

Applicant: **Tubbs, Nicolas**
Organisation: **Fauna & Flora International**
Funding Sought: **£357,873.39**
Funding Awarded: **£357,873.39**

DIR26S2\1039

27-017 Community-led approaches to reforestation benefitting chimpanzees and livelihoods in Uganda

Uganda's endangered eastern chimpanzees live in forests fragmented by agriculture, exacerbated by extractives development. Smallholders lack food security due to marginal yields and high levels of crop raiding by wildlife. Reforestation and maintaining riverine corridors that bridge larger forest blocks is essential to human-wildlife co-existence.

Equipping communities with training and inputs for reforestation, agroforestry system development and human-wildlife conflict mitigation, provision of tree seedlings (indigenous reforestation and agroforestry), and the establishment of conservation enterprise will help to secure this co-existence.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title	Mr
Name	Nicolas
Surname	Tubbs
Organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Tel	[REDACTED]
Email	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
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Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Nicolas
Surname Tubbs
Organisation Fauna & Flora International
Tel [REDACTED]
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GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q3. Project title:

27-017 Community-led approaches to reforestation benefitting chimpanzees and livelihoods in Uganda

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR26S1\100123

DIR26S1\1508

Q4. Country(ies)

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1

Uganda

Country 2

No Response

Do you require more fields? No**Q5. Project dates****Start date:**

01 April 2020

End date:

31 March 2023

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Amount:	£116,522.59	£147,778.93	£93,571.87	£ 357,873.39

Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements? Yes**What matched funding arrangements are proposed?**

We have secured GBP [REDACTED] of match from FFI (internal funds) as part of a larger grant and anticipate securing an additional GBP [REDACTED] broken down as follows:

£ [REDACTED] Forix Foundation

£ [REDACTED] Martin Laing Foundation

£ [REDACTED] Uganda Biodiversity Fund

Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project).

11

Section 3 - Project Summary**Q7. Summary of project**

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Uganda's endangered eastern chimpanzees live in forests fragmented by agriculture, exacerbated by extractives development. Smallholders lack food security due to marginal yields and high levels of crop raiding by wildlife. Reforesting and maintaining riverine corridors that bridge larger forest blocks is essential to human-wildlife co-existence.

Equipping communities with training and inputs for reforestation, agroforestry system development and human-wildlife conflict mitigation, provision of tree seedlings (indigenous reforestation and agroforestry), and the establishment of conservation enterprise will help to secure this co-existence.

Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

Q8. Lead organisation summary

Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes





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





Reference No	Project Leader	Title
24-020	Alison Gunn	Realising the values and benefits for communities of Nicaragua's turtles
IWT065	Nikki Chapman	Strengthening Liberia's response to illegal wildlife trade
26-011	Desi Wahyudi Gumay	Strengthening fisheries resource co-management in PiSiSi MPA, Simeulue Island
26-020	David Gill	Securing wild tulips and pastoral communities in the Kyrgyz mountains
25-002	Nicolas Tubbs	A model for conservation, stabilisation and development in South Sudan
IWT049	Donny Gunaryadi	Reducing IWT in Sumatra across two globally important tiger landscapes

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [FFI 2018 Annual Report-and-Accounts](#)
 02/12/2019
 13:28:38
 pdf 3.31 MB

 [FFI 2017 Annual Report-and-Accounts](#)
 02/12/2019
 13:28:38
 pdf 3.3 MB

Section 5 - Project Partners

Q9. Project partners

Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.

This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide Letters of Support for the Lead Organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.

N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.

Lead Organisation name: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)

Website address: www.fauna-flora.org

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

FFI is committed to supporting livelihoods strategies that reduce pressure on forests and has good existing relationships with government parties and civil society partners who share this commitment. FFI has consulted individuals, NGOs and government stakeholders at community, district and national levels, and has identified that complementary and holistic actions are required at the landscape level, including the development of regionally pioneering community-led conservation enterprise development.

FFI has a key role in applying best practice approaches for community engagement, drawing upon extensive experience across a diverse range of environments and projects. FFI's role as lead institution commits it to strong technical and operational management of the project, including tight oversight of activity implementation, financial control, proactivity on logistics and troubleshooting, impact monitoring, collating technical project information and technical reporting.

FFI will provide in-house expertise in project management outside of protected areas, enterprise development, GIS and conservation within agricultural landscapes.

FFI has over 10 years of direct experience in Uganda and 5 years in this specific landscape, during which time it has displayed a dedication to biodiversity conservation that is well recognised by in-country project partners.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback? Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

Yes

1. Partner Name: Private Forest Owner Associations (PFOAs)

Website address: n/a

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Private Forest Owners Associations - PFOAs have emerged and proven to be viable community-based organisations in environmental stewardship thanks to past collaborative/partnership work with FFI.

The three PFOAs that will collaborate on, and benefit from, this work are registered in Hoima and Masindi District Councils, namely Kidoma-Bulimya, Bulyango, and Kasenene, each having an average of 200 members at present. FFI has been working with these PFOAs since 2014 to improve forest conservation and to encourage community-supported chimpanzee conservation.

The PFOAs are registered as community-based organisations under local district by-laws and have each been issued a Certificate of Registration under the Local Government Act (1997). The PFOAs vary in their capacity and expertise, but they show interest in, and capacity to, deliver conservation impact, and to use the capacity built via partnerships with FFI to continue providing various incentive mechanisms within their communities, whether it is assistance in land titling, enhancing yields, or undertaking indigenous tree reforestation.

PFOAs will play a key role in implementing and monitoring project activities within the forest corridors. They will support and benefit their membership through improved governance, increased ability to support sustainable and forest-friendly agricultural and agroforestry practices, and conservation enterprise development.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

2. Partner Name: Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)

Website address: <https://janegoodallug.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Jane Goodall Institute Uganda (JGI) is a non-profit organisation whose mission is to conserve chimpanzees and their habitat with the vision of a stable, viable and diverse population of chimpanzees living in peaceful co-existence with human communities. The organisation's mission builds upon Dr. Goodall's scientific work and her humanitarian vision.

JGI has been active in Uganda since 1991, working at increasing the capacity of local government and forest-adjacent communities to manage their protected areas, whilst educating community members about chimpanzees, wildlife, and sustainable environmental conservation.

