

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

Darwin Project Information

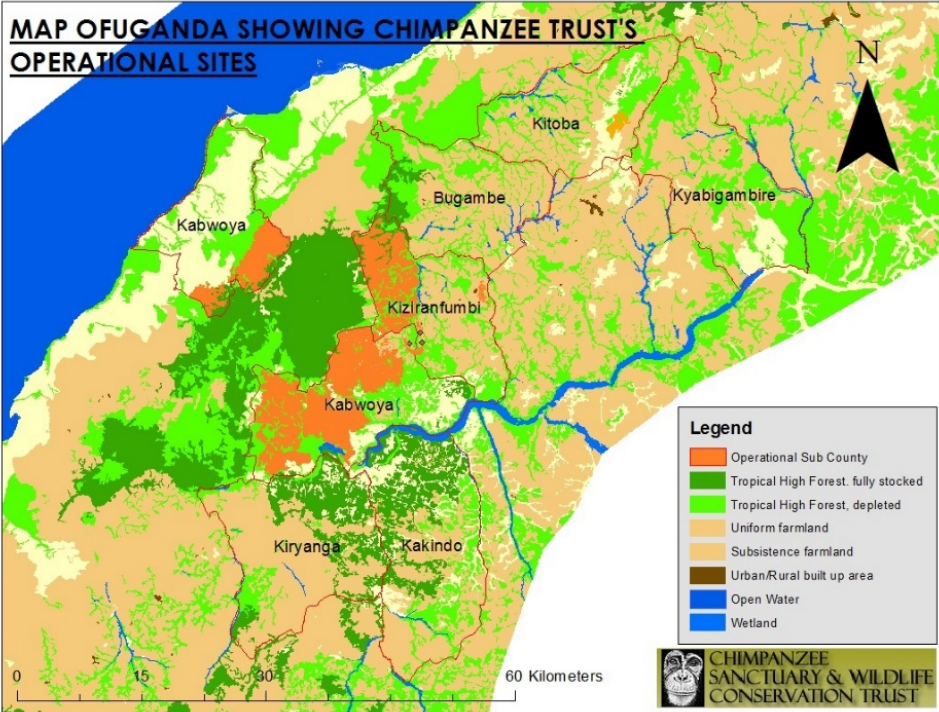
Project reference	25-028
Project title	Community adaptability to loss occasioned by wildlife in Uganda.
Host country/ies	UGANDA
Lead organisation	Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust
Partner institution(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) - Hoima/Kikuube District Local Government - Makerere University, School of Forestry Environmental and Geographical Studies - National Forestry Authority (NFA) - Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) - Private Sector Foundation (PSF) - Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) - Greensboro Science Center, USA - Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)
Darwin grant value	£ 284,970
Start/end dates of project	1 st October 2018 – 30 June 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 st April 2019 to March 31 st , 2020 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Dr. Joshua Rukundo
Project website/blog/Twitter	www.ngambaisland.org
Report author(s) and date	Dr. Joshua Rukundo, Silver James Birungi and Kasozi Nebat Atuhura: April 10, 2020

1. Project rationale

Wildlife habitats both protected (forest reserves) and those outside protected areas (such as private and community forests) harbour wild animal populations that pose threats while inflicting costs on communities that live at the frontline. The concerns include crop-raiding, economic and social losses and the loss of human life or injury. Conversion of forests to agriculture amplifies human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) including crop damage and attacks on humans. In turn, local residents develop negative attitudes towards protected areas and wildlife exacerbating the conflict and undermining conservation efforts (Di Stefano, 2004). In the Bugoma CFR area, there was limited effort to manage human-wildlife conflict, and specifically, address impacts of HWC

on local communities. Through HWC management, it is believed that rural livelihoods would be better protected, vulnerability reduced and losses would be counterbalanced with benefits and faster community-based conservation. Chimpanzee Trust is implementing a project entitled “Community adaptability to loss occasioned by wildlife in Western Uganda”. Targeting communities adjacent to Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR), the project is establishing community-led compensation mechanisms to improve the relations between affected communities and wild animals originating from Bugoma CFR and adjacent private and community forests. The project is implementing an integrated community adaptability program to change attitudes, minimise damage, compensate affected persons and improve local livelihoods. The project seeks to promote, among other interventions, growing of crops that are none palatable to wild animals; among farming communities whose traditional crops are destroyed by wild animals. Part of the proceeds from the sale of crop produce would contribute towards the growth of a community Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) management resilient fund, that would increase community resilience to shocks emanating from crop loss occasioned by wild animals. The project covers four parishes namely Kaseeta, Bubogo in Kabwoya sub-county; and Bulimya, Munteme in Kiziranfumbi sub-county. According to the project baseline study, affected farmers are those who cultivate their crops close to wildlife habitats (mainly private, community and forest reserves) within Bugoma landscape. The affected gardens largely fall in a distance of 100m from the forest boundary.

Project Operational Area Map



2. Project partnerships

As per the project Charter, the Lead institution continues to be the Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (Chimpanzee Trust) which is overseeing project implementation in contact with key partners and stakeholders.

The project has continued collaborating with **Makerere University, School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Studies, Department of Forestry** who have for the past year been part of the project actively. The University Masters’ students (Crispus Muhindo and Rachel Asaba) are researching the scheme. The topics that had been agreed on previously, include;

- Rachel's Topic: **“The impact of cropping systems on mitigating crop raiding by wildlife. The key aspect is to examine homogeneous and heterogeneous cropping systems and how they are pre-disposed to raiding wildlife.**
 - o Under this topic, pilot gardens have been identified and planting planned.
- Crispus' topic: **“Assessing the institutional framework (including policy and administration) for effective human-wildlife conflict management.”**
Crispus is analyzing the existing framework, investigating its strength and weaknesses; suggesting ways of strengthening the framework.

Note: Rachel Asaba and Crispus Muhindo took part in the Enterprise planning process and reporting, education and engagement of the communities. Prof. Fred Babweteera, the supervising Professor from the University, is on the Project Steering Committee and has continued to contribute to and advise on the implementation of the project.

The partnership **Kikuube District Local Government** in the second year has been two-fold; first through the support of the Community Development Officers (CDOs), Ms Namataka Florence and Ms. Faridah Sentalla. The **two Community Development Officers** are supporting the set-up of the Community adaptability structure through training framers in group formation, setting up saving groups, constitution design and registering the Village groups, Secondly Kikuube Personnel from District, Sub County, Parish and Village mobilized and co-trained farmers on behalf of the project. The District Environment Officer, Sub County Chiefs, Parish Chiefs and Village Chair Persons of Kikuube District also participated in training and mobilization at moments when they were needed. In- addition Kikuube District provided 1000 seedlings for communities near Bugoma Forest that were planted by 22 farmers in August 2019.

National Forestry Authority (NFA) has continued chairing the PSC meeting in Kampala and also, with a sister project, implemented concurrently with this one, they have continued to support the rejuvenation of the defunct Collaborative Forest Management Groups (CFM). NFA also provided seedlings to farmers in the Bugoma area under the sister PES project “Piloting a Scalable PES project to conserve Bugoma Forest, Uganda”, training communities in forestry and community development.

The partnership with **Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)** in the second year has been four-fold; with Charles Tumwesigye, the Deputy Director, Conservation Program a member of the PSC; Secondly, the UWA Community Liaison team Safari Fred and Chandiru Monica trained 384 Guarding and Reporting team leaders from 32 villages on how to handle human-wildlife conflicts in the landscape; third, UWA has intervened in incidences of human-wildlife conflict in the Bugoma Landscape and other Chimpanzee Trust program Operational areas. For insistence a child injured by a chimpanzee in the Bugoma area, was visited by officials from UWA, who also covered their medical bills; fourth, UWA participated in the organization of a local stakeholder's dialogue, in partnership with Chimpanzee Trust, that was held in Hoima Town in February 2020.

The focal persons for CITES from the **Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities**, Dr Barirega Akankwansa, is part of the PSC meeting and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) from the National Environment Management Authority, too, is a member but was out of the country at the time of the PSC meeting.

Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) the lead institution that builds the capacity of private sector players had Ivan Kakooza, (**the Business Advisor, Tourism**) attend the Project Steering Committee meeting, providing inputs to private sector engagements,

The project continued partnering **Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom (BKK)** with His Majesty's Ministers (Deputy Prime Minister, Natural Resources, and Tourism) taking part in training of farmers and also mobilising community on behalf of the project.

Addition unforeseen partnership:

In project Year 2, we established a partnership with the **Uganda Tourism Board (UTB)** the lead institution that supports tourism and tourism players in Uganda UTB was co-opted as a member of the Project Steering Committee because the previous Project Leader heads the institution. The project has also partnered with **Greensboro Science Center, USA** particularly Sara Payne, the Exhibits and Design Manager; through **Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA)** who supported the design of awareness Posters. Greensboro Science Center also approved a US\$5,000 grant for Chimpanzee Trust to print other educational materials. The partnership with

Blank Park Zoo faced some challenges in Year II of this project, with Blank Park zoo unable to honour commitments to the project at this time due to change in staff initially and later global pandemic affecting funding for their community conservation grants. They had committed to provide funds to buy 4 motorcycles for utilisation by the project field team.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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 (**COMPLETED**)
(Activity reported in Year 1)
- 1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey (**COMPLETED**) (Activity reported in Year 1)
- 1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment. (**COMPLETED**)
(Activity reported in Year 1)
- 1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists' meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment (**COMPLETED**) (Activity reported in Year 1)
- 1.5 **Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs (COMPLETED) Activity materials attached.**

A Children's reading storybook on HWC has been designed, developed and printed, for use in the creation of awareness on HWC and its mitigation, using real-life experiences.

Chimpanzee Trust has engaged Project Community Ambassadors of Change who form a linkage between the community and the Chimpanzee Trust operations. They're at the front of any incidences of Human-Wildlife Conflict, community mobilization, livelihood implementation and creating conservation awareness. Over time they have gained vast experience in chimpanzee conservation and habitat issues. The Trust decided to tap into their experience to create awareness on Human-Wildlife Conflict, through developing a children's reading book. The book has stories on adaptation, avoidance and mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflicts as narrated from actual experiences and incidences encountered by these Ambassadors of Change. The children's book is a strategy for cognitive child development aligned to human-wildlife conflicts. Our target audience is children of 7 to 13 years as this contributes to the National Curriculum.

The project through its partnership with Greensboro Science Centre and the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) designed Project Posters. Greensboro Science Centre approved Sara Payne, their Exhibits & Design Manager, to work with Chimpanzee Trust to design educational materials for Filed Program hotspots aligned human-wildlife conflict.

In addition, with support from the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA), the Field team distributed 4500 wildlife books (titled: **I protect the chimpanzees by Diane Toomey and**

Deborah Meyer, 2015) to 53 schools (20 project schools and 33 non-project area school in the landscape).

1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions. (COMPLETED). (Activity reports attached).

The number of Local Community Conservation Education Facilitators/Champions who were 32 increased to 43 with 10 ladies brought on board in Bulimya and Kaseeta Parishes. The project then provided a pair of gumboots and a back-pack bag to these Local Community Conservation Education Facilitators who continued working in the Community. The project also provided these individuals with a merger amount for lunch and telephone costs for activities when they move within the communities and also mobilise on behalf of the project. They were also provided with training materials that they would use in the communities including markers, manilla papers, pens and notebooks that they distributed to the farmers would use to capture the information necessary for the project. **(Activity report attached)**. The school Lead Teachers were provided with a project education curriculum that would contribute to the cognitive development of children. They also had training to build capacity in a range of wildlife and community development facets. **(Curriculum attached)**

1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials (COMPLETED as per Year Plan)

The project carried out several awareness campaigns in Year 2 in the 32 Local Community Villages and 20 project Schools. **During Household Surveys in May/June 2019**, the project carried out awareness campaigns in 1830 households who were educated about human-wildlife conflict adaptability, avoidance and mitigation. The Project team also exchanged ideas with the families on the appropriate cropping regime that they could plant to minimize crop raids; in addition to how to prevent injuries to children and women resulting from overlap in needs by humans and wildlife. The methods used included one on one interviews, and focus groups discussions with family members. This was at the family level, the small unit the project works. **During Enterprise planning at household**, village and parish level, the project team raised awareness concerning appropriate enterprises that the communities could adopt. In the meetings held interviews and focus group discussions were used as methods. The materials that were utilised for this included business plans for each crop. Practical demonstrations and presentations/classwork that were provided to the community. **During the crop training**, Consultants were sourced and each was an expert in their field. This raised awareness during training for the communities, with a total of 8 days of awareness per Consultant. The methods used included class trainings, interviews, demonstrations and focus group discussions. 13440 farmers and 6 District Leaders were engaged during this period. **During group formation**, the Kikuube District Community Development Officers trained and raised awareness in 32 project villages. 1044 farmers were engaged at this point. Class/lecture room notes were shared, practical skill demonstrations done especially by Uganda Wildlife Authority and presentations from the groups themselves. (Guarding and reporting, Live Fence, VSLA, Enterprise). **Itohya Forest**, the largest privately owned forest in the project area, 419 hectares, had encroachment and tree felling impacting on the ecology and behaviour of 60 chimpanzees and other wildlife that are resident there. The project team held Village awareness meetings in 9 villages (7 under the project and 2 not in the project) with focus group discussions, interviews and village plenary exchanges done. 87 women and 183 men attended these village meetings. **For the 20 project schools**, each was engaged at least 4 times with a class cohort engaged particularly 1 class in upper primary (Level 6 last year and now in Level 7). 512 boys and 572 girls have been continually educated concerning conservation. **The methods utilised** included demonstrations, focus group discussions, interviews and pre and post evaluations. **The materials used** included

comic books, presentations, Logos, charts and project plans. The School Clubs formed each designed their wildlife aligned Logo and identified the project that they would pilot.

1.8 **Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field: (COMPLETED as per Year Plan)**

The project ensured that the Community Conservation Education Facilitators and Champions are continually engaged. **During Household Surveys in May/June 2019**, the Community Conservation Education Facilitators and Champions supported the team in identifying highly prone households that are affected by human-wildlife conflicts and these were the ones with verification from the Village Leaders where we collected household data. **During Enterprise planning at household, village and parish level**, the project team worked with the Community Conservation Education Facilitators and Champions to raise awareness concerning appropriate enterprises that the communities could adopt. Regular contact was made to support the development of business plans for each crop. The Champions also supported practical demonstrations site identification. **In Year 2, during all training**, the Community Conservation Education Facilitators and Champions mobilise the communities and attended all trainings that the project provided to the farmers. The training sessions included crop training, group formation, saving groups, live fence, guarding and reporting, awareness, and enterprise structuring and governance. **For the 20 project schools**, the Leader Teachers who for the schools, act as Community Conservation Education Facilitators and Champions mobilised the School classes who we educated. Continued follow up was made with the Leader Teachers with a Project Education Curriculum shared and continually discussed to support child development. **In Year II, Quarter 4, the project co-financed recording and airing for the “Ekijja Omanyire” Radio drama**. This radio drama is set to air in Year III of the project on local Radio Station, Spice FM.

1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at the end of project implementation: **Planned for Year 3**

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 (COMPLETED) (Activity reported in Year 1)

2.2 Consult potential beneficiaries on viable economic activities and identify priority activities for implementation per village/ producer group. (COMPLETED)
(Activity/Consultant report attached)

Meetings were held in the 32 villages to discuss with potential beneficiaries the viable economic enterprises to be implemented in each of the villages. Mushroom, soya bean, ginger onions came up as the key enterprises that could be implemented at the village level.

