



## Darwin Initiative: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

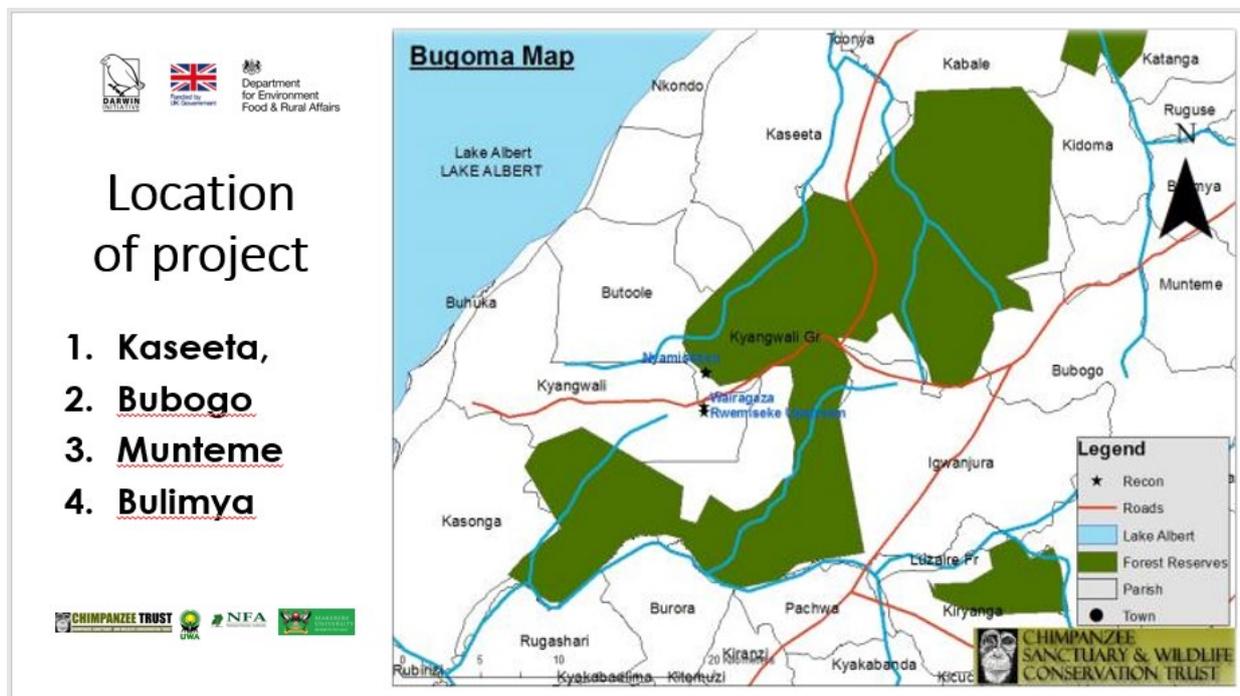
It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-028
Project title	Community adaptability to loss occasioned by wildlife in Uganda.
Country(ies)	UGANDA
Lead organisation	Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust
Partner institution(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uganda Wildlife Authority</li> <li>- Hoima/Kikuube District Local Government</li> <li>- Makerere University, School of Forestry Environmental and Geographical Studies</li> <li>- National Forestry Authority</li> <li>- Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities</li> <li>- Private Sector Foundation</li> </ul> Uganda Tourism Board
Darwin grant value	£ 284,970
Start/end dates of project	October 2018 to June 2021
Project leader's name	Dr. Joshua Rukundo
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://ngambaisland.org/darwin-initiative/">https://ngambaisland.org/darwin-initiative/</a>
Report author(s) and date	Dr. Joshua Rukundo, Sep 2021 Nebat Kasozi Atuhura, Aug 2021 Silver James Birungi, Aug 2021 Prof. Fred Babweteera Sep 2021 Paul Buyeera Sep 2021

## 1 Project Summary

The project was conducted in communities neighbouring Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR), and those neighbouring the last remaining forest blocks on private land in the 4 parishes of Bulimya, Munteme, Bubogo and Kaseeta in Kikuube District. Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR) is 411km<sup>2</sup> located in Kikuube District Western Uganda. The forest is managed as a Central Forest Reserve under the forest (Declaration) Order and the Statutory instrument (SI) No. 63 of 1998.



### **Project problem**

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

HWC is a complex phenomenon and there are limited practical community-led solutions on avoidance, minimization, response and long-term compensation/support mechanisms of affected households. In 2017, the Government of Uganda introduced clauses in the revised wildlife bill to address HWC including suggesting compensation of affected victims, but there is a lack of practical locally-led experiences on how such a policy can be implemented, or if it is practical and viable. This project advised the bill, which eventually came into law as the wildlife act 2019, on integrating community mechanisms to increase resilience to loss as the complicated and often lengthy compensation process, takes its due course. Accordingly, the establishment of a community-led system that improves community-protected area authority relations, and that can put compensation as a final resort, will provide a great learning opportunity to Uganda and help inform policymakers on how such a program can be implemented to save the Government millions of shillings in compensation/support.

### **Biodiversity challenges was the project designed address?**

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

The conversion of forests to agriculture amplifies human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) including crop damage and attacks on humans. Uganda's draft wildlife bill (2017) proposes compensation of loss occasioned by wildlife but there is insufficient in-country experience on how such schemes can be designed or if they can be successful. The project implement an integrated community adaptability program to change attitudes, minimise damage, compensate / support affected persons and improve local livelihoods targeting 12,800 people adjacent to Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (BSCFR) a protected area of 64,660ha of natural forest in western Uganda. BSFR has a range of forest-dependent and biome-restricted species, including the endangered chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*), the grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) and the globally threatened Nahan's Francolin (*Ptilopachus nahani*), African mahogany (*Khaya grandifoliola*) as well as other at-risk indigenous flora and fauna. The project aimed at conserving and reducing pressure on this forest and other surrounding reserves, increasing the understanding of primate behaviour and mechanisms that create harmony between the wildlife and communities. The project aligns with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

### **What poverty challenge was the project designed to address?**

98% of the households in the project area are subsistence farmers, and are prone to losses occasioned by wildlife, from Bugoma forest, including crop raids, hence impacting their household incomes. The project design created and mobilised farmers into village saving and loans associations at the village level, structured a resilience fund at the parish level, trained farmers in the production of none palatable crops and linked farmers to markets.

### **Why are these challenges relevant and for whom? How did you identify these problems?**

Despite the importance of this forest for biodiversity and community livelihoods, the forest continues to face extensive degradation. Plumptre (2002) estimates that between 1986 and 2002, over 11, 000 ha of forest was cleared within 15 km of Bugoma including within the Reserve. This degradation is driven by a range of factors, including the expansion of small scale subsistence agriculture, large scale commercial agriculture (sugar and tea), and in particular, the growing tobacco industry, which is practised on a small scale by many (often migrant) farmers. In addition, there is a lot of illegal harvesting of hardwood timber species. The rate of degradation in this area has increased due to the improved road network as a result of the activities related to oil development.

The Chimpanzee Trust is dedicated to the survival of the chimpanzee as a species, following the drastic decline in their numbers. The Trust has been working in the region over the last 15years and HWC has remained a major challenge to address. A number of our programs have recorded some successes, but even with Government policy and laws in place, reduction of HWC and mitigation of its effects has remained a challenge. Bugoma CFR is home to over 650 chimpanzees as well as many other primates and other flora and fauna, that form the biodiversity richness of the area. This offered an opportunity to experiment a community-led compensation/support scheme for wildlife damage especially for communities neighbouring non-human primates.

The National Development Plan (NDP) identified HWC as a major inhabitant to development in communities that live in proximity to the wildlife habitats, especially protected areas like National Parks and Central Forest Reserves. The project addresses the NDP strategy 14 to review and improve HWC mitigation measures by replicating a proven, community-driven strategy specifically designed for 'problem' animals near forest habitats.