JGI will support the monitoring of chimps inside the forest reserves, and will share their expertise concerning human-chimp conflict mitigation.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)

Website address: <https://ugandawildlife.org/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is a semi-autonomous government agency that conserves and manages Uganda's wildlife for the people of Uganda, and for the whole world. UWA was established in 1996 when the Uganda National Parks and the Uganda Game Department merged and the Uganda Wildlife Statute was enacted, (becoming the Uganda Wildlife Act in 2000). UWA has the mandate of ensuring the sustainable management of Uganda's wildlife resources, and of supervising wildlife activities in Uganda, both within and outside of protected areas.

UWA's vision is "to be a leading self-sustaining conservation agency with healthy ecosystems that transforms Uganda into an outstanding ecotourism destination in the world", and its mission is "to conserve, economically develop and sustainably manage the wildlife and protected areas of Uganda in partnership with neighbouring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community." UWA will ensure alignment with national legislation, and will provide technical support to communities and local governments regarding chimpanzee ecology and monitoring inside and outside of the forest reserves.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

4. Partner Name: National Forestry Authority (NFA)

Website address: <https://www.nfa.org.ug/>

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

NFA was established in 2004 and has the mandate of managing 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs), totalling 1,262,090 ha of Uganda's land cover. It has the objectives of improving management of the CFRs, expanding partnership arrangements, supplying forest and non-forest products and services, and ensuring organizational stability.

Establishment of the National Forestry Authority was preceded by the development of the new Forestry Policy (2001) and the National Forest Plan (2002), which provided a framework for the distribution of roles and responsibilities amongst all sector stakeholders, including the Forestry Department.

The NFA's vision is a "sufficiently forested, ecologically stable and economically prosperous Uganda", with a mission to "manage the Central Forest Reserves on a sustainable basis and to supply high quality forestry-related products and services to Government, local communities and the private sector".

NFA will provide technical guidance on non-timber forest products collection from the forest reserves (with the anticipation these can also be harvested from the corridors once matured), as well as the indigenous tree planting strategy for riverine forest restoration.

District authorities will provide technical guidance on agroforestry and tree planting, and ensure actions are aligned with local development.

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

5. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

No Response

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?

Yes

No

6. Partner Name:

No Response

Website address:

No Response

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):

No Response


Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response


Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.


 [Review Response Letter FFI DIR26S21039](#)


 05/12/2019

 11:25:47

 pdf 491.91 KB

 [FFI Uganda Letters of Support DIR26S21039](#)

 03/12/2019

 15:12:52

 pdf 1.81 MB

Section 6 - Project Staff

Q10. Key project staff

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Nicolas Tubbs	Project Leader	5	Checked
Rogers Niwamanya	Project Manager & Enterprise Development	39	Checked
Michelle Moeller	Technical Specialist- Biodiversity Monitoring	2	Checked

Michelle Villeneuve	Technical Specialist-Agriculture & Staple Crops	8	Checked
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Do you require more fields?


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Emma Scott	Technical Specialist-Agroforestry	16	Checked
Kiran Mohanan	Technical Specialist-Enterprise Development	11	Checked
Stella Ajilong	Finance Manager and Enterprise Development Support	19	Checked
Rob Small	Technical Specialist-Livelihoods & Governance	1	Checked
To be recruited	Enterprise Development Officer	80	Checked
To be recruited	Agroforestry and Reforestation Officer	84	Checked
Sam Gregory	Technical Specialist-Spatial Survey Design & Analysis	3	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked


Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

 [FFI Uganda CVs DIR26S21039](#)

 03/12/2019

 15:03:54

 pdf 3.97 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

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

The Albertine Rift is a world-renowned biodiversity hotspot containing Uganda's remaining ~5,000 endangered eastern chimpanzees.

Habitat degradation, forest fragmentation and human-wildlife conflict² (HWC) are well-documented problems in the area, with the Forest Reserve tree cover used by chimps for nesting regularly encroached upon for subsistence farming. Agricultural yields are too low to ensure food security for the local population, and agriculture's contribution to the economy is further hindered by lack of value addition and market development. Local farmers are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as changing rainfall patterns impacting rain-fed staple crops; the threat of catastrophic crop loss looms large, lowering farmer tolerance towards chimpanzee crop raiding.

Conversion of forested land to agriculture destroys chimpanzee habitat, breaking connectivity between remaining, viable forest blocks, and increasing HWC as chimps move across agricultural land. Maintaining and reforesting corridors between forest reserves is a Ugandan government priority and will be essential for preserving local biodiversity, including the genetic diversity of chimpanzees and other species.

The construction of the Uganda-Tanzania Crude Oil Pipeline being initiated will soon compound the negative effects of habitat fragmentation, deforestation and land conversion upon primate co-existence in the area; expected in-migration will worsen these impacts over time if action is not taken.

PFOA members have requested technical assistance with managing HWC, increasing native tree cover along chimp movement paths, improving farming systems and diversifying income-generation sources. This project will address these requests directly by providing PFOA members in the Budongo - Mukihani and Bugoma - Wambabya corridors with training and access to appropriate indigenous tree seedlings for reforestation of riverine corridors, agroforestry trainings and access to commercially valuable agroforestry crop inputs, enterprise development assistance, and the knowledge to help mitigate HWC.

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of work here.

The project will support Uganda in the fulfilment of its obligations under the CBD by supporting both the conservation of biodiversity in the Albertine Rift (as part of its Strategic Plan for the Northern Albertine Rift of Uganda 2011-2020) and the sustainable use of natural resources by local people.

By reducing forest pressure and fostering sustainable practices, the project aims to lessen the impact of

communities and other actors on forest habitats, and to develop robust and diversified livelihoods that do not encroach upon forest conservation zones. The project will therefore directly support CBD Strategic Goal B (Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use), targets 5 and 7, and C (Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity). The project also aims to ensure that wider society, beginning with the most vulnerable communities, can benefit from healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services (Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services), by working to reduce the direct pressure on biodiversity caused by land clearance for agriculture (Target 14).

The project will work to ensure that community members are aware of the value of biodiversity, and are equipped with the knowledge and practices that will enable them to co-exist alongside chimpanzee populations (Aichi Target 1), and to implement sustainable land-use strategies through improved agricultural practices (Aichi Target 7). Additionally, the project aims to improve the conservation status of the endangered eastern chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*).