As the discussions were held, Village action plans on how these could be implemented were designed for each of the 32 villages. A committee with leadership was set up to oversee each of the economic enterprises. Also, priority activities were identified that are to be carried out at the village level with an Implementation plan developed. As previously noted, the producer groups per village have Head Committee identified to oversee this implementation. **Parish level planning:** A series of planning meetings were organized at the parish level, where community members were taken through the planning process. Participants were then split into groups for each of the enterprises that had been prioritized. For each enterprise, a seasonal calendar was developed that details all activities carried out starting from land preparation through harvesting to the marketing of the produce. Activities in the seasonal calendar for each enterprise were used to quantify inputs required for each activity and assign a monetary value. The total cost of inputs was established. The expected income was estimated and gross profit calculated. Up to 283 farmers, some doubling as community leaders participated in the planning meetings, 28% of

them being females. **Village level planning:** Enterprise plans were translated into village-level plans by way of establishing the number of farmers for every enterprise in each village as well as the area of land that each farmer intended to cultivate. Out of this planning exercise, the total area to be cultivated under each crop enterprise in each village was established. **Farm-level planning:** Farm-level planning is the core of the whole planning exercise. This was carried out amongst farmers that intended to cultivate in a distance of 100m from the forest boundary. The reasoning here was that most crop damage occurs within a distance of 100m from the forest boundary according to the baseline study. More-over once the first 100m is under a none palatable crop, it will also act as a buffer to other crops that are frequently raided. In all six crop enterprises namely Irish potatoes, ginger, onions, hot pepper, soybean and mushrooms were prioritized. Irish potatoes and ginger were the most popular having been prioritized in three parishes each enterprise with 615 and 504 farmers respectively. The enterprise plans entail a seasonal calendar, the plan itself, profitability analysis as well as marketing and market linkages. The plans were later on rolled out to villages and eventually pilot farm level planning was carried out.

2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation. (COMPLETED) (Activity/Consultant report attached)

The project engaged an Enterprise and Business Development Consultant who worked with the 32 Village Enterprise Head Committees and developed Economic models and business plans for the enterprises that were agreed on. The economic models and Business plans developed and in place, are for ginger, onions, Irish potatoes, soya beans and mushrooms.

For example, Ginger is one crop that is none palatable to wild animals while at the same time providing farmers with a good return on their investment. The storage parts ginger (rhizomes) are spicy and also medicinal. Ginger grows in deep fertile soils and takes 8-10 months to mature. Planting is usually carried out at the end of the dry season just before rains set in.

Farmers have planned to plant their ginger in the two seasons. Since this is a crop that farmers have not been planting on a commercial scale, it is advisable that they start with a small area in one season and add on in the second season. The inputs, their cost, productivity per acre and prices of each kilogram/bag were obtained from a commercial farmer based in Kampala. Farmgate prices rather than market prices were used to gauge whether the income was over or underestimated.

Ginger input estimates by a commercial farmer

Item	Quantity	Unit cost	Total (UGX)	Total (GBP)
Land Hire	1	900,000	900,000	191
Land preparation	1	400,000	400,000	85
Manure (bags of poultry litter of coffee husks)	200	15,000	3,000,000	638
Planting material – seed	5	750,000	1,022,000	217
Planting (Labour) – lump sum	1	150,000	150,000	32
Weeding	1	180,000	270,000	57
Agrochemicals (lump sum)	1	500,000	500,000	106
Harvesting	1	180,000	135,000	29
Total Expenses			6,377,000	1357
Income (minimum of 100 bags harvested)	100	350,000	35,000,000	7447
Gross profit			28,623,000	6090

Total expenses by the commercial farmer on inputs are much higher – 6,377,000 (1.5 times) than the average total expenses – 3,954,000 estimated by farmers in the project area. The gross profit (28,623,000) is equally higher (almost 5 times) than the average gross profit (6,888,500) by farmers in the project area.

2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans. (COMPLETED) (Activity/Consultant report attached)

The Business and Enterprise Consultant trained farmers in the 4 parishes and set up governance structures for managing economic models/business plans. Farmer training in crop establishment and management were held in October as set up took more time than had been planned.

- Parish level farmer associations: Farmers realized the need to work together and decided to form parish level enterprise groups for each of the enterprises. Parish level enterprise associations will be responsible for coordinating village-level enterprise activities through village-level associations/groups. Parish level enterprise associations will be responsible for the bulking and joint marketing of farm produce. They will also coordinate training and act as an information channel between farmers and outside partners in matters relating to a given enterprise.
- Village level farmers' associations and /groups. Farmers were encouraged and guided on the formation of associations/groups that would bring them together. The associations would be formed at the village level comprising of all the interested farmers in all selected enterprises. Farmers would also have enterprise sub-groups for each selected enterprise in a particular village. Those that already had established associations were advised to consider working through existing ones if farming with the selected enterprises fits within their objectives or could add farming-related objectives. A tool to capture group profiles was designed and shared with individuals from each village. A summary of groups established/profiled in each of the four parishes is available.

Parish	Sub-County	No. of groups	No. of members	Group Leadership composition		
				Male	Female	Total
Kaseeta	Kabwoya	6	328	38	7	45
Bubogo	Kabwoya	8	436	35	18	53
Bulimya	Kiziranfumbi	8	655	43	18	61
Munteme	Kizifanfumbi	8	277	41	13	54
	Total	30	1,696	157	56	213

As shown in the table above 30 groups were formed in all the four parishes with the membership of up 1,696. In each parish, 8 associations were established corresponding to the number of villages; except for Kaseeta where only 6 associations were established as they combined several villages to form one association. Group leadership positions are dominated by males with an average of only 25% occupied by females.

2.5 Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities. (COMPLETED) (Activity/Consultant report attached)

Market linkages were made for all the enterprises for the project. For example, the market for ginger is so big that current production cannot satisfy it. Ginger is mainly grown by farmers in Mpigi district in the areas of Butambala and Kyabadaza. Ginger market is local, regional and international. Ginger bought from farmers in Mpigi currently finds its way to almost all markets in Kampala (Kalerwe, Owino, Nakawa, Nateete and Nakasero) as well as markets for major towns including Hoima. The table below shows prices in Ginger in various markets

Market area	Price /kg (Ug. Shs)	Price /kg (GBP)	Price for 120kg bag (Ug. Shs)	Price for 120kg bag (BBP)
Kalerwe market	3,400	0.72	408,000	86.8
Nakasero	5,000	1.06	600,000	127.7
Nakawa	5,000	1.06	600,000	127.7
Hoima	5,000	1.06	600,000	127.7
Project area	7,000	1.49	840,000	178.7

From the table above, the average price per kg is Uganda shillings 5,080. When project area price is excluded, the average goes down to 4,600. This indicates that currently most if not all the ginger sold in the project is much more expensive the other markets.

2.6 Negotiate and sign a memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups.

Planned for Year 3. Q2

2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program. **Planned for Year 3**

Output 3 Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices

3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners (COMPLETED) (Activity reported in Year 1)

3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities (COMPLETED) (Activity reported in Year 1)

3.3 Conduct field research, collect data and analyse results (UNDERWAY)

Concept and proposal development is underway and finalisation due during the reporting period and approval by the University will mean, that the 2 Researchers go to the Field to collect data.

In the last 6 months, the 2 Masters Students have had their concepts and proposals developed and both have been accepted by the University. Pre-field visits have been made by both Chrispus and Rachel. Data collection commenced with the pre-visits. This is underway and finalisation due during reporting Q3 and Q4 of Year 2. It is anticipated that Chrispus shall complete his research before by end of Year 2 of the project.

3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation. (UNDERWAY)

Makerere University Prof. Babweteera Fred has made 3 field visits with the students, the first one as a reconnaissance visit to the field area, second a sit down with the team and last in September, approval of proposal and planning for actual data collection.

