that will be disseminated at an international biodiversity related conference.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 500 words)

Whereas Human Wildlife compensation programs have been tried across the world, many of them have often failed due to excessive claims, or a lack of long-term sustainability once funding ends. The uniqueness of our proposition is that it is a community-led program with funds contributed by the community from profitable enterprises established through support by the project. The producer groups will be organized into a cooperative and the project will make an initial conditional grant contribution to the compensation account. One of the conditions may be that the small grant operates as capital for a specified period of time to allow it to grow. Unlike several similar programs that are implemented in wildlife rich countries such as in the Southern Africa region, this program will focus more on community led solutions. It will be structured to avoid HWC, minimize occurrence, reduce damage, mitigate impacts and compensate losses caused. Rules governing compensation will have to be clear and stringent, but will be flexible and achievable to make it possible for local people to lodge in their claims.

Another innovation is that in order to overcome the challenges that could plague government led compensation, the project will devolve responsibility for compensation into the hands of the community through establishing effective local level institutions that can be used to internalize costs and benefits of living with wildlife, channel benefits to right claimants, carry out local level HWC assessments and management, and establish strict claim conditions based on peer-to-peer verification. The community groups that will be established and which will operate as cooperatives will champion and popularize the “avoidance and minimization concept”, putting it ahead of compensation. The community-led groups and committees will operate under similar terms as those proposed under the wildlife bill with oversight of an executive body. This devolution will put the issue of HWC into proportion and is bound to be far less costly than a government driven program that may be subject to exaggeration. Also, by building on existing village structures, the program will be established faster, and will require fewer overheads.

Ultimately, the key expected benefits from this project can be stated as;

- Lessons on operating a community-led compensation program with locally led solutions will be developed
- A greater understanding of other factors at play before compensation is considered, such as level of awareness
- Adoption of alternative high value products compatible with wildlife and protected areas management.

15. Gender

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect gender disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.

(Max 300 words)

Firstly, it is important to note that in the proposed project area, HWC affects all gender groups including girls, boys, women and men, although the extent and context varies. For example, contextually, children (boys and girls) mostly fetch water and firewood from the forest and are more susceptible to encounters with wildlife. Women spend time in gardens either cultivating or guarding crops against crop raiding, and when they do, they are in company with their younger children (0-5 years). Men are commercially driven and will encounter wildlife during harvesting of forest products, clearing farms for cultivation and occasionally when they support women in gardens.

We have therefore carefully considered these dynamics and will make sure that gender specific information is recorded during baseline survey, KAP survey, community awareness and education campaign activities, leadership of community producer groups, trainings and identification of local community mobilisers, champions and leaders. For example, during development of manuals containing rules and regulations that will govern compensation, we will ensure that gender specific requirements are imbedded in decision making such as quorum for voting, vetting and approval of claims. We will make sure that we encourage equal representation of men and women in positions of leadership. Producer groups that will sign MoUs with Chimpanzee Trust will be required to enforce provisions on gender equality. In addition, during selection and apportioning of enterprises and training there-of, we will ensure balanced participation of men and women, and special consideration on enterprises likely to be adopted by women, such as mushroom growing.

Finally, there is strong presence of women and men in management of this project. The Project Leader is a recognised conservation leader in Uganda, and she will ensure that women's interests are integrated at all levels during project implementation, including recruitment of consultants.

16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

This project builds on our long-term vision and presence in western Uganda where we continue to implement projects to conserve chimpanzees and their habitats. We have built strong partnerships including being part of a collaborative conservation partnership known as Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group. The project fits well within this collaborative framework, and we will continue to pursue synergies that can scale-up and sustain results during and post project. The proposed innovation addresses a key threat for which there is interest to develop solutions and mobilise resources, particularly as government considers reviewing current policies and laws to put in place a long-term funding mechanism.