The project focal area is critically important for key CITES-listed species, particularly the eastern chimpanzee.

Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / CCC focal point in the host country?

Yes

If yes, please give details.

The National CBD focal point, Biodiversity Specialist for the National Environmental Management Authority Mr. Francis Ogwal, has been supportive of FFI's activities in Uganda. Recently, he engaged in FFI's work to establish Community Conservation Areas around Lake Victoria and has demonstrated his continued commitment to the International Gorilla Conservation Programme, of which FFI is a co-founder. This project will provide the required updates to the CBD focal point and will inform the Deputy Director of Field Operations in UWA and the Director of Policy and Planning in NFA, as they have all expressed support for FFI's presence in the landscape.

Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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

The project will contribute to:

SDG 1: No Poverty, by improving the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers, building their resilience to the effects of climate change by reducing their vulnerability to shocks and disasters (1.5) through diversified agricultural production and income-generating activities.

SDG 5: Gender Equality, by recognising their different roles, responsibilities, needs and aspirations, the project will identify and address the specific barriers women face to equitable participation and support their right to natural and economic resources and benefits (5.A).

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, by helping local community members to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, value addition, and market access (8.2).

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, by helping communities to access relevant information, and build the capacity to manage resources and develop enterprises sustainably (12.2, 12.8).

SDG 15: Life on Land, by supporting the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of a terrestrial ecosystem (15.1); conserving biodiversity in order to enhance its capacity to provide benefits for sustainable

development (15.4); protecting a terrestrial ecosystem, halting biodiversity loss, and preventing the extinction of the threatened eastern chimpanzee (15.5).

SDG 17: Partnerships, by forging effective multi-stakeholder partnerships in Uganda and encouraging partnerships among national authorities (NFA and UWA) to mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, and resources for chimpanzee conservation, protected area management, connectivity and human-wildlife conflict (17.16).

Eliminating corruption is likely necessary to achieve the SDGs. To do so, this project will support consistent application of anti-corruption laws and increased accountability through transparent information flows.

Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact.

Provide information on:

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

The project will enhance connectivity between protected areas (PAs) by reforesting riverine corridors, allowing for chimpanzee movement between PAs, mitigating HWC via a reduction in crop-raiding incidences. Incentivising co-existence via targeted reforestation and interventions that will increase yields and income-generation potential, the project will ultimately increase both farmer and chimpanzee resilience to climate change.

FFI will work with PFOAs on development and implementation of individualised Participatory Land Use Plans (PLUPs), including planning riverine corridor reforestation with indigenous tree species and cultivation of profitable agroforestry trees on existing farmland.

Riverine corridor reforestation will mimic endemic biodiversity, including the establishment of native fruit trees (non-palatable to humans), directly correlated with chimpanzee population density. Enabling an optimal corridor reduces the incentive for chimps to divert onto land dedicated to agricultural production.

PLUPs will also help PFOA members maximise their land-equivalent ratio; each member will learn how to add timber and commercial agroforestry species to their existing farmlands without compromising staple crop yields, thus diversifying and improving long-term income-generation potential.

Market development will be undertaken in conjunction with agricultural trainings on prioritised cash crops; this will include a selection of crops that are non-palatable to chimps to support HWC mitigation, providing a natural buffer zone on agricultural land to deter chimps from raiding staple crops.

Participatory Market System Development will be used to develop the market for a chimp-friendly agroforestry product. Based on current consultation, PFOA members expressed interest in cultivating ginger and coffee. These products, along with additional products, will be scored against biodiversity and social impacts and market demand criteria. The product with the highest score will be selected for market research and development, and current supply chain actors will be mapped. Market actors and PFOA members will be brought together to discuss opportunities benefiting all in the supply chain. FFI will facilitate linkages to agricultural input suppliers and Village Savings and Loans Associations to support with financial credits. At least one conservation enterprise will be set up to collectively sell the selected product, with PFOA members trained in bookkeeping and management practices.

JGI will be responsible for monitoring chimpanzee movements inside PAs. FFI will train and support PFOA members to build upon an existing monitoring network to record chimp movements outside PAs. The combined monitoring efforts will allow for a comprehensive understanding of how chimpanzees use the landscape and will highlight any changes in movement patterns over time. Together, JGI and FFI will provide HWC mitigation trainings (after further review of HWC prevention and mitigation practices is conducted) to increase communities' capacity to manage interactions with chimpanzees. HWC mitigation strategies will be highlighted and demonstrated with a selected group of PFOA members. PFOAs awareness workshops will promote these strategies.

FFI and JGI are both members of the North Albertine Rift Conservation Group, which will serve as a hub for sharing project learning across the landscape. NFA will provide technical guidance on tree species selection. FFI will provide training on reforestation, agroforestry and enterprise development, and will manage project delivery.

Q14. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result.

For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

The project seeks to raise awareness of the value of biodiversity (i.e. seed dispersal properties from chimpanzees, riverine native forest sustaining water provision), targeting 1000 community members who expressed an interest in undertaking forest corridor restoration and understanding threatened species conservation efforts and regulations. However, the lack of knowledge as to land-use planning strategies, HWC mitigation strategies and income-generation strategies has proven to be a barrier.

By relying on past studies confirming effectiveness of deterrents to crop foraging by wildlife (Ref.5) and after PFOA members have been trained in HWC management and threat monitoring, 75% of the 1000 people (incl. 45% women) will report an improved perception of chimpanzees and their co-existence in the landscape against baseline by project end. This will be done through clear dissemination of direct benefits drawn from rainforest/chimp-friendly agricultural practices and conservation enterprise development, driving a 15% increase in agricultural income at household level. Specific training in HWC mitigation strategies (after further review of HWC prevention and mitigation practices is conducted, Ref.5) will highlight and demonstrate this with a selected group of PFOA members, increasing capacity for >75% of PFOA members by Year 2.