3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences. (UNDERWAY)

In the last 6 months, the project team published a research poster presented at the African Primatological Society Conference held in Entebbe Uganda. The published poster was on "Primate and human overlap in needs; the human-wildlife conflict situation in the Bugoma Landscape" authored by Dr. Joshua Rukundo, Nebat Kasozi Atuhura and Johnson Byamukama (Baseline Consultant). <https://apsuganda.africanprimatologicalsociety.org/program/>

3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results. (UNDERWAY)

A Local Stakeholder meeting on Human-wildlife conflict was held in February 2020 in Hoima Town, with vital stakeholders attending who include a team from Uganda Wildlife Authority, Hoima District Local Government, Partner agencies (Bulindi Chimpanzee and Community Project), Local Media, Kyamaleera Wildlife Education Centre, St. Josephs' College Munteme, Local Leaders, affected farmers and a team from the USA (Friends of Chimps Organisation)

More meetings and workshops under this activity are set to be held in Year 3.

3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations. (UNDERWAY)

A Project Steering Committee was held in January 2020 with the following members attending; Mr. Paul Buyera, National Forest Authority, Corporate Affairs Director; Dr Akakwansa Barirega, Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities, head of Department conservation and wildlife; Mr. Ivan Kakooza, Private Sector Foundation of Uganda, Business Advisor Tourism; Charles Tuwmesigye, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Deputy Director Field Operations; Dr Fred Babwetera, Makerere University, Associate Professor; Lilly Ajarova, Uganda Tourism Board, Executive Director; Dr Joshua Rukundo, Chimpanzee Trust, Executive Director; Project team (Nebat Atuhura Kasozi, Chimpanzee Trust, Project Manager Darwin Project, Silver Birungi James, Chimpanzee Trust, Education Coordinator Darwin Project). At the meeting, the key decision-makers discussed the project and how far the project implementation had gone. The Project team requested that some of the lessons learned thus-far be incorporated into national policy briefs. Also, the Project Leader, Dr Joshua Rukundo, is a member of the Top Management of Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities and attends monthly Top Management meetings Chaired by the Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, using the platform to lobby for policy inclusion especially community adaptability models for wildlife conservation and community development.

3.8 End of project evaluation. Planned for Year 3

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1	Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased			Comment
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2020	Source of evidence	
Indicator 1.1	1.1. Number of villages in the target landscape reached by education and awareness campaigns increases from 14 to 32 by the end of the first year, with the active participation of 50% women	Chimpanzee Trust worked with 36 villages (32 project villages and 4 Non-project villages) during Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household Survey report - Business and Enterprise Consultancy report - Group formation report - VSLA report - Crop Establishment and Management training report - Itohya Forest Awareness report - Human-wildlife Conflicts report 	<p>We reached out to 4 extra villages, not under that include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kajoga and Kisambya villages in Munteme Parish during the Itohya Forest Awareness Meetings during. - Kitooke and Kibali villages in Bubogo Parish with crop raids and injury incidences
Indicator 1.2	1.2. By 2019, the number of primary and secondary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns increases from 5 to 20	20 schools reached by Education awareness campaign. 20 Lead Teachers supporting Project Education Curriculum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comic book delivery report. - School Outreaches report – October - School Clubs set up the report. - School enterprises report 	20 Schools have been reached out in the project area. Outcome mapping is also showing the contribution of the Project to another 33 schools not under the scheme.
Indicator 1.3	1.3. Environmental education and awareness materials (brochures, posters and banners) designed and distributed to each of the 32 targeted villages by year 3	Material designed include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One poster for a paper presented during the African Primatological Society Meeting 2. One Poster for Do's and Don'ts 3. One Poster for the proposed Community adaptability scheme 4. Community Human-Wildlife Conflicts Stories book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poster for a paper presented during the African Primatological Society Meeting - Poster for Do's and Don'ts - Poster for proposed Community adaptability scheme - Book on Community Human-Wildlife Conflicts Stories 	School Clubs signposts are being designed as per reporting period for each of the School Clubs established and registered.

Indicator 1.4	1.4. 3,840 community members (60% women) positively changed their attitude towards primates and other wildlife by end of project.	3264 members changed attitude towards primates and wildlife Target on track:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list. - Live Fence piloting lists - Guarding and reporting groups lists - Enterprise pilot groups list 	<p>2814 Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list.</p> <p>Live Fence piloting lists 66</p> <p>Guarding and reporting groups lists 294</p> <p>Enterprise pilot groups list 240</p> <p>450 members for the Awareness meeting for Itohya Forest</p>
Indicator 1.5	1.5 By the 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>Year 1: 53 leaders trained. However, of these only 30% were female. Target set to be achieved when engaging remaining persons</p> <p>Year 2 update: 102 Leaders trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household Survey report - Business and Enterprise Consultancy report - Group formation report - VSLA report - Crop Establishment and Management training report - Itohya Forest Awareness report - Human-wildlife Conflicts report - School Outreaches Report - Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list. - Live Fence piloting lists - Guarding and reporting groups lists - Enterprise pilot groups list 	42 Champions, 32 Village Chairpersons, 20 Lead Teachers, 4 Parish Chairpersons, 2 Sub County Officials, and 2 District Officials
Output 2	A scalable community adaptability program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats			
Indicator 2.1	2.1 At least 1 community-based producer group per village established by end of year 1.	<p>Year 1 update: Underway. Farmers engaged at the village level.</p> <p>Year 2 update: Year 2 update: 96 producer groups established in 32 villages (3 producer groups per village {ginger, onions, soybean and Irish Potatoes}). Mushroom groups are at selected parish levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list. - Live Fence piloting lists - Guarding and reporting groups lists - Enterprise pilot groups list 	Due to budget constraints, the project has selected 240 highly prone farmers directly adjacent to wildlife habitat to grow non-palatable crops and these are under 30 producer groups in 10 villages of the scheme
Indicator 2.2	2.2 Operational guidelines/ governance system for the community adaptability program developed by the end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.	<p>Year 1: The project is building on from a sister project and is in contact to utilize/update operational guidelines developed.</p> <p>Year 2 update: Draft governance system designed. And operational guidelines draft in place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft governance system - Draft Operational guidelines 	Operational guidelines developed and shared with the Community.
Indicator 2.3	2.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from	<p>Year 1: Underway</p> <p>Year 2 updates: On-track</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business and Enterprise Consultancy report 	2814 households are members that have a governance structure and are already saving

	project incentives by year 3	<p>2814 households are members of the Village Saving and Loans Association Groups.</p> <p>66 households piloting Live Fence as a mechanism to minimize crop raids.</p> <p>294 households piloting Guarding and reporting framework as a mechanism to minimize crop raids</p> <p>240 households piloting Enterprises (non-palatable crops)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group formation report - VSLA report - Crop Establishment and Management training report - Itohya Forest Awareness report - Human-wildlife Conflicts report - School Outreaches Report - Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list. - Live Fence piloting lists - Guarding and reporting groups lists - Enterprise pilot groups list - Delivery lists for crops and live fence (enterprises) - Village Farmer Groups lists 	<p>and due to receive seed fund.</p> <p>Kia Apple plant is being piloted as Live Fence with lessons learned from Kibaale National Park.</p> <p>294 members (10 per Village) identified to take lead in Guarding and reporting HWCs</p> <p>Due to budgetary constraints, enterprise piloting for the most affected household was identified as the best option. The 240 households identified as the most affected farmer thus the pilot for the non-palatable crops.</p>
Indicator 2.4	2.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.	<p>5 business enterprises developed and these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ginger - Onion - Irish potato - Soybean - Mushroom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business and Enterprise Consultancy report - Group formation report - VSLA report - Crop Establishment and Management training report 	Business plans developed with the communities. The communities at Village level are organized into groups. The enterprise planning is done at household, village and Parish Level.
Indicator 2.5	2.5 The Four (4) business enterprises organized into cooperatives. Each cooperative contributes 5% of annual profits to the community-led compensation account.	<p>Underway:</p> <p>5 cooperatives being established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business enterprises have been organized in groups at village and parish level with Leadership identified. Trainings have been carried out for governance structure. - 38 Ginger farmers - 11 Onion farmers - 82 Irish potato - 27 Soybean - 4 women groups Mushroom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business and Enterprise Consultancy report - Group formation report - VSLA report 	The business enterprises are organized in cooperatives however the Village groups that form the Cooperatives are currently being registered. To be finalized by end of Q1 of Year 3.
Indicator 2.6	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)	Underway	Year 3 reports	Expected by end of Q2 of Year 3
Indicator 2.7	2.6 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.	Target on track	End of project report	Expected by 2021