The compensation approach proposed will be financially self-sustaining from returns from enterprises supported by the project, contributions from members and investments. When benefits of this approach become distinct to participating villages, it will serve as a clear justification to local people and authorities about the potential of this project to be sustained beyond the Darwin funding phase.

The proposed approach also involves active participation of local community members and our

priority will be to ensure that we build strong community-led structures so that when the project terminates, they will champion the process to sustain the results.

17a. Harmonisation

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details

(Max 200 words)

This project is part of a larger effort to conserve biodiversity in the Albertine rift. In 2012, the ministry of water and environment launched a 10 year strategic plan for the northern section of the Albertine Rift. This plan arose from collaborative efforts of several stakeholders, including the proponents of this project, and focuses on trying to raise resources to address the conservation challenges in this landscape. Human Wildlife Conflicts are a big problem and a huge contributing factor to unsustainable management of biodiversity in this landscape, and partners are looking for solutions. In 2017, NGO's (Chimpanzee Trust, Jane Goodall Institute and Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda) decided to collaborate to try and address the soaring problems of HWC in their respective priority sites and received seed grant support from USAID/Uganda Biodiversity Trust Fund. While discussing stage two application, the government agencies have stressed the need to strengthen partnership with them and to directly implement test projects around protected areas. We hope that this project will give us another set of lessons strengthen the experiences across multiple wildlife conservation sites, species and partnerships.

17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? **Yes**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences. Explain how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

A small grant from USAID/Uganda Biodiversity Trust Fund through JGI and in partnership with Chimpanzee Trust and ECOTRUST started a similar effort in Kasongoire parish, around Budongo subcounty. This effort is being implemented in a context of forests outside protected areas, which are not protected. Some of the similar activities include education and awareness, and establishment of a quasi-insurance scheme-similar to a community-led compensation program we are proposing. What is different and additional in this proposal is threefold, 1). Context, 2). Activities and 3) partnership arrangements

Context

We are implementing this effort in frontline communities around Bugoma Forest Reserve to enable us to generate another set of lessons and recommendations in a different context. Wildlife in Uganda is mostly in protected areas and occasionally moves to community lands to crop-raid. The wildlife act emphasises "protected areas". Managing the interface between communities and protected area authorities can sometimes be problematic and HWC can be a facilitating agent for illegal activities in protected areas if nothing significant is done to address them. The proposed area also has a different cultural mix, business dynamics, land-use practices and emerging threats such as oil and gas, agricultural plantations, tourism and infrastructure development. Coupled with the work BCFS has done around Budongo CFR, what we are doing in Kasongoire and what we intend to do around Bugoma CFR, this project will consolidate these lessons across these sites and offer a comprehensive set of lessons for influencing policy development.

Activities

In this proposal, we integrate new and creative activities that were not included in the small grant proposal to USAID/UBTF and for which we anticipate a greater level of impact to give us more lessons on how an integrated community-led compensation program can operate.

1. The education and awareness program includes a concept of “local champions” per village, who will help us to develop and advocate for local led solutions. They will be branded as change agents and will act as facilitators of a nucleus of change makers within their respective villages.
2. We integrate a rigorous monitoring and evaluation program using a control approach. The research student/s, under the oversight of Makerere University/Budongo Conservation Field Station will have their capacity built, and involvement of project proponents in the design and implementation of the research design will help us to collect useful action-led data for analysis of our impact. This will contribute to training a new breed of scientists which Darwin Initiatives is passionate about.
3. The project includes support to developing local enterprises and organizing supported enterprise groups into producer groups/cooperatives. Cooperatives have a potential of pooling production together, dealing with common bottlenecks and championing advocacy for better prices and results. Uganda recently transformed the ministry of trade to include a department on cooperatives and we hope to facilitate linkages with the responsible department/s at national and local level to provide them the support.
4. One of the key lessons emerging from the small grant project is the need for a modest initial re-investable capital grant to groups as a start-up. This re-investable capital can be invested in less risky ventures such as bonds and fixed deposits to give returns to the groups from which they can grow the compensation funds. We have made this provision in this project to act as a motivation for the local producer groups that will be established so that they can make their contributions from other ventures and savings.