Awareness-raising and trainings will be finalised during project inception; proposed trainings will include concepts of ecosystem services, and the financial benefits of natural heritage. The primary dissemination method for awareness raising will be radio talk shows, including call-ins, to encourage an open dialogue and provide the opportunity to clarify these concepts. This will be supplemented by specific and tailored group training sessions with targeted communities on agriculture, agroforestry and restoration concepts. These will use project actors such as PFOA members and trusted community representatives, (i.e. pastors). FFI will seek to raise awareness about the unique biodiversity value of these corridors in Uganda more broadly, primarily through social media, websites and newsletters.

Q15. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide

details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

Capacity building of PFOA members and the larger community is paramount in this project, and will rely on various methodologies, including training of trainers, demonstration plots, and field-based technical trainings.

The project will focus on building individual PFOA members' capacity in:

- 1) Mitigating human-wildlife conflict, particularly crop raiding, thereby improving the capacity of community members to live in peaceful coexistence with chimpanzees;
- 2) Training on locally-appropriate agroforestry practices and improved agricultural practices;
- 3) Improving market literacy of PFOA members under Participatory Market System Development training, helping them understand how the supply chain functions, and empowering them to engage effectively with other market actors in the supply chain;
- 4) Management training to set up and manage conservation enterprises as businesses;
- 5) Governance training for PFOA members to support effective functioning of each PFOA as an institution, ensuring the participation of both women and men in decision-making and natural resource governance.

FFI will offer mentoring and capacity development support to PFOA members to improve their capacities to lead, plan and manage, thereby supporting the sustainability of project activities.

At an institutional level, with strong reporting to the national level that FFI can facilitate, the government will have a greater capacity to progress on needs identified in their strategy for the Northern Albertine Rift (which form part of their CBD report).

Thus government agency capacity building will not be directly supported by this project, but institutional support will be derived via continued development of the model of protecting forests outside protected areas, and supporting connectivity between protected areas with community stakeholders.

PFOAs will have improved capacity to monitor primates and respond to illegal activities through training and the establishment of standard operating procedures.

Q16. Gender equality

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

FFI recognises gender as the socially-ascribed differences between men and women that are particularly important in natural resource management, as men and women frequently take differing roles and responsibilities in relation to resource extraction and stewardship. Accounting only for the perspective of men or women in a given location will result in a partial, incomplete project unlikely to safeguard biodiversity or engage all local stakeholders.

We will develop our understanding of gender relations in the project area by ensuring that all data collection and analysis is 'gendered' and will take steps to ensure that women are consulted, represented and enabled to benefit from project activities. For example, women will be included in all committees/decision-making fora, with a particular focus of the governance and activities of the PFOAs. Women will be supported to take decision-making roles in PFOAs, and accompanying training will be held

with both men and women to help ensure that there is true support for such roles rather than merely playing lip service to female representation.

Women outside of PFOA governance structures will be consulted to ensure that their views and priorities are taken into account. Activities will be facilitated and project information distributed in such a way as to ensure women are able to engage, through targeting and scheduling separate discussions; in short - women will be consulted as to what works best for them.

At project inception, current and new FFI staff recruited under the project will take part in appropriate trainings to ensure that a gender sensitive approach is implemented in the field. Drawing on our experience of work conducted under a current Darwin Initiative funded project in Kenya (24-002), these trainings will be supported by site-specific practical guidance documents that will be developed in Y1 of the project.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

By the end of the project:

-Income: PFOA member household income from agricultural and agroforestry products will increase by 15% against the Y1 baseline. Household income will be diversified through the sale of cash crops (likely ginger and/or coffee) and it will be increased through reduced loss due to crop-raiding, as well as improved post-harvest storage practices (allowing farmers to retain more of their yield, and to sell it on the market at a higher price at the optimal time).

PFOA Membership:

-The target population are the estimated 1800 landowners (an estimated 30% of the population) in Wambabya-Bugoma and Mukihani-Budonga wildlife corridors as well as the landowner household members. An estimated 34% of these landowners are currently PFOA members which this project will see to grow to 56%.

-PFOA membership will be increased from 620 to at least 1000 members, representing 56% of all landowners in the project area. Non-PFOA land holders witness the benefits that PFOA membership provides and are incentivised to join the PFOAs, thus resulting in an increase of 380 land holders ascribing to, and practising, conservation-friendly agriculture.

-Gender balance: Recognising the discrepancy between male/female PFOA membership, significant effort will be dedicated to ensuring women represent $\geq 45\%$ of the total membership and $\geq 45\%$ of those benefitting from agroforestry activities (up from 40%).

-Agroforestry: By applying skills learned in agroforestry trainings, 1000 PFOA member households will

diversify the productivity of their farms and improve their resilience to potential climate shocks. This diversification will also increase their access to household fuelwood, fodder and timber without increasing deforestation. These members will also benefit long-term from the value-addition of agroforestry and tree stewardship in the landscape.

Long-term change:

-Connectivity: Reforestation efforts will ensure that habitat connectivity of two corridors between four protected areas is sustained. This will also enable chimpanzee movement across the landscape, maintaining genetic diversity and supporting a viable chimpanzee population for the future.

-Human-wildlife co-existence: Training provided by the project will equip farmers across the landscape with conflict mitigation, deterrence and coping techniques, leading to positive co-existence between chimpanzees and farmers in the long term. Besides minimising risk of raiding, the sustainable production of non-palatable crops via agroforestry initiatives will also diversify and increase income of PFOA members, further supporting positive co-existence with chimpanzees. Ultimately we expect that the results of this project will contribute to developing guidance and tools for the revised Strategic Plan for the Northern Albertine Rift (anticipated in 2021/22-onwards) for the development of the livelihoods and habitat connectivity strategy, which will illustrate ways in which agroforestry and forest connectivity with non-palatable crops should be undertaken to best minimise HWC, and therefore support higher yields and ultimately improved livelihoods.

-PFOA members will become active environmental stewards, able to demonstrate that conservation and livelihoods goals need not be mutually exclusive, in line with the commitments that farmers make when becoming PFOA members.

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

Ensuring forest connectivity for chimpanzees on private land is difficult to implement and sustain at scale. When crop yields stagnate, subsistence farmers commonly turn to deforesting nearby lands for fertile soil, increasing their productive area but destroying critical habitat.

The project will tackle this by creating economic and livelihoods incentives for PFOA members to prioritise and engage in conservation-friendly activities on their land, and strengthen their institutional capacities for sustainable governance and management.