Output 3	Output 3. Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices.			
Indicator 3.1	In 2021, at least 256 technical and political leaders (40% women) trained in community-led compensation program operations.	Underway	Year 3 Half Year reports	Expected by end of Q2 of Year 3
Indicator 3.2	By end of the project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond the baseline level.	Underway	Year 3 reports	Expected by end of Q2 of Year 3
Indicator 3.3	Recommendations from the project contribute to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.	PSC meetings recommendations made to the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities for community-led compensation programming contributing to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.	Minutes of the PSC meeting	PSC meeting quorum discussed the issue of community-led compensation programming contributing to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.
Indicator 3.4	By 2021, there is interest to replicate a similar community-led compensation programs.	Underway	Year 3 reports	Expected by end of Q2 of Year 3
Indicator 3.5	One (1) peer-reviewed paper submitted for publication by end of project.	Underway	Year 3 reports	Expected by end of the project.
Indicator 3.6	Three (3) half yearly reports, and two annual reports (2), and one (1) project final report	Two (2) half yearly reports, and two annual reports (2) submitted	Year 1 half-year annual report. Year 1 annual report. Year 2 half-year annual report. Year 2 annual report.	2 half-year and 2 annual (inclusive this one) reports have been submitted.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Output 1	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.			Comment
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2020	Source of evidence	
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.	Setting up traps – 33 households of the 1634 households sampled Clearing forests – 103 households the 1634 households sampled Chasing by shouting – 836 households of the 1634 households sampled	Setting up traps – 0 households Clearing forests – 0 Chasing by shouting – half of the baseline value	Baseline report	Retaliatory data being followed up.

	<p>Chasing by stoning – 400 of the 1634 households sampled</p> <p>Injuring wildlife – 19 of the 1634 households sampled</p> <p>Killing wildlife – 7 households of the 1634 households sampled</p> <p>Guarding the gardens, the whole day to deter wildlife – 25 of the 1634 households sampled</p> <p>Hunting wildlife – 2 households of the 1634 households sampled</p>	<p>Chasing by stoning – 50 of the 1634 households sampled</p> <p>Injuring wildlife – 100% reduction</p> <p>Killing wildlife – 100% reduction</p> <p>Guarding the gardens, the whole day to deter wildlife – 294 of the 1634 households sampled</p> <p>Hunting wildlife – 0 households of the 1634 households sampled</p>		
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.	6 injured at a baseline level.	1 child injured	Human-Wildlife Conflicts report	A child was injured in December 2019 in the Bugoma area when he was carried by a chimpanzee.
By 2021, surveys of 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) show 50% reduction in encroachment occasioned by Human-Wildlife Conflict.	Currently information with NFA, relations to show encroachment occasioned by HWC gap noted.	A forest survey aimed (Census for Chimpanzees) with human impacts documented was carried out in 2019 in partnership with JGI. Report not yet ready	Baseline report	A survey was carried out by JGI with 3 project team members taking part, report due.
By 2021, the number of farm plots adjacent to the KBA and adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation, increases by 30%.	160 households planting non-palatable crops	240 HH supported by the project to adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation.	<p>Delivery report for enterprise</p> <p>Delivery lists for crop inputs.</p>	160 farmers had adopted alternative farming practices at baseline. 224 farmers being supported by the project.
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.	HH income is 2,700,000/= per annum.	Underway	HH Survey report	Household data to be collected after operationalizing of saving groups and crop seasons ending.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome and output assumptions remained true and no noted change in Year 2. Cultural considerations though ensured that men took part more than women, however project team rolled out operation and ensuring fairness, equity and equality. The assumptions are listed below.

Outcome assumptions

- Communities are willing to report HWC incidences to designated authorities.
 - Still holds true. Functional structures have been established through the Village Champions, Chairpersons and Village Guarding groups in the 32 operational villages. Reports of incidences have bombarded the project team daily.
- Authorities are able and willing to accurately record and disclose incidences reported.
 - Still holds true
- Community attitudes towards wildlife improves and the established groups remain willing to engage in this project.
 - Still holds true.
- Other factors facilitating forest encroachment remain within measurable limits
 - Still holds true.
- Local and international markets for products and services from the enterprises remain available and stable
 - Still holds true
- Policy, legal and political environment in Uganda remains conducive and supportive.
 - Still holds true

Output assumptions

Output 1

- All community members (men and women) are responsive to participate in community awareness programs (Largely, men are castigators of the HWC and women are victims).
 - Still holds true.
- Surveyed individuals are willing to objectively disclose their perceptions/attitudes towards wildlife.
 - Still holds true
- Individuals motivated to become champions will be readily found in each village.
 - Still holds true

Output 2

- Policy and legal framework continues to support establishment, operationalization and replication of the community-led compensation program.
 - Still holds true
- Community producer groups continue to function in accordance with established rules and regulations.
 - Still holds true
- Partners are willing and able to invest in the community-led compensation program.
 - Still holds true
- Markets for products/ services remain available and competitive.
 - Still holds true

Output 3

- Technical and political leaders available and willing to participate in trainings.
 - Still holds true
- The community-led compensation program is successful and can be replicated
 - Still holds true

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

As noted in the project charter document, the anticipated impact of the project is the long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement. Initial steps have been made to ensure that this is achieved with the engagement of the community starting in Year 1.

The village groups that have been established have so far saved funds in the last 1 month since the groups were established. The monies raised are as follows Nyanseke (2 groups) – 1,160,000/=Baruti farmers group – 120,000/=, Kiryatete Twimukyungane – 200,000/=, Kicompyo Tokorohamu – 1,100,000/=, Rwengabi (2 groups) – 280,000/=, Nyansororo – 210,000/=, Munteme – 90,000/=, Kinywambeho (3 groups) – 470,000/=, Murwoma – 170,000/=, Kihaguzi (2 groups) – 280,000/=, Kikonda II – 200,000/=, Kisindi (2 groups) – 700,000/=, Kisonsomya (2 groups) – 850,000/=, Kasenene – 1,200,000/=, Kitoole (2 groups) – 700,000/=, Kihooko – 650,000/=, Kidubi – 50,000/= and Rwobuhuka – 360,000/=. The project has committed to support these groups with a seed fund to establish the community adaptability fund.

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

The project is relevant and is contributing to 2 SDGs; This project has contributed to the achievement of:

- SDG 1, End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

In Year 2; The project has promoted business enterprises, live fencing trials, Village Saving Groups, Guarding and Report frameworks for local communities that are improving livelihoods and help to raise capital which is to be invested in a community program to address compensation needs. For example, the crop business enterprises have been piloted with 240 farmers most affected by Human-Wildlife Conflicts, 66 farmers piloting live fencing as a deterrent to wildlife that crop raid, 2814 farmers members of Village Saving groups and 294 farmers taking lead in guarding and reporting human-wildlife conflicts. The project activities have and are continuing to support vulnerable landowners that are negatively impacted by wildlife through crop-raiding and human injuries. Also, the project took lead in soliciting for Uganda Wildlife Authority to establish a Satellite Office in the Albertine Rift (Near project Area) to address conflicts, this was established mid-2019. Injuries on humans create un-planned health expenses, thereby draining resources that would otherwise be invested in improving general wellbeing, Uganda Wildlife Authority promised to reimburse funds used to treat a child who got injuries in December 2019 as a result of a chimpanzee carrying him towards a forest. The contribution of this project has been critical at this time and in this location to stop further impoverished occasioned by wildlife damages including the iconic chimpanzee.

- 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.