Partnership arrangements

We have proposed to bring on board three key partners namely, agencies responsible for protected areas management, that is, the National Forestry Authority and Uganda Wildlife Authority; and, a research partner. Makerere University/BCFS will ensure that we generate new knowledge and disseminate findings to the wider academic fraternity in an open source academic journal. This will make this Darwin Project stand-out demonstrate an outstanding contribution that research can make to implementation and sharing of results from projects.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative’s key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

We are already active in the landscape supporting a number of projects and are familiar with community-wildlife relations and needs. We have therefore created an ongoing relationship with local community members and some key leaders and their communities. Our experience in the landscape that spans 10 years has established us as a reliable partner to local people and often we get contacted to provide advice and support in conservation activities, and other cultural and community events. The project we have developed arises from a robust free prior and informed consent process which we have continued to conduct through village meetings and other meetings with local leaders at village level, sub county level and district level. Around Bugoma CFR, the project location, we have an ongoing project funded by CEPF that has brought issues that we are proposing to the fore-front. The WCS Murchison-Semliki REDD+ project, for which we are partners, is another source of our FPIC information. We maintain active involvement of local leaders, which ensures that the project is in line with government development plans in the area and any other pipeline efforts anticipated.

The research component of the project will involve experiments in a control community to determine the potential of the community-led compensation program. Our partner, Dr. Fred Babweteera of Makerere University/BCFS has led research and field projects in HWC including the Darwin Initiatives (Ref 2337) funded through RZL. Fred is quite familiar with research clearance processes including any requirements that protected human subjects enforced by the

National Council for Science and Technology in Kampala. The Chimpanzee Trust is also familiar with projects that integrate a research component and will ensure that there is objectivity in analysing and presenting results. A good example is a recently published PES study that can be accessed on <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/357/6348/267>

19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

This project integrates a robust conservation awareness and education component with a target of local, national and international audiences.

Chimpanzee Trust has a strong education program guided by our qualified conservation education coordinator who is familiar with developing and disseminating appropriate conservation messages, and engaging with local communities. We have planned to convene and consult a specialists group of conservation educators who will provide constructive feedback on draft messages and materials for the targeted school groups, villagers, local and district politicians and national policy makers. We plan to reach these categories of audiences using an integrated approach involving use of radio programs, brochures, posters and banners, and policy briefs.

We also plan to make presentations in relevant meetings and conferences at national and international level to share lessons that will emerge from this innovative effort. Chimpanzee Trust is a recognised member of the top management of Uganda's Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities and has running MoUs with government lead conservation agencies including Uganda Wildlife Authority and National Forestry Authority. We also have a long-term partnership with the National Environment Management Authority which is the national CBD focal point. We plan to use these partnerships to influence government policies and practices in Uganda. At the same time, the Makerere University/BCFS receives about 300 research students every year and will be a hub for sharing practical research results and showcasing results from this innovation.

To reach a wider audience of conservation practitioners, results of this project will be published through periodic news-letters by Chimpanzee Trust and an academic journal. Internationally, we will publicise this project on the website and via social media accounts, as well as make presentations at an international conference (TBC) with the aim of showcasing long-term options for Human-Wildlife conflict management in similar contexts like Uganda.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

We plan to build capacity at three levels 1). Through trainings of local people in dealing with HWC incidences, and business skills for developing and operating enterprises 2). Local and national technical and political leaders on how the community-led compensation program is constructed and its operational modalities and 3). Student researchers in assessing impact of the program on HWC.