Connectivity will be improved through targeted reforestation along rivers within two high-value corridors between four PAs. Reforestation with indigenous species will support PFOA members' request for reforestation support, and provide food and cover to encourage chimp movement along the river instead of through agricultural land.

Trainings and inputs to develop timber agroforestry will increase access to sustainable fuelwood for PFOA members. This will be enhanced through market development of commercial agroforestry crops that are unattractive to chimpanzees, thus diversifying crops and contributing to a meaningful increase in household income.

Monitoring of chimpanzee populations and threats will verify that these interventions have conservation impact. Cross-site learning activities, including HWC mitigation training, will support community knowledge to deal with conflict and increase acceptance of primate movement through the landscape.

Q19. Exit Strategy





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

FFI is committed to strengthening and developing capacity of community-based organisations, for the long-term conservation of the Albertine Rift biodiversity hotspot.

The project is oriented towards this goal, improving governance practices of the PFOAs, expanding membership and generating sustainable economic incentives for its members. The envisaged endpoint has PFOAs taking responsibility and ownership of conservation within these corridors, including chimp threat monitoring, supported by technical and governance trainings and financed through community-led Village Savings and Loan schemes. FFI has already begun the process of establishing (2019-20) a modest revolving fund operating with and through PFOAs; part of the interest payments of these funds will support the long-term conservation efforts of PFOAs.

Agroforestry is promoted to demonstrate the long-lasting direct positive benefits to PFOA members' livelihoods and to pilot chimp-friendly agricultural practices. A Participatory Market System Development approach for enterprise development will ensure that FFI plays the role of facilitator, encouraging PFOA members and market actors to see benefits and capitalise on the market opportunities themselves, for their own economic benefits. This facilitator role is important in avoiding any dependency on FFI for the supply chain operations and ensures long term sustainability of the conservation enterprise.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

-
-  [FFI Uganda Illustrations, Maps and References](#)
[DIR26S21039](#)
 -  03/12/2019
 -  15:05:29
 -  pdf 1.37 MB

Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding

Q20a. Harmonisation

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

Please give details.

FFI has worked on protected area and biodiversity management in the project area since 2014. In 2019, FFI seized the opportunity to deepen its community engagement by implementing Village Savings and Loan Associations, combined with a modest but innovative revolving fund mechanism. This project breaks new ground for Uganda, where funds focus on conservation enterprise development alongside community led conservation efforts. A clear logic has emerged that addressing wellbeing and livelihoods helps to promote sustainable natural resource use. Continued work along this path will reveal critical information that will shape sustainable development planning, improving the sustainability of conservation efforts on private land outside of protected areas.

The project is informed by community forestry experience drawn from the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) members and FFI's global experience in that regard.

Q20b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

No

Q21. Ethics

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

The project engages communities adjacent to Forest Reserves in collaborative patrolling by building trust and forming strong relationships. The project site has received little outside support towards sustainable conservation and development, and FFI recognises it has a responsibility to avoid creating dependence, and to respond to communities' development and conservation ideas using a bottom-up approach.

As a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights, FFI will ensure that all partners follow the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent in interactions with beneficiaries, which is a clearer and more rigorous benchmark than local legislation requires. Project partners will convene meetings with community members to manage expectations and agree on processes and timelines. The project will take an 'opt-in' approach to activities, and messaging will be sensitive to issues such as literacy and gender norms. Where a decision is made on individuals' involvement, the community will define inclusion criteria.

The project recognises local traditional knowledge and practices, particularly with regards to agricultural practices and resource rights. FFI's long term engagement in this landscape will help to ensure that cultural norms are respected at every stage.

The right to privacy of all beneficiaries will be respected, as the project will record only information needed for implementation and evaluation, held securely and anonymously where necessary. The project acknowledges that inappropriate data sharing puts individuals and species at risk. Despite the challenging context, the project will follow best practices for credible research that provides accurate insights into biodiversity and development in Uganda.

The project team will identify opportunities to mentor UWA/NFA personnel on specific skills and expertise towards stronger conservation management.

FFI's travel and risk assessment protocols will be followed throughout. The safety of project personnel is paramount. Communications protocols and adaptive planning will be used if safety situations change.

Q22. Corruption

Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this.

This project's risk of corruption is expected to be related to individuals living in or near target communities and/or authorities, either wittingly or unwittingly, engaging in deforestation and corrupt practices when it comes to local governance structures. This could result in the illegal killing of chimpanzees (both directly and indirectly) for financial gain, as well as the undermining of reforestation efforts. The project will work to manage against this risk by increasing community members' knowledge and awareness of chimpanzees'

protected status, and the wide range of benefits that can be derived from forest conservation. The project will also ensure that PFOA members and the communities at large understand the legal risks and attendant consequences of corruption, thereby reducing incentive to participate in such activities. The project will work through community-based structures (PFOAs) that prioritise the social and economic well-being of their members, which can create incentives for supporting forest conservation and chimpanzee monitoring and conservation, instead of participating in harmful practices; and working in close partnership with UWA/NFA to develop and implement law enforcement protocols that encourage accountability.

Q23. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of your commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct in place for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Section 10 - Funding and Budget

Q24. Funding and budget


Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.


- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


-
Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.

N.B: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.

 [Hoima Darwin Budget Stage2 FINAL](#)

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 xls 142.5 KB

Q25. Value for Money

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

The project will engage diverse expertise in research techniques, livelihoods development, biodiversity conservation, and knowledge of Uganda, from multiple perspectives. Internal FFI technical cross-cutting support saves significantly compared to using consultants. Field communications rely on mobiles to avoid high internet costs. One FFI vehicle is available, although requires regular maintenance due to challenging conditions. Other operational arrangements are functioning. Budget lines such as “Conferences workshops and seminars” reflect the need for regular community engagement to achieve goals. We rely on travel by road between Kampala and Hoima/Field. Cost-effective missions will be carefully planned to deliver multiple goals. Training of trainers followed by on-the-job training events will be favoured to minimise training costs (venue hires, daily subsistence allowances, etc.).