In Year 2; The activities were aimed at improving biodiversity conservation by addressing one of the key HWC. Year 2 activities ranged from land use planning, building institutional mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of conservation actions and creating awareness to cultivate good will and relationship between local communities and protected area authorities. At the PSC meeting, the project team aimed at influencing adopting Community Adaptability mechanisms to be incorporated into new wildlife law that intends to compensate farmers aligned to loss occasioned by wildlife.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

For the CBD, the project has enhanced awareness and education on biodiversity issues among the various stakeholders in the villages and schools aligned to Aichi Target 1. The project is contributing to achieving a positive change in the behaviour of stakeholders towards biodiversity, based on effectively demonstrating its value and importance to the Ugandan society as per the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II (2015-2025). In addition, we are promoting innovative sustainable funding mechanisms such as the community adaptability strategy aligned to Aichi Target 20.

The project has facilitated and built capacity for research, monitoring and information management on biodiversity aligned to Aichi targets 18 and 19. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are being carefully harnessed and regulated so that these communities can benefit inclusively to a greater extent from their biodiversity-related expertise (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II (2015-2025)) In Uganda, the Lead Agency overseeing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the National Environment Management Authority, Francis Ogwal, the CBD focal person, a is designated member of the PSC though he was out of the country at the time of the PSC meeting.

The project is also contributing to significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss and achieving relevant globally-agreed goals and targets by ensuring that CITES and other multilateral instruments and processes are coherent and mutually supportive. The project is operationalising awareness of the role and purpose of CITES and how its aligned to Uganda Wildlife Authority strategic plans. The National Focal Point for CITES who sits on the project Steering Committee, Dr Akakwansah Barirega has attended the Project Steering Committee meetings and provided inputs to the betterment of the scheme. The project has also contributed to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD and its sustainable use of its components mainly through education and public awareness. This has been done through the engagement of communities and partners in Year 2. Dr Joshua Rukundo, the current Project Leader, has continued being a member of the Top Management at the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, that oversees the CITES convention. As a member he attends monthly top management meetings.

Also the Commissioner for Wildlife, Dr Aknakwasah Barirega is the National focal authority for CITES and also a member of the top management of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.

The project is using focal points to influence government decision making aligned to wildlife conservation.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project has established a structure that shall lead to the operationalising of the community resilient fund, as a means of providing sustainable financing for implementation of HWC management interventions among communities in the Bugoma landscape. 2,814 farmers have been registered as members of the Village Saving and Loans Association Groups that will directly contribute to the Fund. In addition, to minimize loss occasioned by wildlife, the project is piloting the Live Fence mechanism for 66 households to deter wildlife that crop raid. Guarding and reporting groups with a membership of 294 households have also been established, to support farmers in minimizing crop raids and also report to Project Team who liaise with Uganda Wildlife Authority. In addition, 240 farmers are piloting Enterprises such as ginger, onion, mushrooms, soybean and Irish potatoes.

The project is working to alleviate poverty and under the HH survey, income and well-being details were collected for example income sources of farmers, with the data collected documenting average annual income. The project through the HH survey went further crops grown for household incomes and sustainable recommendations to better what was available. As noted, the household income is impacted by wildlife and options to support household income is a vital strategy for the project. The expected beneficiaries are the communities engaged in the 32 villages, as shown in the categories for Live Fence, Guarding and Reporting, Enterprises and VSLA. The expected direct impact of the project will be on improved household income as a result of implementing recommended interventions that contribute to household incomes. The notable achievement this year concerning poverty alleviation has been training provided, in addition to inputs in place.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

The project has been focussed on gender equality issues by engaging women and men equitably during activities that have been carried out in Year 1. Currently, 42 persons are engaged as Local Community Conservation Education Facilitators/Champions as 24% of the are female while 76% Male. Out of the 32 Village Chairperson, 1 is a Lady with 32 being Men. In addition, the project has continued with Male and Female Councillors at Parish Level, with 8 individuals in total, 50% male and 50% Female. At Parish Chief level, the Project has engaged 4 individuals (3 Men and 1 Lady), similar to the Local Council II Level Leadership with 4 individuals (3 Men and 1 Lady) engaged. On average, attendance for meetings has been 30% women and 70% women for example during the Enterprise Planning Activity, 283 farmers, some doubling as community leaders participated in the planning meetings, 28% of them were females.

For groups set up the gender details are as below:

- Live Fence - 66 individuals with 77% Men and 23% Women
- VSLA – 2814 individuals 67% Men and 33% Women
- Guarding and reporting – 294 individuals with 82% Men and 18% Women
- Enterprise – 240 individuals with 43% Women and 57% Men

The project team who have been engaged in Year II included 11 men and 7 women, with 2 Ladies being part of the Field Team, 2 Administration and HR staff, 1 Finance Personnel and 1 Education and Community Personnel. These have supported the implementation of the project. The Master's Research Students under the project, 1 female and the other is male.

- The notable achievement for the project in Year 1, has been having a gender-balanced Masters' Research team.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The Chimpanzee Trust carried out M&E with follows up made in the community and with the team (**Report attached**). The Chimpanzee Trust M&E Director carried out backstopping for the Implementation Team for all the work the project is carried out. House Hold survey was carried out in Year II with strategies for avoidance and mitigation helping track the performance of the project against set targets in the log-frame. The household survey, enterprise planning, training for the farmers and follow up that were done supported the collection of data on key indicators of the project.

A detailed household data collection was done with a target of 2,560, with 1,634 households sampled to devise benchmarks for the scheme. The project with its research component led by Makerere University provided another layer of monitoring and evaluation of project activities with key randomised control strategy for **Chrispus Muhindo**. To ensure that the project continued to adhere to the laid-out implementation plan and that corrective actions were being made in the wider interest of achieving useful conservation results, the project held 1 **Steering Committee**

meeting which had overall responsibility of ensuring that outputs were delivered in the format and quality desired and that lessons were being used to inform adaptive management. For the data collected during Year II, training for tools used was done, mock data collection and pre-trials carried that helped improve the tool, re-edits carried out to better the tool. After this, the data was collected and entered into Excel, sorted and analysed with reports produced. **See M&E report attached here.**

In Year II, The indicators of achievement for the M&E included a number of meetings held, villages reached by education awareness campaigns, people attending meetings, primary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns, forms of materials produced, community members reached and trained, reported issues of wildlife, training sessions provided to communities to build their capacity, respected community local leaders (at least 50% women) selected, community members supported, community members trained and have trained others, not in the program, community members listed per village, producer groups in each village, guidelines developed, the structure is in place for the community adaptability program, households listed, households under the scheme, average household income, business enterprises developed, members per business enterprise per village, enterprises developed and strengthened, enterprises organised, Functional structure of the cooperatives, actual profit per parish, contribution to community-led compensation account, partners taking part in the project, partners contributing to the project, donations to the project, value of the compensation fund, Number of half year reports submitted, and Number of annual reports submitted,

- No changes have been made to M&E Plan during the reporting period

9. Lessons learnt

Year II activities centred around implementation and setting up the scheme. Through implemented activities, the Lessons learned include;

Lesson 1: The Community is highly interested in implementing enterprises however limited funds available meant that 10 villages were supported as a pilot. Lesson 2: The involvement of local leaders in the project has increased farmer confidence in the project and its activities. Lesson 3: Women's participation in the project is low due to land ownership culture in the landscape especially for enterprises, however, the project is implementing mushroom as an enterprise as a strategy to address gender issues. Lesson 4: The project is using a Change my Community strategy for schools, with children reached out to increasing area coverage for the project and contributing to community decision making. Lesson 5: There is a need for teaching the community about wildlife aligned laws especially those that incorporate conservation and compensation. The project in Year II provided information to Leaders, in Year III meetings will be held to ensure the communities are at per with the laws. Lesson 6: There is a need for the National Forestry Authority to agree with communities restricted assess days for forest products that they utilise, especially for Bugoma CFR. Lesson 7: Village Champions have eased the implementation of the project through continued support at the community level. This a strategy that other Darwin Projects can utilise as a lesson learned. Lesson 8: Provision and equipping Village Champions and the team with bags and boots, worked as a great motivator, increasing their performance in the communities. Lesson 9: The Project Charter has looked at providing small animal, yet actual implementation showed that the project would not cover due to budgetary constraints. Lesson 10: Most communities had experience in surface management of VSLA, they lacked details for set up, that was provided through training by District Community Development Officers. Lesson 11: Community awareness meetings and continued engagement with villages improved the attitude of farmers towards the project. In addition, it has been noted that communities are willing to restore forests that they cleared out of ignorance, a possibility Darwin could fund in a subsequent project for tree planting. Lesson 12: There has been a reduction in reported human-wildlife conflicts in schools, reduced to zero in the project area for school-going children, this attributed to school outreaches and continued engagement of children. Lesson 13: All

Governance systems put in place by the project are highly respected and the leadership accepted as all members took part in the election process. Lesson 14: Partnership with several conservation NGOs and government agencies has led to the easy implementation of the project. Support in terms of funding from Greensboro for education materials has contributed highly to the project.