The above challenges also pose a threat to Bugoma CFR, which is vital in providing essential ecosystem services, including nature-based climate change remedies, a catchment for major rivers in the area; e.g. Rutoha, biodiversity maintenance etc. The project provided backstopping solutions to poverty and HWC which are key drivers in the destruction of the forests.

The [baseline social economic](#) and [education learning needs assessments](#), coupled with community action plans, helped to identify the major issues to be addressed.

This informed the progress and with this information, Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA) were created as well as farmer groups enterprises, learning materials and curriculums for schools and communities. From the VSLAs, the parish level leadership for associations/cooperatives were created to manage a support/compensation fund (refer to Fund document). The fund provides support to loss and injury caused by HWC in the project area.

## How the project design addressed these challenges

The project implemented a tested means of reducing HWC in and around the Bugoma Central Forest Reserve area. The project addressed the drivers of HWC through reduction of poverty, reducing the causes of conflict through increased awareness, reduction of competition for resources amongst the species, while also preserving the biodiversity and habitat for wildlife. The project model was designed to address the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), incorporating the needs of the communities while ensuring the conservation of biodiversity of BSFR.

The project proposed and implemented alternative crop regimes for the farmers around BSFR to effect high yield, meet their primary needs while also sustainably using and reusing the agricultural land through sustainable agricultural practices while also, and most importantly, empowering these communities to address their day to day challenges and losses that may occur due to wildlife raiding or destroying their crops or even losses due to natural disasters, like fire, extended dry seasons or loss of markets for produce.

The project established a community-driven contributory fund to provide sustainable financing for the implementation of HWC management interventions among communities in the Bugoma landscape. This is a contributory fund and has helped not only to increase financial literacy in the participating communities but has also promoted saving and increased financial security.

The project worked with communities living adjacent to the BCFR, Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve (KWR) and other private forests in the project area.

The [project baseline](#), made recommendations for feasible HWC mitigation measures, financing mechanisms and institutional arrangements to suit the current context for the project area that will contribute to poverty alleviation (baseline report attached). The [end-project evaluation report](#) (attached) indicates a significant improvement of the livelihoods of these communities and follow up was made with the communities on the practicality of the interventions through meetings held.

## 2 Project Partnerships

The project partnered with a number of other institutions and organisations including;

The Kikuube District Local Government. The principal partner was the Office of the Community Development, which undertook to train farmers on how to form and register Village Saving groups and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and Parish Community Based Associations (CBOs). This partnership also helped the project beneficiaries acquire certificates for the VSLAs and Parish CBOs, endorsing them as legal entities, capable to participate in trade. This empowers the community groups and reduces costs due to middlemen while offering legal protection and trade advantages. This was a particularly important partnership that continues to build the capacity of the VSLAs and CBOs and has been critical in contributing to their growth.

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) [trained vermin guards](#) and also intervened in incidences of HWC around the Bugoma Forest area, including sensitization of community members and prevention awareness campaigns. UWA is primarily responsible for all wildlife and their involvement helped improve relations between the community and the Authority that is often perceived as an enforcer. The UWA personnel helped to reinforce the message of the need to protect the species and understanding why this is important. UWA trained the wildlife guards that have and continue to play a critical role in monitoring wildlife in the communities, alerting vulnerable people and the authorities to reduce and manage the risk of conflict with especially wild animals.

The National Forestry Authority (NFA), responsible for all national forest reserves, including the Bugoma CFR. NFA chaired the [Project Steering Committee](#) (PSC) and was involved in writing the grant application and the final report. NFA also contributed seedlings for tree planting as well as technical advice on the identification of stakeholders and project beneficiaries in areas surrounding BSFR. The technical staff conducted training and extension services for tree planting to beneficiary farmers.

The Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) is the Government Ministry under which Chimpanzee Trust and UWA operate as well as hosting the top decision-making body for policy where both Executive Directors are part. The ministry oversees the activities of the Chimpanzee Trust in the region as a conservation partner and an NGO.

The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom (BKK) is the cultural leadership in the Kingdom and lays historical claim to the Bugoma Central Forest reserve as well as a number of other forest reserves in the region. The Kingdom through its cultural history has been the most successful at retaining forest cover in the country and is why the Albertine region remains the most biodiversity-rich area in the country.

The Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU), the role was to advise the project on and giving guidance and direction for the selection of high-value crops as well as creating linkages between farmer associations and buyers of farm produce. PSFU through its programs also recommended technical personnel for the training of the farmers in growing these high-value crops as well as options for value addition to increase financial gains for the farmers.

Makerere University (MAK), School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Sciences, conducted the research component of the project. Two research thesis were written. One to determine the efficacy and impact of crop-raiding on mitigating HWC around BSFR and another; to assess the institutional framework for effective HWC management. Two students enrolled for a Masters program to conduct these studies, supported by the project. One has been examined and another has faced delays due to Covid-19 restrictions.

The PSC comprised of representation from NFA, MTWA, NEMA, UWA, PSFU and the Local Governments of Hoima and Kikuube Districts. These met bi-annually to assess the progress of the project. [Attached are some of the reports of the meetings.](#)

#### Additional partners

- The Uganda Tourism Board was brought on board by the former project lead Ms Lilly Ajarova to ensure continuity with the goals of the project and offer guidance. UTB advised on the potential for the project activities and success of the farmers as tourist products. This remains in development.
- The Greensboro Science Center USA, through the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) supported the design and printing of the awareness posters as well as storybooks for children and youth to support the program.
- The Wildlife Clubs of Uganda (WCU) supported the awareness program in schools in the target area, through recruiting, registering and activating wildlife clubs in 18 schools.
- Centenary Rural Development Bank, a local bank, partnered with the Chimpanzee Trust to increase financial literacy through the training of farmer groups on the management of finances for groups, keeping good financial records and the advantages of using financial institutions. Most of the VSLAs and all the CBOs opened and continue to maintain bank accounts and get financial advice from Centenary Bank.

#### Lessons learned in the project timeline

We learned that HWC is much broader than the defined “problem animals” and involves several other species of equal or more risk to humans and especially farmers in the project area. This shall advise future projects on HWC mitigation. The provision of resilience funds and inputs to farmers motivated them to actively participate in the project. Engaging VSLA and Parish Association Leaders in training helped to build their capacity in leadership, community sensitisation, farmer monitoring among others. Community participation is key and if well-educated they ease the project activity implementation.

The partnerships created remain in place and have proved crucial to the success of this project and shall ensure its continuity. In particular, the HDLG and KDLG continue to monitor and advise the VSLAs and the CBOs formed under this, under ongoing MOUs with the Chimpanzee Trust, like that with [Kikuube District Local Government \(KDLG\) attached](#). UWA has set up an office in Kagadi, an area previously known for high incidence rates of HWC and their presence here and in other places in the region has increased awareness and reduced incidences of HWC.

We believe these and other new partnerships shall be developed as we expand this model to other areas in the region.

### 3 Project Achievements

#### 3.1 Outputs

##### **Output 1: Increase Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC).**

The project developed and disseminated awareness materials, conducted awareness outreaches in the communities in 36 villages in the target area, against a target of 32. Four additional villages were included because of the proximity and need. However, despite our best efforts to encourage women, the active participation of women was an average of only 30%. It is assumed that women could be not readily able to spare several hours away from their household chores to attend the awareness and training meetings. The Household survey report indicates that at the beginning of the project that only 19% of women willingly participate in the awareness campaigns.

This challenge had been anticipated as it was assumed that community members would be responsive to participation in the awareness campaigns, especially women as the main victims of HWC!

1.2: The project conducted school outreaches in 203 schools, total by the end of the project, up from 5. The targeted 20 schools in the four parishes had their “Lead teachers” trained to support the project ‘education curriculum’ while the other schools were had awareness campaigns with the distribution of education awareness materials. This involved lessons on managing situations of encounters with wildlife for children using the comic book designed, printed and distributed in all the schools. A total of 10,000 comic books were printed and distributed with support from the project as well as Greensboro Science Center USA. The reading book report (report school distributed. Our partners WCU, and UWA participated in the distribution of these books.