Construction of nurseries and transportation of seedlings are often the most expensive aspect of agroforestry interventions; in this case, of the three nurseries required to service the three PFOAs, two have already been constructed. The third will be constructed within the scope of this project, using cost-effective suppliers and lessons learnt during the construction of the previous nurseries. With centralised access to the nurseries, PFOA members will be able to collect their own seedlings, eliminating significant expense that would be incurred via the logistics of seedling distribution.

The PMSD approach has been carefully chosen to have wider and more sustainable impact across the landscape, ensuring project engagement with all interested PFOA members (at least 450 women/550 men). During the multi-stakeholder workshop, the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) schemes will be linked to farmers interested in availing financial credits for purchasing agricultural inputs and equipment. This effective use of available resources maximises the impact of new donor funding. It also avoids dependence on future donor funding.

Q26. Capital items

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

Tablets will be purchased for relevant project personnel, budgeted at £100 each. Despite some field

exposure, these should last until beyond the project's lifetime.

It is expected that the Project Manager, the Agroforestry Extension Officer and the Enterprise Officer will each have a dedicated tablet for project purposes, and the balance will be used by PFOA members to collect and transmit data from the field. The tablets used by the PFOAs will be passed to them at project end when capacity for data management has been built through informal mentoring. Those used by FFI staff will remain with FFI for post-Darwin PFOA support.

Q27. Match funding (co-financing)

Are you proposing co-financing?

Yes

Q27a. Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
FFI (internal funds)	██████	GBP	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response
No Response	0	No Response	No Response

Q27b. Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
02 December 2019	Forix Foundation	██████	GBP	No Response
No Response	Martin Laing Foundation	██████	GBP	To be submitted December-January
No Response	Uganda Biodiversity Fund	██████	GBP	Call anticipated in December 2020.

No
Response

No Response

0

No Response

No Response

Do you require more fields?

No

Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

Q28. Outputs of the project and Open Access

Please describe the project's Open Access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

Information generated from this project will be freely available online, with approval from relevant project partners and with the caveat that some information may need to be restricted to protect people and/or for GDPR purposes. FFI is happy to discuss any such situations with the Darwin Initiative on a case-by-case basis.

FFI has a dedicated webpage for Uganda which will be updated with information generated throughout this project. FFI is able to host resources here and in the 'documents' section of the FFI website, where project outputs can be shared and tagged as 'open access'.

By feeding information into existing network groups such as the NARCG, the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management and the IUCN Human-Wildlife Conflict Task Force, the project will enable others with specific interests to be made aware of updates and new information. Outputs will include technical reports or papers on project themes e.g. crop raiding, conservation enterprise development and agroforestry.

Documentation will be a critical part of the project. We will use this information to develop robust case studies and learning materials, to be shared with the Darwin initiative and DEFRA in the UK, DFID, and FFI's own networks. Through DFID, we anticipate learning can be shared within Uganda, and through FFI it will be shared with other programmes working outside protected areas and on connectivity. We hope to work with the Darwin Initiative and DEFRA to identify appropriate audiences and communication channels for further dissemination of this work.

Q29. Financial Risk Management

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

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and is fully compliant with the UK Bribery Act (2010). All funds will be managed through FFI and partner JGI. Funds transferred to partners will be governed by sub-grantee agreements and reported through quarterly expenditure reports, verified by original documentation and approved against pre-agreed budgets. Streamlining of financial management across all partners will be instituted at inception. FFI will request that partners report financially using the FFI templates/approach.

The Ugandan Shilling (UGX) is volatile and exchange rates are a risk to project funds. This project will adopt the procedures used by FFI in Uganda to transfer GBP to USD, and then exchange USD to UGX as needed according to the prevailing rate.

Section 12 - Logical Framework

Q30. Logical Framework

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

Impact:

Well-managed and restored forests in the Albertine Rift conserve biodiversity, improve and sustain the conservation status of chimpanzee populations, enhance resilience, and contribute to local communities' sustainable livelihoods and well-being.

Project summary

Measurable Indicators

Means of verification

**Important
Assumptions**

Outcome:

Critical riverine forest restored via indigenous-species reforestation, facilitating chimp movement throughout 2,710 ha of forest corridor; local communities benefit from diversified incomes and reduced HWC via agroforestry and enterprise development.

0.1 At least 90 ha of critical riverine land reforested, representing reforestation of approximately 80% of available riverine land in the target corridors.

0.2 At least 75% of PFOA members report a neutral or favourable attitude toward chimp presence in targeted corridors against baseline by end-of-project (EoP); PFOA leadership represents member experience to local authorities as emerging, local best practice for upscaling chimpanzee conservation efforts across 2,710 ha of critical forest corridor.

0.3 Chimpanzees' use of the corridors remains stable, if not growing, by EoP, compared with 2017 baseline, whilst threats to chimps in the corridors reduced by at least 75% against baseline.

0.4 15% increase in agricultural income at the household level for participating PFOA members, with at least 75% of the women engaged reporting an increase.

0.5 Membership across the 3 PFOAs is increased from 620 to 1,000 in total, of which membership by women is increased from 40% to

0.1 Summed-up measurement of total land reforested via photographic evidence, farmer testimony and GIS mapping.

0.2 Knowledge and attitude assessments of PFOA membership at beginning and end of project; documentation of results/lessons shared.

0.3 Baseline and EoP chimp population counts; monthly monitoring reports.

0.4 Household surveys, wellbeing assessment, reports.

0.5 Records of membership for three PFOAs.

0.6 Participatory Impact Assessment to assess wellbeing of beneficiaries in Yr 1 and repeated at EoP.

Total critical riverine buffer area in target corridors equals 109 ha.

Communities maintain willingness to devote part of their private land to reforestation with indigenous tree species.

Communities maintain willingness to engage in sustainable agroforestry practices.

Government remains supportive of the efforts to reforest the corridors.

45% of the total.

0.6 70% of PFOA members both male and female report an improved sense of wellbeing (material, physical and subjective) by EoP.

Output 1:

PFOA members have the knowledge and skills to support their peaceful co-existence with chimpanzees in two forest corridors, increasing secure habitat contiguous to four protected areas.

1.1 At least 1,000 people across both corridors trained in HWC management, threat identification and threat monitoring.

1.2 At least 75% of the PFOA membership report a positive/better /improved perception of chimpanzees and their co-existence in the landscape by EoP.