The project has learned from the above and the good lessons learned are going to be incorporated into project implementation and future such projects. Follow up will be made and better partnerships built to ensure that the project achieves its set objectives.

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

No	Comment	Update
1.	The approved date change to run October 2018 to 30 June 2021 does not seem to have been matched by a reallocated budget - hence an underspend in Year from the original budget of £103,674. The budget re-scheduling needs to be discussed and agreed with the Darwin Initiative.	The budget was rescheduled and shared with Darwin for year 1 but there has been no response from Darwin in this regard.
2	There appear to be 2 additional Outcome indicators in the project log frame listed as 2.7 and 2.8. These may be useful although they need to be more clearly differentiated from indicators 0.1 and 0.3. If you wish to include them, they should be confirmed and submitted to Darwin Initiative for approval. The log frame is a dynamic entity and I would encourage you to think about whether any further changes are needed as experience of the project progresses. There is recognition that the project now has a greater focus towards HWC avoidance and mitigation than originally anticipated and this might need to be reflected by any additional or modified activities, for example to support practical adoption of different farm practices, and protection of small livestock.	The team had incorporated the 2 indicators to capture what could have been left out With a focus towards HWC avoidance and mitigation more practical training have been provided to the farmers. For example, in the last 6 months, we have engaged farmers who border forest directly in detailed planning to address HWC. HWC avoidance and mitigation has been incorporated into the awareness and training sessions in schools and the villages.
3	Please do ensure that you have collected any necessary additional baseline data to ensure your ability to undertake agreed monitoring of the impact of the project. I assume this will be done through the household survey and the upcoming research studies.	Additional data was collected during the baseline, community action planning, enterprise design and development activities. These have provided data that is a benchmark for the project. This data is being used as a benchmark when monitoring.
4	I am aware of the publicised threat to Bugoma from a proposal for a sugar plantation which from the maps appears to have a small overlap with the project area. Since this could have an impact on the project from a both a practical impact and through impacts on local perception, it would be important for the project to reflect this and include any impacts in risks and assumptions. It will be for the project to consider whether any additional action is needed and to discuss this with the DI if so.	Chimpanzee Trust has been part of the pressure group, Association for Conservation of Bugoma Forest, that has been working with National Forestry Authority to protect the forest. As a result, there has been a Presidential directive to map Bugoma forest reserve as one of the outcomes of the pressure group. The project is closely following the progress of this with care, as this is going to be a protracted battle. We would need support and resources in the future to lobby the powers that be and the international community to protect the forest. The project is focusing on communities and the forest, these have no issue and they support the existence of the forest.
5	I have seen the approved request to change Project Leader. I am not sure if the new project leader has now relinquished his role in monitoring and evaluation or is undertaking both roles. It would be good to understand this and any budget implications of any reassigned roles	The Project Leader oversaw the 2 roles with support from the Finance and Administrative Manager. With Confirmation to the role of ED, he delegated the role of M&E to the Finance and Administration Manager.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The design has been slightly enhanced to include avoidance and mitigation strategies raised from comments made by the review committee, and no significant difficulties have been encountered. We don't foresee the project facing any particular risks.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project has maintained a considerable profile in the Country. There has been a strong buy-in from the top partner agencies that sit on the project steering committee who are top decision-makers in wildlife conservation, tourism trade, forestry and policy development, in Uganda. The work of the project has continued being promoted through meetings and workshops held in Kampala, Entebbe and Hoima. The Field Manager for the Project presented a paper on human-wildlife conflicts in the Project area at the African Primatological Society Conference in Entebbe in September 2019. The Field Manager also attended a Global Environment Society meeting in Nairobi Kenya where he represented the project and met other stakeholders. A local Stakeholders' dialogue meeting for identifying and addressing HWC in the landscape was held and this a mechanism to ensure that concerned partners address human-wildlife conflicts.

For community engagement, the Local government officials from Hoima and Kikuube have been involved in the project activities so far. The project engaged Local Government Officials who built the capacity of the communities with the support of the existing government institutional setup. Additionally, the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) continued being involved in the project, as they intervened in conflicts, in addition to training communities in guarding and reporting mechanisms. The Makerere University researchers and academia continued being part of the project, contributing to the innovativeness of the scheme and interventions implemented.

The Chimpanzee Trust exit strategy still holds as planned with sustainability strategies to ensure project impacts beyond the project. The project is ensuring that the community adaptability program with functional structures is in place, the research from the Masters' students is published, and a long-term education program for Bugoma Forest Schools and communities. The exit strategy is still valid and no changes have been proposed thus far.

Steps have been made for a significant legacy of the project including establishing functional structures for the community adaptability program, academic research carried out this ensuring that the is human resources capacity building by the 2 students who can implement similar projects elsewhere, and the educational programs for communities and schools around the Bugoma Landscape. The Chimpanzee Trust will continue looking for funds that will cover follow up project activities that build on this project.

13. Darwin identity

Chimpanzee Trust has used its website and social media pages: Twitter, Facebook and Constant contact pages to update and raise awareness on the Darwin Initiative funded Project. Regular updates on the project have been posted on these Chimpanzee Trust Social Media platforms.

Chimpanzee Trust promoted Darwin's funding opportunities and funded projects by acknowledging that the project that we are implementing is through support from Darwin. For all presentations made concerning the project at all levels, the UK government and DEFRA have been recognised along with the Darwin Initiative; for example, posters and books designed all acknowledged the donors of the project with Logos used. The Chimpanzee Trust has continued recognising the current project as a distinct project with a clear identity, acknowledging it's a separate entity.

There has been continued understanding acknowledging the Darwin Initiatives, with vital longstanding partners including National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Private Sector Foundation of Uganda, Makerere University, and National Environment Management Authority, and the Local Government of Kikuube. Chimpanzee Trust has ensured that the new-fangled partners such as Uganda Tourism Board, Greensboro Science Centre, USA and Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) also appreciate and acknowledge this Darwin Initiative as the project donor.

The Chimpanzee Trust has been using its website (www.ngambaisland.org), Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/chimpanzeetrust/>), twitter handle (<https://twitter.com/ngambaisland>) and constant contacts pages to raise awareness.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-20

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement.</p>		<p>Steps have been taken for long term community adaptability by involving the communities and partners in Year 1. Structures have also begun being put in place.</p>	
<p>Outcome: 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</p>	<p>Baseline activity noted that 22% of farmers retaliated, however, the team is currently listing farmers per village during this reporting period. A detailed household survey in May/June 2019 to be done that will provide actual values</p> <p>1 child injured in Year II.</p> <p>A forest survey aimed (Census for Chimpanzees) with human impacts documented was carried out in 2019 in partnership with JGI. Report not yet ready</p> <p>240 HH supported by the project to adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation.</p> <p>100 farmers had plots implementing alternative farming practices at baseline. At the end of Year II, an</p>	<p>Detailed household socio-economic and ecological-surveys to be carried out that will be provided actual values</p>