1.3: The project developed new education materials to include 10,000 posters depicting **Do’s and Don’ts of Human-Chimpanzee Conflict** that showed what one should do when they encounter a chimpanzee or other dangerous wildlife in the forest or their communities. The posters were designed in English and local language - [Runyoro](#) and distributed to 2,560 HH in the 32 targeted villages, and other strategic points of congregation like markets, village centres, churches, video halls, schools, town halls, etc.

The project also developed a [children’s storybook](#). This book was [distributed to 20 schools](#) in the project area as well as in other parts of the country, in partnership with the Wildlife Clubs of Uganda. 50 books each were issued to the participating schools for a total of [203 schools](#).

A curriculum for lessons for schools in mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflict was developed under the project. 15,000 posters and 10,000 storybooks were designed, produced and distributed. The radio drama “ekijja omanyire” is estimated to have reached a listenership of over 5 million people in the region, over an 18 month period.

Attached is the Wildlife storybook distribution report and Poster delivery report to support this. Also attached is a sample audio of the play and a link to the radio site. <https://www.liveonlineradio.net/uganda/spice-fm-uganda.htm>

<https://raddio.net/321899-spice-fm-uganda/>

One episode was aired every Friday at 7:20 PM EAT. This happened over 61 weeks.

1.4: The Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) assessment, as well as the end-project Evaluation report, indicates that attitude change was towards the primates has positively improved. The [Household survey report](#) indicated that 94% of the respondents had a negative attitude towards wildlife due to losses suffered from raids on their crops and injuries to their children especially. There was also little or no information about wildlife behaviour and HWC avoidance mechanisms. The KAP assessment, completed in March 2021, when all project activities had ended (except for the research component) indicated that 68% (reflecting about

8,700 individuals of the targeted 12,800 individuals in the 32 villages), of the sampled individuals, had an awareness of Human-Wildlife conflict, and had an improved attitude towards primates and other wildlife. Of these, 47.2% were female.

All respondents reached were willing to disclose their perceptions and this was not a challenge.

The project evaluation was done in June 2021 to assess the impact of project activities and this indicated that the project had met its goal in this aspect.

1.5: The project trained over 138 leaders in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges. Of these trained, 30% were women including [32 village champions as well as 32 LC1 leaders](#). The source of evidence for this is [Household Survey report](#), [Business and Enterprise Consultancy report](#), Group formation report, VSLA report, [Enterprise 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 group, Enterprise training report, Kasongoire visit report, the [leaders training report](#) and [financial training reports](#)

## **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.**

2.1.; The project established 96 community-based producer groups in the target 32 villages, (3 producer groups per village for production of ginger/onions, soybean and Irish Potatoes respectively. Four other mushroom production groups were also established. The producer groups then formed Villages Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) for a total of 53 VSLAs. at parish level. The project facilitated the formation, training of the executive committees and the registration of the VSLAs with the authorities at the Local Government District headquarters. The District Community Development Officer (CDO) provided technical support for the training of the groups and their formation and registration as indicated in the report attached.

2.2; The project developed operational guidelines for the community adaptability program in year 1. This involved a highly participatory exercise that involved several consultations with the community people, local leadership under Local Government guidance on the legalese. As such the producer groups were proposed to be registered as VSLAs to conform to existing Government programs and the parish development associations would be registered as Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to allow them to conduct business, source markets and also at the same time received savings from the VSLAs. Each CBO membership was composed of representation from the VSLAs within the parish and received their monthly savings and would later disburse loans to VSLAs upon application and qualification criteria developed. Essentially, depending on which enterprise a farmer opted for, a minimum of 3 VSLAs were formed for each enterprise in each village. They decided how much to contribute to the VSLA of which a proportion, (not less than 5%) would be contributed by each VSLA to the CBO in the parish they belonged. The CBO would then disburse funds to mitigate situations of HWC following a strict and peer-reviewed mechanism. Recovery of said loans would be through the VSLAs.

Whereas the project proposed 40% leadership positions reserved for women, there was lower uptake of these positions during elections and these had to be filled by men. Women in leadership

2.3; The project benefited 2,814 households, which households (HH) form the membership of the VSLAs. 66 households benefited from the live-fence mechanism to minimize crop raids, 294 households piloting Guarding and reporting framework and 240 HH benefited from Enterprises of crops resilient to raids/loss due to wildlife. The end of project evaluation was unable to definitively measure the level of improvement of HH incomes. Whereas there is evidence of improved HH incomes but due to a proposed tax on agricultural income by the Government in 2021, farmers were reluctant to give quantitative data on this. However the growth in capacity to save or contribute to the VSLAs and subsequently the CBOs, increased by 21% from the baseline. Ref Base-line and End of project evaluation report.

2.4 Five (5) business enterprises were developed and strengthened by 2021. These included enterprises for Ginger, Onion, Irish potato, Soybean and Mushrooms. Farmers were trained in these enterprises following advice and consultations by the Business and Enterprise Consultancy procured by the project. The Group formation report, VSLA report, Crop Establishment and Management training reports further support this. Ministry of Tourism Sector review reports 2018/2019 and the draft 2020/2021 sector review and the Tourism development program performance report 2020/2021 (the sectors were recategorized as to program budgeting and reporting form 2020) are also attached.

2.5 The business enterprises were organized into cooperatives that were then legally registered as Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), one in each parish of the four targeted parishes. As per their constitutions, (sample attached), each cooperative set up commits not less than 5% of their annual profits to the community-led compensation fund. This fund will then be used to support farmers that may suffer ANY loss, especially due to HWC.

2.6; Whereas the community-led fund and the associations were only finalized at the end of 2020, the contributions for the funds had grown by an average of 21% in a space of about six months. Each CBO commits 5% of the profits to the HWC fund to offer support to affected community members. The rest of the fund is available to VSLAs to support the expansion of farming, set up businesses, etc.

Whereas the project area, was of particular interest as a HWC hotspot, since year 2, there have been no reports of HWC incidences that cause physical injury to community members. There are however numerous reports of crop-raiding continuing in plots that have remained with vulnerable crops like maize and sugarcane. The reduction in HWC is attributed to awareness, as well as investment by other NGOs in the area as well as the private sector like oil extraction. The project area has also attracted support in the form of direct and indirect support to farmers that have embraced alternative cropping regimes, reforestation programs and other mitigations to combat the effects of HWC in the area.

WCS is also implementing another project in the landscape funded by Shell to invest in the restoration of habitats as part of their CSR for doing oil exploration activities. Government is the process of securing funding to invest in forest restoration in the Northern Albertine Rift landscape of Uganda; Other NGOs include JGI – Uganda, Eco- Trust Uganda. Kasongore excursion for farmers report.

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

3.1 The project in its lifetime has conducted 15 training sessions for the communities, the technical personnel of the program, the leadership and representation of the beneficiaries. The training list is attached as well as reports on ALL the training done. As per the attendance records, over 400 persons were trained. The executive committees of all the VSLA groups (12\*96) as well as the committees of the CBOs (5\*4) and the village champions and local leadership (64). Of these on average 38% were women.

3.2 By the end of the project, at least one conservation partner, Wildlife Conservation Society Uganda (WCS) integrate the community-led compensation program in their ongoing chimpanzee habitat survey and mapping project as well as tree planting. This project, supported by TOTAL E&P Uganda (TEPU) is setting up other community-based associations to scale up reforestation, restore chimpanzee habitats, build connecting forest corridors and in turn reduce incidents of HWC.

The Chimpanzee Trust will be partnering with WCS and other conservation NGOs in the area to seek more funding to support activities related to the reduction of HWC and restore degraded forest habitats.