1.3 At least 75% of PFOA membership reports increased capacity in human-chimp conflict mitigation strategies by EoP.

1.4 Chimpanzees and other primates' use of the corridors remains stable for the duration of the project. Chimpanzees and other primates observed using agricultural/agroforestry land reduces by EoP, whilst their observed use of the corridors increases by EoP.

1.1 Training attendance records.

1.2 and 1.3 PFOA membership surveys.

1.4 Chimpanzee and primate monitoring data and reports, maps.

Chimpanzees stick to current patterns of moving through the landscape between Budongo - Mukihani and Bugoma - Wambabya forests corridors.

Output 2:

Critical riverine areas on private lands reforested with native species by PFOA members, trained and knowledgeable in reforestation techniques.

2.1 Capacity of PFOA members (45% women) increased through a series of (estimated) three trainings on reforestation techniques by end Q2 Y2.

2.2 Number of ha (minimum target 90 ha) of private land reforested with indigenous tree species by EoP.

2.3 Number of indigenous tree seedlings planted by PFOA members on riverine buffer land by EoP.

2.1 Training course curriculum, attendance records.

2.2 PFOA member surveys on land availability and land reforested with indigenous tree species; field-level monitoring and verification of a sample by project staff.

2.3 Number of indigenous trees taken and transplanted by PFOA members; field level monitoring and verification of a sample by project staff.

PFOA members remain willing to plant indigenous trees on private land as stated in community meetings.

The legally-required river buffer equates to around 109 ha of riverine forest.

Typical survival rate of seedlings remains at around 70% in this region.

The proposed infrastructure from the new oil pipeline development does not impact reforestation efforts or targeted land areas.

Two established nurseries in the landscape are available for use, and construction of a third is possible with NFA support.

Rainfall patterns support the growth of seedlings and saplings for the duration of the project.

Output 3:

PFOA member capacity built in agroforestry systems and land use planning.

3.1 By EoP, 85% of PFOA members have been trained in one or more relevant agroforestry system(s).

3.2 95% of trained PFOA members adopt land-use planning on their own lands by EoP.

3.3 By EoP crop yields from combined agroforestry-staple crop systems equal or exceed staple crop yields prior to the introduction of agroforestry trees.

3.4 80% of PFOA members participating in timber agroforestry report a 20% increase in fuelwood/fodder /charcoal self-sufficiency by EoP.

3.1 Agroforestry curriculum, attendance records.

3.2 Survey on effectiveness of farm planning exercise; EoP survey on adoption.

3.3 Targeted yield data collection and farmer surveys.

3.4 Surveys of fuel needs and use (baseline, EoP).

Successful interventions will be replicated within the project area. Plot sizes are large enough to support various, desired productive uses. Seeds of target tree species are available, and seeds are of good quality.

Weather will be favourable for staple crop growing.

Output 4:

PFOA members involved in agroforestry-based market development report an improved wellbeing and increased income from diversified livelihood activities.

4.1 By Year 1, Steps 1-7 of the PMSD roadmap (see references) completed with 450 women and 550 men, three traders and three buyers during various stages of activities, and mutually agreed action plan developed.

4.2 By Year 3, at least one enterprise that procures and markets at least one agroforestry product (likely ginger) from the PFOA members established.

4.3 By Year 3, PFOA members involved in agroforestry and conservation enterprise see their agricultural income increase by 15%.

4.4 By project end, there are at least three established buyers for the enterprise product.

4.5 Number of economically beneficial trees planted on agricultural land by EoP.

4.1 Workshop reports, participants attendance records, participant feedback, action plan document.

4.2 Enterprise governance documents, membership records.

4.3 Semi-structured interview data.

4.4 Purchase agreements.

4.5 Number of economically beneficial trees taken and transplanted by PFOA members; monitoring and verification of a sample by project staff.

PFOA members remain interested in non-palatable crops to chimpanzee that can diversify and increase incomes.

Women have access to land and are motivated to join the enterprises.

Markets remain accessible, prices are relatively stable, and no new externalities or barriers disrupt demand for products.

No crop failure or infestation.

Output 5: Capacity and governance of three PFOAs are improved; PFOAs document experiences and participate in learning exchanges with other actors of NARCG across the Northern Albertine Rift.	5.1 70% of men and 70% of women in each of the PFOAs perceive an improvement in the management of the PFOAs by Y3 against Y1 baseline.	5.1 Three group governance assessment reports in Y1, PFOA member surveys on participation, transparency, accountability and equity in Y1 and Y3, governance documentation	NARCG members remain interested in participating in learning exchanges
	5.2 Farmer exchange days take place (two in each corridor) with other farms with other corridor farmers in Y2 and Y3 to inform activities and share lessons.	5.2 Participant surveys; report on farmer exchange days and value of exchange to participants.	MoA, NFA and UWA remain interested in project objectives; willing to transmit learning and better practices to other districts to support replication.
	5.3 Annual summary of progress is shared with NARCG for input and feedback.	5.3 Annual summary of progress for NARCG.	
	5.4 Annual summary of progress is shared with local representatives of NFA, UWA and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).	5.4 Annual summary of progress for NFA, UWA and MoA representatives.	

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

- 1.1 Support each PFOA to share lessons learned and approaches to HWC management (including deterring buffer zones, native fruit trees attracting primates)
- 1.2 Training and raising awareness for each PFOA membership on specific HWC mitigation techniques (i.e. planting non-palatable crops for buffering, human-primates interactions, chimp scouts)
- 1.3 Regular and systematic community threat monitoring across the corridors
- 1.4 Household Survey (pre/post) which includes the perception of chimpanzees and their coexistence in the landscape
- 1.5 Monthly community chimpanzee/primate monitoring
- 2.1 Training of trainers of PFOA selected group for Participatory Land Use Planning activities
- 2.2 Baseline measurement of existing riverine forest cover
- 2.3 Reforestation planning with communities and JGI