To train local people, we will conduct training events at the local level and include a learning visit to Kasongire Parish and Budongo Forest to give selected leaders (technocrats and politicians) and champions an opportunity to interact with other beneficiaries who face similar challenges but have participated in some similar activities. We also plan to use the local leaders and “local champions” as foci for interventions within each village, and as experiential training agents. The local community engagement personnel will receive specialised training skills by our enterprise and business development consultant to be able to provide the much needed presence in the local community during and post project implementation.

Secondly, we will have one district and one national conference that will present the community-led compensation approach and explain how it is designed to deal with HWC issues. The purpose of this national training workshop will be to expose key concepts and underlying principles for the program and how similar programs can be designed targeting different species and contexts. There will be presentations from the project and from other experts to give participating political and technical leaders, and other conservation practitioners from donors and NGOs, the knowledge and exposure they need to conceptualise the program. The steering committee members, who include government representatives will be key participants and are expected to champion the integration process of the community-led compensation program within the national policy and practice agendas.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project’s open access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

Information from this project will be accessed through a regular news-letter that Chimpanzee Trust publishes and shares with a very large database of conservation actors, visitors and friends of Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary. We also plan to have a dedicated website page for the project that we will keep updated regularly with information on the project including pictures, maps and reports. At an appropriate time, we will write an article for the Darwin news-letter which is shared globally with implementers and partners of the Darwin initiatives. The Darwin Page of the project will also be another source of project specific information particularly the half yearly progress reports and the annual reports. A peer reviewed article from this project will be developed and preferably published with open access journals. Information on some of the indicators of the project such as deforestation will be publicly available through Global Forest Watcher application which is readily available online, and is free.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Measuring Impact

22. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement.</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) A scalable community adaptability program supports 12,800 people to avoid, minimize and mitigate wildlife-caused damage and improve livelihoods of frontline communities around 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas in Western Uganda.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021, human retaliatory actions due to wildlife-caused damage reduces by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.</p> <p>0.2 By 2021, human induced injuries and deaths on wildlife is reduced by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.</p> <p>0.3 By 2021, surveys of 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) show 50% reduction in encroachment occasioned by Human-Wildlife Conflict.</p> <p>0.4 By 2021, the number of farm plots adjacent to the KBA and adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation, increases by 30%.</p> <p>0.5 By 2021, business enterprises supported by the project are making an additional 10% contribution to household incomes of individuals actively engaged in the community adaptability program with 50% women.</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and end of project survey reports on socio-economic and ecological parameters.</p> <p>0.2 Reports from UWA, police and local council.</p> <p>0.3 Reports from NFA</p> <p>0.4 Global Forest Watcher report</p> <p>0.5 Annual project monitoring and ground-truthing reports</p> <p>0.6 Records of community based groups established by the project</p>	<p>0.1 Communities willing to report HWC incidences to designated authorities.</p> <p>0.2 Authorities able and willing to accurately record and disclose incidences reported.</p> <p>0.3 Community attitudes towards wildlife improves and the established groups remain willing to engage in this project.</p> <p>0.4 Other factors facilitating forest encroachment remain within measurable limits</p> <p>0.5 Local and international markets for products and services from the enterprises remain available and stable</p> <p>0.6 Policy, legal and political environment in Uganda remains conducive and supportive.</p>