3.3 The project directly advised the review of the Uganda Wildlife Act 2019, which was enacted in September 2019. The project is now lobbying the Government through its partners to use the community-led compensation model in the implementation of the act. Currently, the implementation model has reached the approval stage and is expected to be signed by the line minister before the end of 2021. Attached are the Ministry of Tourism sector performance reports 2019/2020 to support this.

3.4 The Government of Uganda was in 2021/2022 budget appropriated funds for community-led development programs, code-named *the parish model*. Coincidentally this program is very similar in design to the HWC compensation program in many aspects. The pillars of this model are a reflection of the objectives of our HWC program to change attitude, boost production through high-value crops, financial inclusion through financial literacy, Governance and administration. This is proof that parish-based development is possible and works.

There has been increased interest to replicate the model as evidenced in the links below; <https://news.janegoodall.org/2020/02/13/humans-wildlife-can-co-exist-in-uganda-through-holistic-solutions/>

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) revised its strategic plan in 2019 and due to its partnership with the Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (Chimpanzee Trust), has incorporated in its strategies for the mitigation of HWC in areas outside the protected areas it is responsible for, the use of community-led 'wildlife associations', (page 45 of the revised Strategic plan). This was based on the model of the project design for the parish-based HWC associations. Chimpanzee Trust intends to further pursue this collaboration to explore ways of setting up more of these associations in the Albertine region.

The project leads' membership of the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) top management has helped to popularize the methodology of this project as a viable solution to HWC, especially for forested areas.

The project also used the opportunity of the chimpanzee day to popularize the project to the national media

<https://www.watchdoguganda.com/news/20190717/72565/world-chimpanzee-day-private-forest-owners-embrace-conservation-to-protect-endangered-human-relative.html>

<https://www.monitor.co.ug/artsculture/Travel/World-Chimpanzee-day-Ugandans-urged-protect-natural-habitats/691238-5199620-hg55nq/index.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mChc9oxfimU&t=10s>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AoBT\\_j7pMow](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AoBT_j7pMow)

<https://chimpreports.com/chimpanzee-sanctuary-celebrates-3rd-world-chimpanzee-day/>

<https://nilepost.co.ug/2020/07/13/chimp-trust-raises-awareness-on-protecting-natural-habitats-ahead-of-world-chimpanzee-day/>

<https://www.softpower.ug/world-chimpanzee-day-chimpanzee-trust-is-leading-efforts-to-restore-habitat-improve-livelihoods/>

<https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Uganda-has-lost-over1000-chimps-last-five-years-Dr-Rukundo/688334-5592840-3sehdjz/index.html>

3.5 The project supported the enrolment of two students to pursue a two-year Master of Science in Environmental and Natural Resources at Makerere University. The project financially supported the students by paying tuition fees and research costs. The first student who studied the role of compensation schemes in shaping attitudes and perceptions on human-wildlife coexistence and mitigation of HWC in the project area completed his studies. The study identified a number of factors to consider in operationalization of the compensation schemes as provided for in the Uganda Wildlife Act 2019. The second student studied the impact of cropping system on mitigating crop raiding around the project area. The study will inform selection of cropping systems that reduce frequency and intensity of crop raiding around wildlife habitats. A manuscript and a policy brief are currently being developed.

Two policy briefs and two one manuscript, are currently being developed. Delays have been caused by the closure of universities due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The notable problems encountered included;

- The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting travel restrictions and lockdowns did affect the progression of activities as well as the desired outcome. Whereas the project implementors adapted to door to door training and monitoring, this took a lot of time and financial resources. The project leveraged the rapid response grant to mitigate this.
- The pandemic also escalated illegal activities and increased encroachment on the Bugoma Central Forest Reserve. This coupled with mounted pressure and hastily passed decrees for the allocation of part of Bugoma Central Forest Reserve for sugar growing, during the height of the pandemic, away from Chimpanzee Trust continues to fight this through advocacy in the Save Bugoma campaign.
- There is a risk of increased HWC after this project if there is no expansion or further support to this project, especially as the BCFR is being impacted.
- Due to the proposed tax on income generated from agriculture at small scale farmer level, farmers remain guarded about sharing information about harvests this affected the assessment of HH income growth brought about by the project.
- The closure of Universities affected the production of publications and peer reviewed papers. The masters' students supported to undertake research activities were not able to all complete by the time of closure of this project.

## 3.2 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**

### 3.2.1

**0.1:** The project intended to reduce wildlife caused damage by at least 20% of the baseline averaged three years prior to the project. The baseline report indicated that 97% of HH experience some form of HWC with crop-raiding having the highest percentage of 72%. The end-line survey indicated that though the HWC incidences remain high, there was a significant reduction in physical injuries by wildlife, with zero incidences in the year 2020 and into 2021. However, crop-raiding remains high at about 60%. It was, however, noted that plots targeted are those that had not been converted to those for growth of crops not palatable to wildlife.

**0.2;** The project intended to reduce human-induced injuries and deaths on wildlife is reduced by at least 20%. The average death of wildlife and particularly of chimpanzees, was 6-10 annually between 2015 and 2017. In the last year of the project, there has been only two cases of death of wildlife (chimpanzees) and several unreported cases of killing of "vermin" (particularly baboons and monkeys) in the project area. The UWA reports on HWC, attached, unfortunately do not capture data on wildlife injuries and deaths that are induced by humans, outside the protected areas.

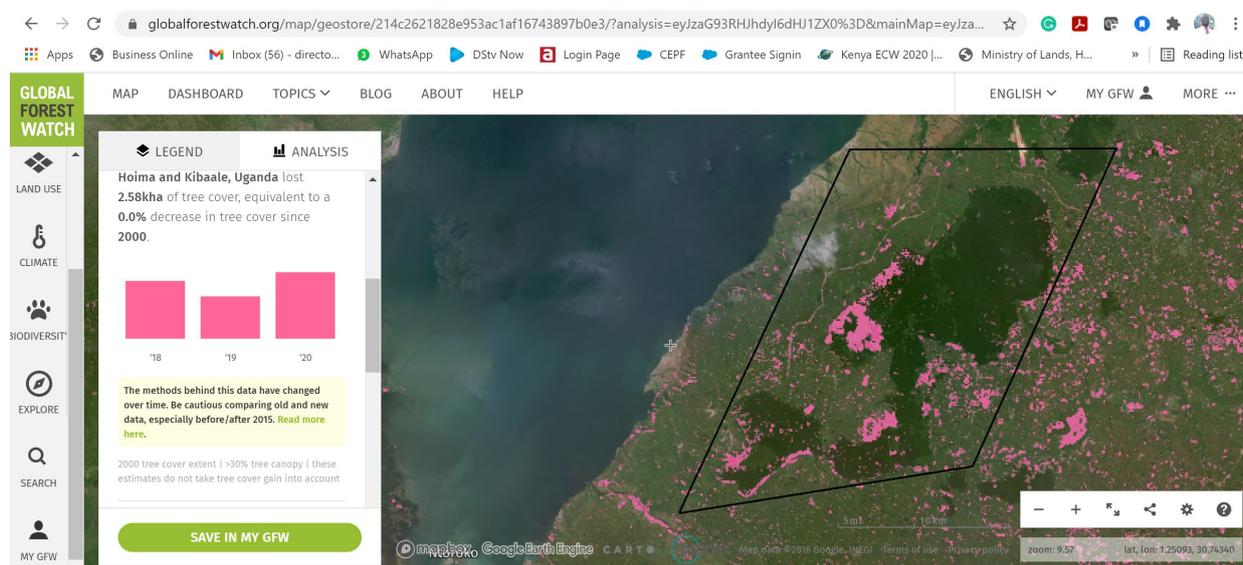
Our own incidence reports have recorded only one human-induced fatality on wildlife in 2021. Ref [HWC incidence report](#) attached.