- 2.4 Purchase of indigenous tree seed
- 2.5 Establishment of indigenous tree seedlings
- 2.6 Seedling distribution
- 2.7 Seedling survival rate monitoring (at 6 months post-distribution)
- 3.1 Design and roll out baseline household survey
- 3.2 Community co-design workshop for agricultural interventions
- 3.3 Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) training of trainers (with 2.1)
- 3.4 General agroforestry systems training curriculum delivered
- 3.5 Training of trainers on the PMSD approach (with 4.1)
- 3.6 Establish one additional seedling nursery
- 3.7 Establishment and growth of agroforestry tree seedlings
- 3.8 Targeted distribution of seedlings
- 3.9 Seedlings survival rate monitoring (at 6 months post-distribution)
- 3.10 Monitoring of adoption of the participatory LUP through a random selection of PFOA members
- 3.11 EoP household (HH) survey to monitor change in yields, livelihoods and fuelwood use
- 4.1 Training of trainers on the PMSD approach
- 4.2 Series of workshops and PFOA meetings focusing on Product Selection (step 1 of PMSD). This would include prioritisation of staple crop interventions to maximise yields
- 4.3 Market research of the selected products focusing on district, national level and international market as appropriate
- 4.4 Cultivation of selected crop (most probably ginger) in demonstration plots to train farmers in cultivation techniques and to see the crop yield for themselves
- 4.4 Preliminary supply chain mapping and analysis for the selected products (step 2 of PMSD)
- 4.5 Developing a strategic plan and design for market system development to integrate and balance conservation and sustainable livelihood activities (step 3 of PMSD)
- 4.6 Community-level preparation and empowerment for multi-stakeholder workshop (step 4 for PMSD)
- 4.7 Engaging with the private actors along the supply chain through one-to-one meetings (step 5 of PMSD)
- 4.8 Multi-stakeholder workshop to bring PFOA members, traders, and companies together to share knowledge across the supply chain actors and recognise issues (step 6 of PMSD)
- 4.9 Formulation of participatory action plan – issues, what needs to be done and the benefits that will be accrued (step 7 of PMSD)
- 4.10 After having met supply chain actors (activity 4.8), interested PFOA members adopt cultivation of the selected product
- 4.11 Agriculture extension and support provided to PFOA members for cultivation of the selected crop
- 4.12 Following up on activity 4.9, implementing the participatory action plan from the workshop
- 4.13 Organising PFOA members under conservation enterprise to market the selected produce
- 4.14 Developing a governance structure of the conservation enterprise with membership rules and benefit sharing among the PFOA members involved
- 4.15 Training PFOA members on bookkeeping practices and management of the enterprise
- 4.16 Facilitating meetings with potential buyers to establish market linkage for the selected product
- 5.1 Governance assessment (incorporate with Household baseline)
- 5.2 Capacity Needs Assessment – PFOA leadership (potential review of constitution to capture the enterprise and agricultural development coming under PFOA remit)
- 5.3 Combine governance and capacity needs for an action plan to enhance PFOA effectiveness
- 5.4 Peer-to-peer village-level farmer exchange
- 5.5 Survey of non PFOA members as part of the inception phase and repeated by EOP to determine reasons why they are not joining
- 5.6 Compile lessons learned in case studies to be shared with all relevant stakeholders
- 5.7 Participatory Impact Assessment to measure the impact of the project on household agriculture incomes





Section 13 - Implementation Timetable

Q31. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Implementation Timetable Template

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

 [Implementation Timetable DIR26S21039](#)
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Section 14 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q32. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).

Ffi is developing a comprehensive M&E plan for this project in order to guide M&E focused activities, enable the efficient review of project progress and impact, and support adaptive management as needed throughout the project lifespan.

The project has a strong focus on capacity building through the delivery of training and the mentoring of PFOAs, and as such, demonstrating the impact of these activities upon PFOA members over the course of the project will be a focal area for M&E. Capacity-building activities will be monitored via the comparison of baseline needs assessments at the PFOA level with pre-and post-training participant self-assessments, as well as post-training knowledge assessments, questionnaires, and interviews or focus groups (as appropriate). Capacity-building activities and their associated M&E frameworks will be designed to demonstrate how training has affected their ability to effectively incorporate increased knowledge as to ecology, human-wildlife co-existence, agroforestry and conservation enterprise development into their

livelihoods activities, and record any changes to wellbeing and livelihoods seen as a result. Annual assessments will identify any remaining capacity needs or barriers that are preventing effective delivery of activities, allowing for adaptive measures to be developed/implemented as appropriate.

Chimp monitoring data collected monthly will be evaluated at least annually to ascertain changes to chimp movement patterns and incidences of HWC over time. Chimp monitoring within the PAs will be undertaken by JGI, while monitoring outside of the PAs will be done by PFOA members mentored by FFI. To compliment this, threats to chimpanzees and illegal activities will be monitored similarly. This data will be collected and evaluated alongside this monitoring data.

To evaluate the impact of agroforestry, baseline crop yields will be measured prior to agroforestry implementation and compared to yields at project end. Land Equivalent Ratio will be used to accurately compare yield data. To monitor the impact of timber in agroforestry, baseline and project end household surveys will be conducted, with data collected quantifying time and money spent on fuelwood collection and quantities of fuelwood bought/collected per household. To determine riverine reforestation success, indigenous tree seedling survival rates will be determined at post-transplantation.

Participatory Impact Assessment tool will be used to assess the impact of conservation enterprise activities. Quantitative and qualitative data will be collected from the PFOA members to assess the impact they experienced during project period including the changes in agriculture incomes, and how this income changed their lives and their attitude towards wildlife. A community's perspective to the changes in incidence and impact of human wildlife conflict will be collected and triangulated with the chimp monitoring data.

Responsibility for delivery of M&E activities will lie with the project manager who will be supported in the design of activities and evaluation of results by the JGI team, the Project Lead (who supports M&E across FFI's Eastern Africa programme), and FFI's technical experts.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	£ [REDACTED]
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Number of days planned for M&E	144
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Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	8
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Section 15 - FCO Notifications

Q33. FCO Notifications

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

No

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

No

If no, why not?

We don't believe there are any sensitivities which require contacting the High Commission, but happy to do so if required.

Section 16 - Certification

Q34. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of

£357,873.39

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

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

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked


Name


Matt Walpole


Position in the organisation

Senior Director, Conservation Programmes

Signature (please upload e-signature)

 [MW signature_black](#)

 04/12/2019

 21:20:30

 jpg 20.39 KB

Date

04 December 2019

Section 17 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 9, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).