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased</p>	<p>1.1. Number of villages in the target landscape reached by education and awareness campaigns increases from 14 to 32 by end of the first year, with active participation of 50% women</p> <p>1.2. By 2019, the number of primary and secondary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns increases from 5 to 20.</p> <p>1.3. Environmental education and awareness materials (brochures, posters and banners) designed and distributed to each of the 32 targeted villages by year 3.</p> <p>1.4. 3,840 community members (60% women) positively changed their attitude towards primates and other wildlife by end of project.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 1, sixty four (64) respected local leaders (at least 50% women) have been selected, trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges.</p>	<p>1.1 Education and awareness reports</p> <p>1.2 Procurement records and samples of education awareness materials</p> <p>1.3 Baseline and end of project report on knowledge, attitudes and practices of local communities towards primates and other wildlife</p> <p>1.4 Media articles and reports</p> <p>1.5 Training reports</p>	<p>1.1 All community members (men and women) are responsive to participate in community awareness programs (<i>Largely, men are castigators of the HWC and women are victims</i>).</p> <p>1.2 Surveyed individuals are willing to objectively disclose their perceptions towards wildlife.</p> <p>1.3 Individuals motivated to become champions will be readily found in each village.</p>
<p>2. A scalable community adaptability program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 1 community based producer group per village established by end of year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Operational guidelines/ governance system for the community adaptability program developed by end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.</p> <p>2.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from project incentives by year 3</p> <p>2.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.</p> <p>2.5 The Four (4) business enterprises organized into cooperatives. Each cooperative contributes 5% of annual profits to the community-led compensation account.</p> <p>2.6 By 2021, the number of partners investing in the community-led compensation program increased, disaggregated by category (donors, private sector, government and NGOs)</p>	<p>2.1 Records of established community based producer groups</p> <p>2.2 Copies of manuals and guidelines containing rules of operation of managing the established producer groups</p> <p>2.3 Baseline and end-of project socio-economic surveys and market survey results</p> <p>2.4. Government sector performance reports at national and local level</p> <p>2.5 Copies of MoUs/ agreements with partners involved in the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>2.6 Bank statements of the</p>	<p>2.1 Policy and legal framework continues to support establishment, operationalization and replication of the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>2.2 Community producer groups continue to function in accordance with established rules and regulations.</p> <p>2.3 Partners are willing and able to invest in the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>2.4 Markets for products/ services remain available and competitive.</p>

	2.6 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.	community-led compensation program account/s.	
3. Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices.	<p>3.1 In 2021, at least 256 technical and political leaders (40% women) trained in community-led compensation program operations..</p> <p>3.2 By end of project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond baseline level.</p> <p>3.3 Recommendations from the project contribute to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.</p> <p>3.4 By 2021, there is interest to replicate a similar community-led compensation programs.</p> <p>3.5 One (1) peer reviewed paper submitted for publication by end of project.</p> <p>3.6 Three (3) half yearly reports, and two annual reports (2), and one (1) project final report.</p>	<p>3.1 Training report/s.</p> <p>3.2 Workshop/conference reports and copies of presentations made to stakeholders.</p> <p>3.3 Government wildlife sector performance reports.</p> <p>3.4 Media reports and publications</p> <p>3.5 Project Board/ steering committee records.</p> <p>3.6 End of project evaluation report.</p> <p>3.7 Correspondences with interested partners.</p> <p>3.8 Draft article for publication in international journals.</p>	<p>3.1 Technical and political leaders available and willing to participate in trainings.</p> <p>3.2 The community-led compensation program is successful and can be replicated.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Stakeholder's workshop to launch the project and review activity workplan</p> <p>1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey</p> <p>1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment.</p> <p>1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment</p> <p>1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs</p> <p>1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.</p> <p>1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials</p> <p>1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field</p> <p>1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation</p> <p>2.1 Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model</p>			

- 2.2 Consult potential beneficiaries on viable economic activities, and identify priority activities for implementation per village/ producer group.
 - 2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation
 - 2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans
 - 2.5 Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities
 - 2.6 Negotiate and sign memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups
 - 2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program.
-
- 3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners
 - 3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities
 - 3.3 Conduct field research , collect data and analyse results
 - 3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation
 - 3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences
 - 3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results
 - 3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations
 - 3.8 End of project evaluation

23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (starting from Q2 July 2018)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased												
1.1 Stakeholder's workshop to launch the project and review activity workplan	1	■										
1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey	2	■										
1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment.	1	■										
1.4 Convene a conservation education specialists meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment	1		■									
1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs	2		■									
1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.	2		■	■								
1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials	4			■	■	■	■					
1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field	24			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation	1											■
Output 2 A scalable community-led compensation program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats.												
2.1 Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model	2			■	■							
2.2 Discuss with potential beneficiaries on viable economic enterprises, and identify priority activities for implementation per village/producer group	2			■	■							
2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation	1			■	■							
2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to	6				■	■	■	■				

24. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

We will monitor project implementation through a combination of methods.