0.3: The surveys of BCFR done by both NFA on the encroachment indicate a loss of nearly 6000Ha of natural forest to sugarcane growing following a lost court case. However, there has been no further encroachment of the KRA in the same area, caused by HWC. Communities have instead fought to protect the KBA from encroachment as is evidenced in this link. <https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2021/7/9/ugandan-campaigners-vow-keep-on-fighting-for-bugoma-forest>

<https://news.mongabay.com/2020/11/uganda-environment-authority-greenlights-clearing-of-bugoma-forest/> , <http://bugomaforest.blogspot.com/>

A forest survey (Census for Chimpanzees) carried out in 2019 by the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) Uganda as well as another survey by WCS, indicate a reduction in the chimpanzee population in KBA Bugoma by nearly 22.4%. However, the full results are yet to be published. [A draft is indicated in the attached Draft chimp survey results – pending narratives.](#) (this is strictly for evidence and is not final).

The Global forest watch analysis report for the project period indicates significant deforestation in the eastern side of the KBA but little to no encroachment in the western side where the project was focused.



Satellite map showing deforested areas in pink in and around Bugoma CFR

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%.

The baseline report indicated that only 26% of the sampled farmers with plots adjacent to the KBA were using non-palatable cropping regimes to manage HWC and over 90% had other practices, like guarding and chasing/hunting.

By the end of the project, the end of project survey indicated a 50% increase in the number of farm plots adjacent to the KBA, using non-palatable cropping regimes to manage HWC.

0.5. The project also helped to contribute to an increase in HH incomes in the targeted beneficiaries in the project area. By 2021, the business enterprises supported by the project indicated a net increase of 0% increase in HH incomes of individuals actively engaged in the community adaptability program. This was because of the effects of covid-19 pandemic as indicted in the Social-economic survey procured to measure the impact of covid-19. Of these, however, only 43% were women. Attached are the VSLA groups lists and the end of project evaluation report.

### 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

#### 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 improve 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 of 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 continue to support the 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 are available and willing to participate in trainings.
  - Still holds true
- The community-led compensation program is successful and can be replicated
  - Still holds true

### 3.4 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 were made to ensure that this is achieved with the engagement of the community starting in Year 1. The village groups that were established saved funds as follows; The monies raised are as in the table below.

Village groups and amounts saved in first year		
1. Nyanseke and Kiryatete (2 groups) – 1160000	6. Rwengabi (2 groups) – 280,000/=,	11. Kisindi (2 groups) – 700,000/=,
2. Baruti farmers group – 120000	7. Nyansororo – 210,000/=,	12. Kisonsomya (2 groups) – 850,000/=,
3. Kicompyo and Tokorohamu – 1,100,000/=,	8. Munteme – 90,000	13. Kasenene – 1,200,000/=,
4. Kidubi – 50,000/=	9. Kihaguzi (2 groups) – 280,000/=,	14. Kitoole (2 groups) – 700,000/=,
5. Rwobuhuka – 360,000/=	10. Kikonda II – 200,000/=,	15. Kihooko – 650,000/=,

The project committed to support these groups with a seed fund which was transferred to the Associations at the Parish level, to establish the community adaptability fund. Vigorous training were done to prepare the leadership at the associations, and an excursion to a similar community led fund was also arranged for the leadership to fully understand how the funds operate. Today the funds monies stand as follows as per to date.

Name of Association	Amount loaned	Expected Returns at interest rate of 2% per month	Comments
Bulimya Parish Association			
Munteme Parish association			
Kaseeta Parish Association			
Total			

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

### 4.1 Contribution to Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Briefly comment on which SDGs are relevant to your project and what contribution your project has made to these SDGs overall.

#### **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 were piloted with 163 farmers most affected by Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWC), 66 farmers piloting live fencing as a deterrent to wildlife that crop raid, 2814 farmers' members of Village Saving groups and 320 farmers taking lead in guarding and reporting HWC. The project activities supported vulnerable landowners that were negatively impacted by wildlife through crop-raiding and human injuries. In addition, 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 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 was critical at this time and in this location to stop further impoverished occasioned by wildlife damages including iconic chimpanzees.

In year 3, the project provided resilience funds to 4 Parish Associations and **each** Association received The fund is instrumental in providing easy access to the resource to invest in ploughing land and agricultural inputs. In cases of injuries loss by wildlife the fund provides support to such losses.

#### **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 challenges. These activities ranged from land use planning, building institutional mechanisms to facilitate implementation of conservation actions and creating awareness to cultivate good will and relationship between local communities and protected area authorities. 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.

The project also provided tree seedlings to farmers and all these were aimed at promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

### 4.2 Project support to the Conventions or Treaties (e.g. CBD, Nagoya Protocol, ITPGRFA, CITES, Ramsar, CMS, UNFCCC)

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

contributed 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 have promoted innovative sustainable funding mechanisms such as the community adaptability strategy aligned to Aichi Target 20.

The project 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) were carefully harnessed and regulated so that these communities benefit in an inclusive manner 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, 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 it's aligned to Uganda Wildlife Authority strategic plans. The National Focal Point for CITES who sits on the project Steering Committee, Dr. Barirega Akakwansah attended the Project Steering Committee meetings and provided inputs to the betterment of the scheme. The project 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 project life time. Dr Joshua Rukundo, the current Project Leader, continued being a top management member for the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, that oversees the CITES convention.

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

### **4.3 Project support to poverty alleviation**

The project established a structure that operationalised the community resilient fund, as a means of providing sustainable financing for the implementation of HWC management interventions among communities in the Bugoma landscape. 2,814 farmers were registered as members of the Village Saving and Loans Association Groups that directly contribute to the Fund. The VSLA were then formed into 4 parish-level associations/cooperatives that directly manage the fund. Each of the 04 Associations received seed fund that they have grown through loans to the VSLAs.

In addition, to minimize loss occasioned by wildlife, the project is piloted the Live Fence mechanism for 66 households to deter wildlife that crop raid, 6300 seedlings of the thorny kie apple tree seedlings were distributed the households. 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 was 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 to establish 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 were vital strategies for the project. The beneficiaries were communities engaged in the 32 villages, as shown in the categories for Live Fence, Guarding and Reporting, Enterprises and VSLA. The direct impact of the project is on improved household income as a result of implementing recommended interventions that contribute to household incomes. The notable achievement concerning poverty alleviation was training provided, in addition to inputs in place.

The project also provided farmers agricultural inputs to 240 beneficiary farmers. The agricultural inputs given to farmers were non-palatable to the vermin's and the problem animals. These non-palatable crops (agriculture inputs) were ginger, Irish potatoes, onions, soya beans and Mushrooms. This was done with an aim of helping people fight poverty through having enough food and being able to sell and get money in order to improve on their wellbeing.

#### 4.4 Gender equality

The project has been focused on gender equality issues by engaging women and men equitably during activities that have been carried out in the project lifetime. Currently, 42 persons are engaged as Local Community Conservation Education Facilitators/Champions as 24% of them are female while 76% Male. Out of the 32 Village Chairpersons, 1 is a Lady with 31 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 beneficiaries - 66 individuals with 77% Men and 23% Women
- VSLA membership – 2,814 individuals 67% Men and 33% Women
- Guarding and reporting training – 294 individuals with 82% Men and 18% Women
- Enterprise beneficiary HH – 240 HH with 43% headed by women and 57% headed by men

The project team 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 was having a gender-balanced Masters' Research team.

The project team also appreciates the dynamics of the typical third-world rural situation in the country where gender balance remains an issue, especially in marginalized communities.