	<p>additional 10% contribution to household incomes of individuals actively engaged in the community adaptability program with 50% women.</p> <p>2.7 By 2021, forest clearance and encroachment reported incidences to reduce by 10% of the baseline value</p> <p>2.8 By 2021, 10% reduction in communities harassing wildlife sighted.</p>	<p>addition 224 plots have been established. 160 farmers as at baseline level. Underway</p> <p>A forest survey aimed (Census for Chimpanzees) with human impacts documented was carried out in 2019 in partnership with JGI. Report not yet ready</p> <p>Underway</p>	
<p>Output 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 the end of the first year, with the 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 the end of year 1, sixty-four (64) respected local leaders (at least</p>	<p>Chimpanzee Trust worked with 36 villages (32 project villages and 4 Non-project villages) during Year 2. Report with details: Household Survey report, Business and Enterprise Consultancy report, Group formation report, VSLA report, Crop Establishment and Management training report, Itohya Forest Awareness report, Human-wildlife Conflicts report.</p> <p>20 schools reached by Education awareness campaign. 20 Lead Teachers supporting Project Education Curriculum. Report with details: Comic book delivery report, School Outreaches report – October, School Clubs set up a report, School enterprises report</p> <p>Material designed include One poster for a paper presented during the African Primatological Society Meeting, One Poster for Do's and Don'ts, One Poster for proposed Community adaptability scheme, Community Human-Wildlife Conflicts Stories book. Poster and book details attached:</p> <p>Target on track: 3264 members changed attitude towards primates and wildlife. Poster and book details attached: Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list, Live Fence piloting lists, Guarding and reporting groups lists, Enterprise pilot groups list. Itohya meeting.</p> <p>Engagement of communities continued in many forms and this contributed to this figure.</p> <p>102 Leaders trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges. Report with details: Household Survey</p>	

	50% women) have been selected, trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges.	report, Business and Enterprise Consultancy report, Group formation report, VSLA report, Crop Establishment and Management training report, Itohya Forest Awareness report, Human-wildlife Conflicts report, School Outreaches Report, Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list, Live Fence piloting lists, Guarding and reporting groups lists, Enterprise pilot groups list	
		Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output	What will be carried out in the next period
Activity 1.1 Stakeholder's workshop to launch the project and review activity work plan		Completed	
Activity 1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey		Completed	
Activity 1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment.		Completed	
Activity 1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment		Completed	
Activity 1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs		Completed	
Activity 1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.		Completed	
Activity 1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials		Completed as per Year II schedule	With relevant materials in place, monthly awareness-raising campaigns will continue being carried out in each of the villages.
Activity 1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field		Completed as per Year II schedule	Awareness meetings and engagements to be held by the project team in the villages to support Community Conservation Education Facilitators and Champions. Continued communication also to take place. Monitoring and technical backstopping in the field to be carried out by M&E Director.
Activity 1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at the end of project implementation		To be carried out in Year 3	Evaluation to be carried out in Q3 of Year II. October to December 2020.

<p>Output 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>1.1 At least 1 community-based producer group per village established by end of year 1.</p> <p>1.2 Operational guidelines/ governance system for the community adaptability program developed by the end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.</p> <p>1.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from project incentives by year 3</p> <p>1.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.</p> <p>1.5 The Four (4) business enterprises organized into cooperatives. Each cooperative contributes 5% of annual profits to the community-led compensation account.</p> <p>1.6 By 2021, the number of partners investing in the community-led compensation program increased, disaggregated by category</p>	<p>96 producer groups established in 32 villages (3 producer groups per village {ginger, onions, soybean and Irish Potatoes}). Mushroom groups are at selected parish levels. Report with details: Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list., Live Fence piloting lists, Guarding and reporting groups lists, Enterprise pilot groups list.</p> <p>Draft governance system designed. And operational guidelines draft in place. Report with details: Draft governance system, Draft Operational guidelines</p> <p>2814 households are members of the Village Saving and Loans Association Groups, 66 households piloting Live Fence as a mechanism to minimize crop raids, 294 households piloting Guarding and reporting framework as a mechanism to minimize crop raids, 240 households piloting Enterprises (non-palatable crops) Report with details: Business and Enterprise Consultancy report, Group formation report, VSLA report, Crop Establishment and Management training report, Itohya Forest Awareness report, Human-wildlife Conflicts report, School Outreaches Report, Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list, Live Fence piloting lists, Guarding and reporting groups lists, Enterprise pilot groups list, Delivery lists for crops and live fence (enterprises), Village Farmer Groups lists</p> <p>5 business enterprises developed and these include Ginger, Onion, Irish potato, Soybean and Mushroom. Report with details: Business and Enterprise Consultancy report, Group formation report, VSLA report, Crop Establishment and Management training report</p> <p>5 cooperatives being established. Business enterprises have been organized in groups at village and parish level with Leadership identified. Training has been carried out for governance structure: 38 Ginger farmers, 11 Onion farmers, 82 Irish potato farmers, 27 Soybean, 4 women groups Mushroom. Report with details: Business and Enterprise Consultancy report, Group formation report, VSLA report</p> <p>Underway. Partnerships investment to be reported on commencing Year 3 Q2. Report with details: Year 3 reports</p>
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	(donors, private sector, government and NGOs) 1.7 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.	Target on track. Report with details: End of project report	
		Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output	What will be carried out in the next period
Activity 2.1. Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model		Completed	
Activity 2.2 Consult potential beneficiaries on viable economic activities and identify priority activities for implementation per village/ producer group.		Completed	
Activity 2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation		Completed	
Activity 2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans		Completed	
Activity 2.5 Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities		Underway	In liaison with Consultant project commenced market linkages.
Activity 2.6 Negotiate and sign a memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups		Underway	To be carried out in Q1 of Year 3. Delayed due to planting season postponement.
Activity 2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program.		Underway Inquiries have been made with certain agro-companies such as the Kisaru Tea, Mandela Maize Millers and ESCO Uganda.	More connections to be followed up and partnership agreements signed.
Output 3. Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices.	3.1 In 2021, at least 256 technical and political leaders (40% women) trained in community-led compensation program operations. 3.2 By the end of the project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond the baseline level.	Underway: Year 3 Half Year reports At the baseline level, only the Jane Goodall Institute was integrating community-led compensation programming. Uganda Wildlife Authority willing to incorporate this strategy: Report with details: PSC meeting report. PSC meetings recommendations made to the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and	

	<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 program.</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>Antiquities for community-led compensation programming contributing to the review process of the wildlife act and policies. Report with details: PSC meeting minutes.</p> <p>Reporting on this due in Year 3</p> <p>Reporting on this due in Year 3</p> <p>Two (2) half-yearly reports and two annual reports (2) submitted Report with details: 2018 and 2019 Half Year reports; 2019 and 2020 Annual reports.</p>	
	Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output	What will be carried out in the next period	
Activity 3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners	Completed		
Activity 3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities	Completed		
Activity 3.3 Conduct field research, collect data and analyse results	Underway	Proposals to be finalised by students and data collection commencing.	
Activity 3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation	Underway	Regular visits by University Professor.	
Activity 3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences	Reporting due to commence Year 3 Q2	Policy briefs, and publications.	
Activity 3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results	Reporting due to commence Year 3		
Activity 3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations	Reporting due to commence Year 3		
Activity 3.8 End of project evaluation	Due in Year 3		

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: Long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement. (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>2.7 By 2021, forest clearance and encroachment reported incidences to reduce by 10% of the baseline value</p> <p>2.8 By 2021, 10% reduction in communities retaliating to random wildlife sighted.</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and end of project survey report 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 the end of the first year, with the 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 the 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>2.1 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>2.1 Policy and legal framework continue 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>2.5 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>2.6 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.</p>	<p>2.4. Government sector performance reports at the 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 community-led compensation program account/s.</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>
<p>3. Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices.</p>	<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 the end of the project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond the 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>

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)

- 1.1 Stakeholder's workshop to launch the project and review activity work plan
 - 1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey
 - 1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment.
 - 1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment
 - 1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs
 - 1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.
 - 1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials
 - 1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field
 - 1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at the end of project implementation
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- 2.1 Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model
 - 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 a 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.
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- 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

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc.)	1M, 1F	Ugandan			2	0	2
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided			4	24	24		52
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by the host country			0	3	1		4
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings			0	2	5	0	7
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.			0	3	7	0	10
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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