1. Baseline and end of project monitoring and evaluation surveys.

We will conduct a baseline survey on the KAP, ecological parameters and socio-economic parameters to help us track performance of the project against set targets in the log-frame. The baseline survey will involve collecting data on key indicators of the project and will be implemented by the monitoring and evaluation expert under the guidance and supervision of the monitoring, evaluation, learning and quality assurance coordinator (MELQ). The education coordinator and field manager will focus on the KAP. Project partners will have prior meetings and discussions with the consultant on intended tools and methods to be used to collect the needed data, and to agree on analytical methods to be used before field work. The consultant will need to be familiar with GIS analysis to strengthen the M, E & L.

2. Research component

The project involves a research component to be led by Makerere University/BCFS under the supervision of Dr. Fred Babweteera, which provides another layer of monitoring and evaluation of project activities and an external check on project implementer's "self-reported" results. The research will use a treatment and control methodology of relatively similar areas to allow comparison of project implementation results between where the project is being implemented and where it is not so that proper scientific conclusions can be drawn. This monitoring layer will help us to verify how implementation frameworks have been translated into results by making correlations with actions taken during implementation, including adaptive management decisions made.

3. Project Steering Committee

To ensure that the project continues to adhere to the laid out implementation plan and that corrective actions are being made in the wider interest of achieving useful conservation results, the project establishes a Steering Committee which will have an overall responsibility of ensuring that outputs are delivered in the format and quality desired, and that lessons are being used to inform adaptive management. Convening the project steering committee will be the responsibility of the project leader but she will work closely with the monitoring, evaluation, learning and quality assurance coordinator to ensure that recommendations of the committee are recorded and acted upon. The steering committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to implementing partners, and Darwin Initiatives concerning any need to revise the log-frame or the M& E plan.

4. Periodic performance meetings for partners

To review progress of project implementation and performance of each partner as far as their respective roles are concerned, the project leader and field manager will organize periodic quarterly performance review meetings from which discussions and harmonization of positions will be conducted. The meetings will also be a good platform to discuss common strategies to address challenges, if any and to discuss options to address them. During the meetings, partners will be expected to make presentations on planned activities, progress achieved on outputs and indicators, learning obtained, challenges experienced and recommendations to improve project implementation.

Number of days planned for M&E	160
Total project budget for M&E	£31,247
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	11%

Funding and Budget

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the '[Finance for Darwin and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund](#)' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

25. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The project budget has been developed from proposed activities using an activity budgeting approach. We have also used our long term knowledge and experience in the landscape to work out financial and time costs, and to estimate overall effort that we will take to complete stated activities.

On staff costs, we have used the organization's approved pay scales to determine the costs that we will charge. Chimpanzee Trust and partners keep record of regular suppliers for products and services, and we have made reference to these costs to determine the budget amounts for items and materials we have budgeted for. Overhead costs have been charged at about 8.7% which is already a very cost effective rate ensuring that we direct as much resources as possible to building and operating this project and to benefit conservation of wildlife.

Budget performance and financial prudence will be the overall responsibility of Chimpanzee Trust, who will sign implementation agreements with other implementing partners. Each partner manages their portion of the funds but we will ensure that before subsequent disbursements are made, a fair accountability of any funds that will have been advanced is accounted for. In addition, partners will be expected to provide half yearly financial and technical reports from where we shall match financial expenditures with activities implemented.

The project also leverages on resources contributed by partners and other donors like CEPF and USAID/UBTF which helps to subsidize this project on items like rent and salaries of government employees.