#### 4.5 Programme indicators

Provide comments under each bullet:

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor people in management structures of biodiversity?** Yes, it did. The HWC fund structure emphasized representation from the village level into the parish level association. This not allows the flow of information to the local poor but also helped them access crucial capacity and services, especially in financial management and governance systems for their village level associations. These farmers were also exposed to best practices through field trips to other areas of good farming practices, where often the technical teams are represented.
- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed and were these formally accepted?** Yes, they were. The participating groups developed their own village level, biodiversity plans to improve and sustain productivity while minimally impacting on their environment and also protecting the forests in their neighbourhood and the wildlife within. These plans were developed in participatory village meetings guided by the project team.
- **Were they participatory in nature or were they 'top-down'? How well represented are the local poor including women, in any proposed management structures?**

They were participatory and the project team also learned from the experiences. The representation of women was adequate with over 40% participation of women

- **How did the project positively influence household (HH) income and how many HHs saw an increase?** 2,816 HH saw an increase in HH income, with an average 12% increase by 2019 but this was affected by the covid pandemic, leading to net increase of 0% in 2021.
- **How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?** 12 % above the baseline. This was measured through economic surveys

#### 4.6 Transfer of knowledge

Comment on the extent to which the project has sought to transfer knowledge (including new knowledge generated by Darwin projects) to practitioners or policy makers to apply this thinking to practical conservation challenges. What form has this transfer of knowledge taken e.g. national platforms, international platforms, print media etc.?

- Did the project result in any formal qualifications? Yes
- How many people achieved formal qualifications? 02 (One has completed and another is pending final examination)
- Were they from developing countries or developed countries? Developing Countries
- What gender were they? 01 Male and 01 Female

#### 4.7 Capacity building

- Did any staff from developing country partners see an increase in their status nationally, regionally or internationally? For example, have they been invited to participate in any national expert committees, expert panels, have they had a promotion at work?

Yes, the project Lead Ms Lilly Ajarova was appointed by the Minister of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities and confirmed by President of Uganda as the Chief Executive Officer of the Uganda Tourism Board, in year 1.

The Project Monitoring and Evaluation person, Dr Joshua Rukundo was appointed as the Director of Chimpanzee Trust and Project lead, by the board of Chimpanzee Trust.

The project field manager, Nebat Kasozi, was headhunted by another project, the Uganda Biodiversity Fund (UBF) for the position of Grants, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager.

Ms Janepher Atuhairwe, the field assistant was promoted to projects field manager.

- What gender were they? 02 Male and 02 Female

### 5 Sustainability and Legacy

The VSLA and the parish CBOs are likely to continue growing and include other members. There is, however, less likelihood that new associations shall be formed without the support of the Local and Central Government. There is an opportunity to ride on the new development model, the parish model that is to be rolled out by the Government at the parish level to ignite and sustain the development of production enterprises. The advantage here is that the individuals in the project area have already benefited from training and shall be able to grow their associations.

### 6 Lessons learned

**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 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 implemented mushroom as an enterprise strategically to address gender issues. Mushrooms have cultural and gender attachments to women.

**Lesson 5:** Creating awareness about wildlife-aligned laws especially those that incorporate conservation and compensation is vital. The project did not only provide information to Leaders about Human-Wildlife laws but also held training meetings to ensure the communities are at par with the laws.

**Lesson 6:** There is a need for the National Forestry Authority to agree with communities' restricted access days for forest products that they utilize, especially for Bugoma CFR.

**Lesson 7:** Village Champions have eased the implementation of the project through continued support at the community level. Their support was evident and trickles down to village level.

**Lesson 8:** Provision and equipping Village Champions and the team with bags and boots, worked as a great motivator, increasing on their performance in the communities.

**Lesson 9:** The Project Charter has looked at providing small animals, 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 setup, that was provided through training and formal registration 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 was noted that communities were 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 totally 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 Science Centre for education materials contributed highly to the project.

**Lesson 15:** Using Radio Drama to create awareness played a great role as the majority of the farmers have little reading and writing skills. Radio, therefore, was the most appropriate media to deliver key messages. This was evident in the KAP report.

**Lesson 16:** Engaging the beneficiary schools eases work and is effective, this helped a lot in the radio drama recording (drama was played by students from one of the schools we work with i.e. Kiziranfumbi S.S students).

**Lesson 17:** Among the inputs we gave to farmers, Irish potatoes outweighed all i.e. it had ready markets locally. The other inputs like ginger in the future would need value addition to attract better prices.

These lessons learned will be incorporated into future projects.

## **6.1 Monitoring and evaluation**

The project timeline was changed from starting from July 2018 to the start of October 2018, while the end time was also adjusted to July 2021. These changes were applied for and approved by the Darwin secretariate.

The Chimpanzee Trust carried out M&E with follows up made in the community and with the team. 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.

Annual M&E reports were generated and analysed to close gaps and develop strategies to ensure that project outcomes would be achieved.

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

The Chimpanzee Trust conducted its own end project evaluation but intends to have another external evaluation by the end of December 2021 to fully measure the impact of the project and act as a baseline for future projects in the area.

## 6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The project received feedback from the two annual reports. All issues raised were responded to formally. One continuous issue about the project timeline was finally resolved with the end date for the project adjusted to June 2021.

The reviews were discussed with the Project Steering Committee.

## 7 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 recognized along the Darwin Initiative; for example, posters and books designed all acknowledged the donors of the project with Logos used. The Chimpanzee Trust has continued recognizing 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](http://www.ngambaisland.org)), Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/chimpanzeetrust/>), twitter handle (<https://twitter.com/ngambaisland>) and constant contacts pages to raise awareness.

## 8 Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

- To what extent has COVID-19 impacted your project?

COVID-19 affected the progress of the research as the Universities were closed for an extended period of time, delaying the approval of research reports.

The closure of schools through 2020 to date which has greatly affected the outreach program. Fortunately, all the outreach activities were scheduled in Year 1 and had been completed. No follow-up, or evaluation of the impact in the schools could be done in 2021. Closure of schools affected school-based activities like outreach and planned school community projects. These activities were removed (school community projects).

COVID-19 SOPs restricted gatherings, affecting training. The project team adapted to using door-to-door.

Travel restrictions affected trade and led to decreased market of food produce in the urban markets. Reduced trade and hunger in some cases, forced farmers to consume the inputs issued to them, especially during the total lockdown. This was a small proportion, about 5% and the project stepped in to avail more inputs once the lockdown was eased.

The project, since March 2020 has adapted to online virtual meetings, including with the stakeholders. The final presentations and workshops to disseminate the project results to SH, was conducted online. Project steering committee meetings in 2020 and 2021 have been conducted online.

We expect that virtual meetings will be held more, but not with the communities as access to internet is still a challenge in rural areas.

## 9 Finance and administration

### 9.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual 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)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Dr Joshua Rukundo – Project Leader	
Dr. Joshua Rukundo & John Kintu Kalonde – Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Quality Assurance	
Kasozi Nebat Atuhura – Field Manager	
Silver James Birungi – Conservation Education Coordinator	
Otim Samuel – Finance Officer	
Hilary Ategeka – Enterprise Development Officer	
Martha Nansamba – Communications, marketing & private sector	
Dr. Fred Babweetera – Research Supervisor	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
Front and Rear bull-bars for the vehicle for additional safety	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)

Printing of posters and booklets for Education materials to be supplied to schools	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 9.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
PASA and Greensboro Science Centre USA-Printing of books and Posters	
Born Free Foundation – Recording of Radio Drama (30 episodes)	
Blank Park Zoo – 04 Motor cycles for monitors	
UNHCR /NFA – Tree seedlings (50,400)	
AWF – 01 Field motor cycle,Rechagable camera trap batteries, 03 GPS sets	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Chimpanzee Trust – Stakeholder’s end project workshop	
Chimpanzee Trust End of project evaluation	
NFA – Tree planting 20,000 seedlings	
Greatergood foundation 50,000 seedlings per year for 3 years	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 9.3 Value for Money

The project commissioned an independent audit of the project finances and expenditure and the audit opinion indicated that the project was well managed and there was value for money. [Attached is a copy of the independent audit report.](#)

## 10 OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Outstanding achievements

1. Established and registered 32 village Saving groups and 4 Parish Associations.
2. Recruited 43 Village Champions under this project.
3. Built capacity for the Champions, VSLA leaders, and Parish association leaders through training them in finance management, leadership and governance, guarding and reporting, how to grow and manage the different non- palatable crops, taking them for study tour in Kasongoire among others.
4. Provided resilience fund to four Parish Associations.
5. Supported 240 households with livelihoods (Non-palatable crops to plant).
6. Supported farmers with tree seedlings to plant.

7. Established 18 wildlife clubs in schools.
8. Distributed 18 wildlife club sign posts in school.
9. Gave out wildlife story books to schools and communities.
10. Distributed Posters in Kaseeta, Bubogo, Bulimya, Kaseeta and Munteme Parish.
11. Recorded and aired the Ekijja Omanyire radio drama which reached to over 5 Million people.
12. Supported village Champions with bags and gum boots.
13. People changed their attitude towards wildlife (its now positive).

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact</b> Long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> 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, a human retaliatory action 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</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and end of project survey reports on socio-economic and ecological parameters.</p> <p>0.2 Reports from UWA, police and local council.</p> <p>0.3 Reports from NFA</p> <p>0.4 Global Forest Watcher report</p> <p>0.5 Annual project monitoring and ground-truthing reports</p> <p>0.6 Records of community based groups established by the project</p>	<p>0.1 Communities willing to report HWC incidences to designated authorities.</p> <p>0.2 Authorities able and willing to accurately record and disclose incidences reported.</p> <p>0.3 Community attitudes towards wildlife improves and the established groups remain willing to engage in this project.</p> <p>0.4 Other factors facilitating forest encroachment remain within measurable limits</p> <p>0.5 Local and international markets for products and services from the enterprises remain available and stable</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>actively engaged in the community adaptability program with 50% women.</p> <p>0.6 By 2021, forest clearance and encroachment reported incidences reduce by 10% of baseline value</p> <p>0.7 A verifiable reduction in communities harassing wildlife by 10%.</p>		<p>0.6 Policy, legal and political environment in Uganda remains conducive and supportive.</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased</p>	<p><b>1.1.</b> Number of villages in the target landscape reached by education and awareness campaigns increases from 14 to 32 by end of the first year, with active participation of 50% women</p> <p><b>1.2.</b> By 2019, the number of primary and secondary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns increases from 5 to 20.</p> <p><b>1.3.</b> Environmental education and awareness materials (brochures, posters and banners) designed and distributed to each of the 32 targeted villages by year 3.</p> <p><b>1.4.</b> 3,840 community members (60% women) positively changed their attitude towards primates and other wildlife by end of project.</p> <p><b>1.5</b> By end of year 1, sixty-four (64) respected local leaders (at least</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 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>1.2 Individuals motivated to become champions will be readily found in each village.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>50% women) have been selected, trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges.</p> <p>1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.</p> <p>1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials</p> <p>1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field</p> <p>1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation</p>		
<p>2. A scalable community adaptability program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 1 community based producer group per village established by end of year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Operational guidelines/governance system for the community adaptability program developed by end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.</p> <p>2.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from project incentives by year 3</p> <p>2.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.</p>	<p>2.1 Records of established community-based producer groups</p> <p>2.2 Copies of manuals and guidelines containing rules of operation of managing the established producer groups</p> <p>2.3 Baseline and end-of project socio-economic surveys and market survey results</p> <p>2.4. Government sector performance reports at national and local level</p>	<p>2.1 Policy and legal framework continues to support establishment, operationalization and replication of the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>2.2 Community producer groups continue to function in accordance with established rules and regulations.</p> <p>2.3 Partners are willing and able to invest in the community-led compensation program.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<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>2.5 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>2.4 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 end of project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond baseline level.</p> <p>3.3 Recommendations from the project contribute to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.</p> <p>3.4 By 2021, there is interest to replicate a similar community-led compensation programs.</p> <p>3.5 One (1) peer reviewed paper submitted for publication by end of project.</p>	<p>3.1 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>3.1 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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	3.6 Three (3) half yearly reports, and two annual reports (2), and one (1) project final report.	3.8 Draft article for publication in international journals.	
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Stakeholder’s workshop to launch the project and review activity workplan</p> <p>1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey</p> <p>1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment.</p> <p>1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment</p> <p>1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs</p> <p>1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.</p> <p>1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials</p> <p>1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field</p> <p>1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation</p> <p>2.1 Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model</p> <p>2.2 Consult potential beneficiaries on viable economic activities, and identify priority activities for implementation per village/ producer group.</p> <p>2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation</p> <p>2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans</p> <p>2.5 Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2.6 Negotiate and sign memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups</p> <p>2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners</p> <p>3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities</p> <p>3.3 Conduct field research , collect data and analyse results</p> <p>3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation</p> <p>3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences</p> <p>3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results</p> <p>3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations</p> <p>3.8 End of project evaluation</p>			

## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact:</b> Long term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihoods improvements</p>		<p>Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits</p>
<p><b>Outcome</b> 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>Report on progress towards achieving the project purpose, i.e. the sum of the outputs and assumptions</p> <p>Baseline activity noted that 22% (of farmers retaliated, however, farmers per village during this reporting period.</p> <p>One child was injured in the project area in the last three years.</p> <p>Global forest watch shows significant encroachment in the KBA on the eastern side, whereas little to no encroachment on the western side, where the project was focussed</p> <p>The number of farm plots adjacent to the KBA and adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation, has increased by 50%, from 160 farmers at baseline level to 240.</p> <p>Unverified increase in household income of individuals that received inputs (farmers hiding information of harvests, however acknowledge increase in incomes per household ref: end of project evaluation). Out of the 240 farmers that received inputs 72 were women. Which is 30% with Total acreage planted was 132.35. A socio-economic survey done in March 2021 indicted that th average HH income had remained the same as the baseline, due to effects of COVID-19.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>Education and awareness of local community on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased</p>	<p>1.1. Number of villages in the target landscape reached by education and awareness campaigns increases from 14 to 32 by end of the first year, with active participation of 50% women</p> <p>1.2. By 2019, the number of primary and secondary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns increases from 5 to 20.</p> <p>1.3. Environmental education and awareness materials (brochures, posters and banners) designed and distributed to each of the 32 targeted villages by year 3.</p> <p>1.4. 3,840 community members (60% women) positively changed their attitude towards primates and other wildlife by end of project.</p>	<p>Report general progress and appropriateness of indicators, and reference where evidence is provided e.g. <i>Evidence provided in section 3.2 of report and Annex X</i></p> <p>Number of villages in the target landscape reached increased from 14 to 32 by end of the project, with active participation of 50% women. 145 meetings held reaching 8,572, 161 trainings held reaching 9,064, two workshops held reaching 71 people. (<b>Report with details:</b> Inception meeting report, training reports for enterprises, Community action plan meeting report, Education and learning needs assessment report, Association excursion to Kasongoire report )</p> <p>20 schools reached by Education awareness campaign. 20 Lead Teachers supporting Project Education Curriculum. 123 school outreaches carried out reaching 7413 children. <b>Report with details:</b> Comic book delivery report, School Outreaches report, School Clubs set up a report, School enterprises report Number of students reached with gender details, sign post delivery report, wildlife story book delivery 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 and 30 episodes aired on local FM radio station. <b>Poster and book details attached and sample audio of drama.</b></p> <p>3264 members changed attitude towards HWC (primates and wildlife). KAP report indicates 83% of sampled farmers (960 sample size) acknowledged increased knowledge , 96% ,70.4% felt HWC fund was very useful in addressing HWC. <b>Poster, book, KAP and End of Project evaluation report details attached:</b> Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list, Live Fence piloting lists, Guarding and reporting groups lists, Enterprise pilot groups list. Itohya meeting. Engagement of communities in many forms contributed to this figure (3264).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	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.	102 Leaders trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges. <b>Report with details:</b> 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, Kasongoire report, End of project evaluation report
Activity 1.1 Stakeholder’s workshop to launch the project and review activity work plan		Completed
Activity 1.2. 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
Activity 1.8. Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field		Completed
Activity 1.9. Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation		Completed
<b>Output 2.</b> Insert <b>agreed</b> Output A scalable community adaptability program developed and implemented to directly benefit	Insert <b>agreed</b> Output level indicators 2.1 At least 1 community-based producer group per village established by end of year 1.	Report general progress and appropriateness of indicator One Village Saving and Loans Association established and registered in each of the 32 villages. (3 producer groups per village {ginger, onions, soybean and Irish Potatoes}). Mushroom