26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

We plan to purchase two key capital equipments namely a tax exempted 4x4 field vehicle that will support field work during and after project implementation. This vehicle will be an essential asset for Chimpanzee Trust, and will continue to provide the much needed transport for staff and volunteers involved in the field conservation and awareness activities. It will be maintained from locally generated revenue from other grants and programs of the trust once the Darwin project ends.

We also plan to purchase two computers, one for the business enterprise officer and another one for the conservation education coordinator. The computers will continue to be the property of Chimpanzee Trust for use by the field education and conservation program.

Finally, we have already secured co-financing from Blank Park Zoo, Iowa, USA for 6 motorcycles for the local community engagement consultants.

27. Match funding (co-finance)

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund-

\$XXX,XXX

Blank Park-\$X,XXX

USAID/Uganda Biodiversity Trust Fund-

\$XX,XXX

27b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
Annual support	Blank Park Zoo	\$X,XXX	

27c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

28) Financial Management Risks

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

The project could face risks ranging from fraud and bribery risks, risks of non-compliance by suppliers, management risks that could cause the implementers to make wrong decisions and make the project liable to incur un-necessary costs and, market risks especially for products and services that will arise from the support of this project and hiking of prices for products and services that we might need.

The Chimpanzee Trust has in-place a robust internal control system for procurement, records management, approval of fund disbursements and accountability of advances and audit. We have a quarterly internal audit processes and external annual institutional audits that help to point out any risks and that require management to define mitigation strategies. For market related risks, we have considered to include business development expert advice in the project which should give the beneficiaries the right information to make choices. We will also aim to do periodic review of the market prices and inform officers responsible for implementation to make right budgets. Chimpanzee Trust has an institutional risk management plan and the monitoring, evaluation and quality assurance coordinator will make sure that risk analysis and mitigation strategies are periodically updated, with involvement of the management team.

FCO Notifications

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

It is not needed.

Certification

On behalf of the trustees/company* of
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ _____ in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	LILLY AJAROVA
Position in the organisation	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Signed** **Date:**

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	✓
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	✓
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	✓
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 6 and Question 10?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from your <u>key</u> partner organisations identified at Question 9?	✓
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	NO
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 29 January 2018 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

Data Protection Act 1998 - Fair Processing Notice

The purpose of this Fair Processing Notice is to inform you of the use that will be made of your personal data, as required by the Data Protection Act 1998.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the data controller in respect of any personal data that you provide when you complete your application, the grant acceptance and the supplier forms.

Defra will use your personal data primarily for the purpose of processing your application for Darwin Initiative funding. By submitting an application, applicants have agreed to any disclosure of the information supplied (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which Defra considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Funds (as detailed in the paragraphs below).

A completed application form signifies agreement to place certain details of successful applications (i.e. name, title, total grant value, project summary, lead organisation and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative websites listed below. A completed application form also signifies agreement to send data on the project proposals during the application process to British Embassies and High Commissions outside the UK, including those outside the European Economic Area.

<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk>;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative>;

Application form data will also be processed by Defra contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative administration, monitoring and evaluation (working within relevant data protection rules).

Defra may be required to release information, including personal data and commercial information, on request under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 or the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the Data Protection Act 1998. The Grantee shall assist and co-operate with the Department (at the Grantee's expense) to enable the Department to comply with its disclosure obligations under these enactments.

We may use information, including personal data, to test computer systems to ensure that they work effectively and efficiently and to develop new systems in order to improve efficiency and the service that we provide to you and other persons. Any use of information for testing or developing computerised systems will be conducted in a secure manner in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 to safeguard the privacy of the information that you have supplied.

Defra's Personal Information Charter, which gives details of your rights in respect of the handling of your personal data, is on the Defra section of Gov.uk. If you don't have access to the internet, please telephone the Defra helpline 08459 33 55 77 and ask to speak to the Data Protection Officer for a copy of the Information Charter.