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats.</p>	<p>2.2 Operational guidelines/ governance system for the community adaptability program developed by end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.</p> <p>2.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from project incentives by year 3</p> <p>2.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.</p> <p>2.5 The Four (4) business enterprises organized into cooperatives. Each cooperative contributes 5% of annual profits to the community-led compensation account.</p>	<p>groups are at selected parish levels. <b>Report with details:</b> Village Saving and Loans Association Groups list, Live Fence piloting lists, Guarding and reporting groups lists, Enterprise pilot groups list, End of project evaluation report.</p> <p>Governance system designed. And operational guidelines under the association constitution. <b>Report with details:</b> Copies of constitutions and certificates for VSLA and Associations.</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, 4 Cooperatives income indicating growth (non-palatable crops) <b>Report with details:</b> End of project evaluation report, farmer monitoring report</p> <p>5 business enterprises developed and these include Ginger, Onion, Irish potato, Soybean and Mushroom. <b>Report with details:</b> Business and Enterprise Consultancy report, Group formation report, VSLA report, Crop Establishment and Management training report</p> <p>Four (04) Parish Associations were established and registered at Kikube District Local Government. VSLA groups organized to form Parish associations. <b>Report with details:</b> Business and Enterprise Consultancy report, Group formation report, VSLA report.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
	<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>2.7 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.</p>	<p>Donors include US Fisheries and Wildlife (USFW), Private sector include Shell and Total, Government is the process of securing funding to invest in forest restoration in the Northern Albertine Rift landscape of Uganda, NGOs include JGI – Uganda, Eco- Trust Uganda, FFI. <b>Report with details:</b> (WCS is implementing a project funded by US Fisheries and Shell is investing in restoration of habitats as part of their CSR because they are doing oil exploration in the land scape,</p> <p>Target on track. <b>Report with details:</b> End of project audit done, End of project evaluation Indicates an average of 21% growth ( Kaseeta 38%,Bubogo 9%,Bulimya 20%, and Munteme 8% growth) from the initial fund.</p>
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		Completed
Activity 2.6 Negotiate and sign memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups		Completed
Activity 2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program.		On-going ( Trust is lobbying the government to implement the community led compensation program in the Wildlife Act 2019)
<p><b>Output 3. Etc.</b></p> <p>Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely</p>	3.1 By 2021, at least 256 technical and political leaders (40% women) trained in	36 Association leaders trained, 288 VSLA leaders trained, 32 Local leaders Local council chairpersons , Champions trained

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices.</p>	<p>community-led compensation program operations.</p> <p>3.2 By end of project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond baseline level.</p> <p>3.3 Recommendations from the project contribute to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.</p> <p>3.4 By 2021, there is interest to replicate a similar community-led compensation 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>At the baseline level, only the Jane Goodall Institute was integrating community-led compensation programming. Uganda Wildlife Authority willing to incorporate this strategy, Fauna and Flora, WCS Report <b><u>with details:</u></b> PSC meeting report, End of project evaluation</p> <p>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, Discussions under way to adopt model in the National Strategy on HWC 2020 for Uganda Wildlife Authority. <b><u>Report with details:</u></b> PSC meeting minutes.</p> <p>Eco trust, WCS,JGI, FFI have shown interest in replicating the model: <b><u>Report with details: end of project evaluation report</u></b></p> <p>This was not completed. A paper is being written for publication by the end of 2021.</p> <p>Three (3) half-yearly reports, and two annual reports (2) submitted These reports can be viewed on the Darwin website via this link <a href="https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/project/DAR25028/">https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/project/DAR25028/</a></p> <p>Project final report is this.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners</p>		<p>Completed. Signed MoUs with</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Activity 3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities</p>		<p>Completed.</p>

<b>Project summary</b>	<b>Measurable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress and Achievements</b>
Activity 3.3. Activity 3.3 Conduct field research, collect data and analyse results		Completed
Activity 3.4. Activity 3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation		Completed
Activity 3.5. Activity 3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences		Ongoing. Not completed
Activity 3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results		Completed
Activity 3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations		Completed
Activity 3.8 End of project evaluation		Completed

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

We use these figures as part of our evaluation of the wider impact of the Darwin Initiative programme. Projects are not evaluated according to quantity. That is – projects that report few standard measures are not seen as being of poorer quality than those projects which can report against multiple standard measures.

Please quantify and briefly describe all project standard measures using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures. Download the updated list explaining standard measures from <http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>. If any sections are not relevant, please leave blank.

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Title or Focus	Language	Comments
<b>Training Measures</b>							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	-	-	-	-		
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	2	Ugandans	1male 1female	The role of compensation schemes in shaping attitudes and perceptions on human-wildlife co-existence and mitigation of HWC  The impact of cropping system on mitigating crop-raiding around the project area	English  English	The study was completed and the student completed his MSc.  The second student completed data analysis and is currently finalising her study  Two policy briefs and two one manuscript are currently being developed
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	-					

4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	-					
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	-					
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	-					
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	-					
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification (e.g., not categories 1-4 above)	-					
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	-					
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	-					
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)						
<b>Research Measures</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Comments/ Weblink if available</b>
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	-					Participatory process?
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	-					
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	1					Pending
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						Location?

12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country						
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

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

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		5 plots to assist with the MSc study for measuring the impact of cropping system on mitigating crop-raiding around the project area

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
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23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work <i>(please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 9.2)</i>						
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## Annex 4 Aichi Targets

Please note which of the Aichi targets your project has contributed to.

Please record only the **main targets** to which your project has contributed. It is recognised that most Darwin projects make a smaller contribution to many other targets in their work. You will not be evaluated more favourably if you tick multiple boxes.

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

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

## Annex 5 Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details. Mark (\*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

<b>Type *</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (title, author, year)	<b>Nationality of lead author</b>	<b>Nationality of institution of lead author</b>	<b>Gender of lead author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. web link, contact address etc)

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide details for the main project contacts below. If you are providing personal details on behalf of someone else, please ensure that they have agreed to sharing their information with us.

Please add new sections to the table if you are able to provide contact information for more people than there are sections below.

Please see our Privacy Notice on how contact details will be used and stored:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/the-darwin-initiative#privacy-notice>.

<b>Ref No</b>	25-028
<b>Project Title</b>	Community adaptability to loss occasioned by wildlife
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
Name	Dr Joshua Rukundo
Role within Darwin Project	Project lead and Monitoring and Evaluation
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<b>Partner 1</b>	
Name	Paul Buyera
Organisation	National Forestry Authority
Role within Darwin Project	Chair of the Project Steering Committee
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<b>Partner 2 etc.</b>	
Name	Charles Tumwesigye
Organisation	Uganda Wildlife Authority
Role within Darwin Project	Monitoring of conservation programs and community
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<b>Partner 3 etc.</b>	
Name	Professor Fred Babweteera
Organisation	Makerere University
Role within Darwin Project	Research. Selection of students, devising of research questions and supervision of students
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<b>Partner 4 etc.</b>	
Name	George Owoyegire
Organisation	Uganda Wildlife Authority
Role within Darwin Project	Human Wildlife conflict monitoring
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## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 10)?</b>	Yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report. Included reports and other support documents to support.	