



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note: To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	EIDPO044
Project Title	HARNESSING LIVELIHOOD BENEFITS FROM A PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES SCHEME
Host Country/ies	UGANDA
Contract Holder Institution	CHIMPANZEE SANCTUARY AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST (also in short now known as Chimpanzee Trust)
Partner institutions	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Nature Harness Initiatives (NAHI)
Darwin Grant Value	£162,576
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2013 – 31 March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2013-March 2014, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Lilly Ajarova
Project website	http://ngambaisland.com/conservation/payment-for-ecosystem-services-project-in-uganda/
Report author(s) and date	Lilly Ajarova, Paul Hatanga & Inna Porrás/Maryanne G. Gran

1. Project Rationale

This Darwin post project builds from the previous Main project entitled “Paying Local Communities for Ecosystem Services; The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor”. The main aim of the post project was to address the fast disappearing forests through the designed PES scheme by delivering additional livelihood incentives that demonstrate long-term commitment to improved social welfare and enhancement of conservation outcomes.

The project area contains most of Uganda’s remaining natural forests and chimpanzees remaining outside protected areas. Most of the forest is owned by smallholders (on average < 3 ha) who estimate that forestry contributes up to 19% of their household income and welfare each year. However over 8,000 hectares of forests are cleared annually for farming and other uses and it is estimated that there will be no more natural forests in 10 to 15 years unless radical conservation measures are put in place.

The continued loss of forests also undermines survival of Uganda’s remaining population of chimpanzees and other wildlife outside protected areas thereby increasing human wildlife conflict, biodiversity loss and undermining potential benefits from ecosystem services. Community and stakeholder consultations conducted in the first project in 2010 and 2011

underscored the level of dependency of local communities on these resources as well as the need to address their unsustainable use. Addressing the above would contribute to achievement of priorities under Uganda’s National Development Plan-2010 which recognizes biodiversity products and services as important contributors to national development.

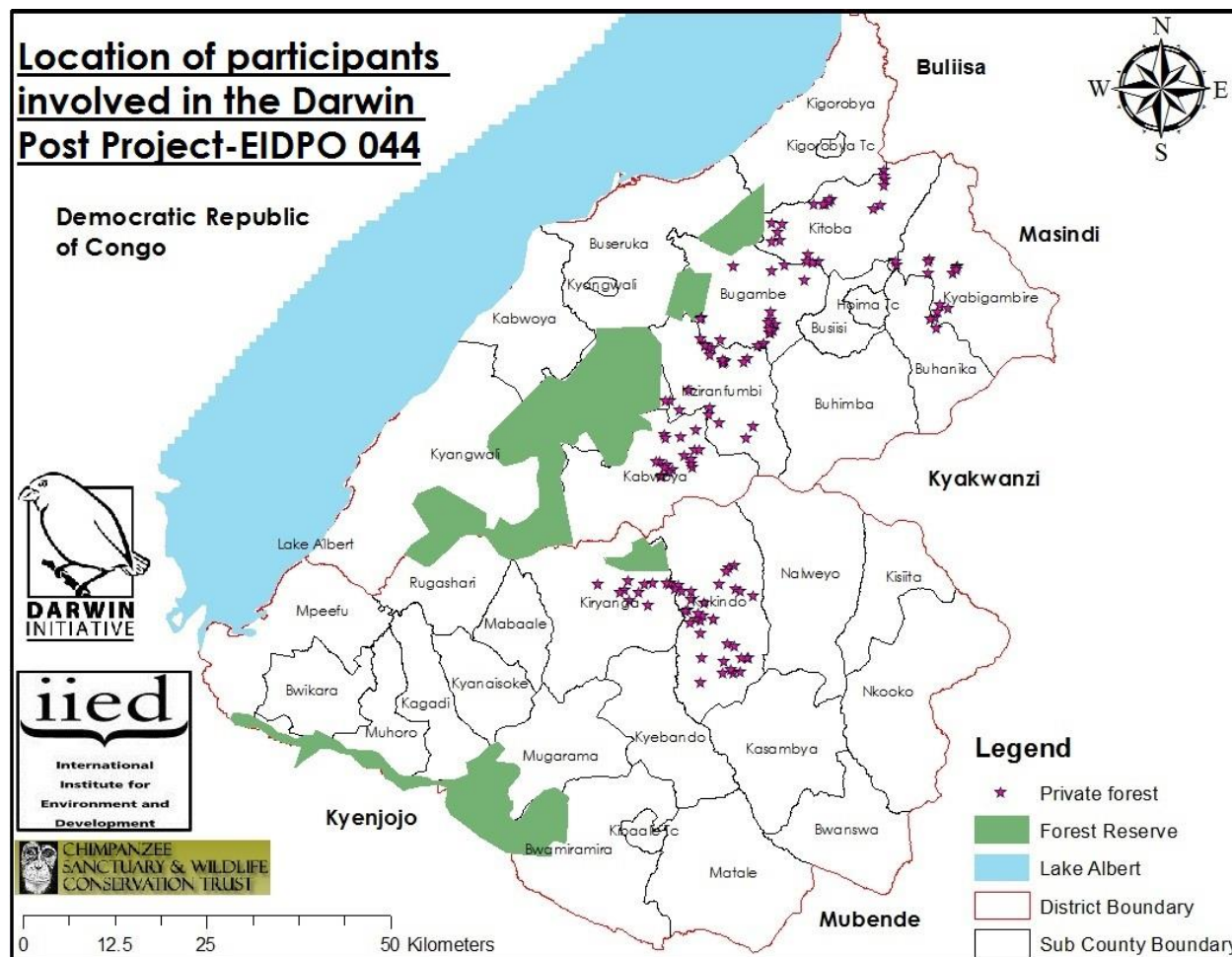


Figure 1: Map of Darwin Post Project Participants across project area

2. Project Partnerships

The primary partnerships proposed under this project have continued to grow. The lead implementer and collaborating partners remained as planned. The UK partner institution (IIED) and the lead partner Chimpanzee Trust met in October 2013 in Uganda where they collaborated with other partners on a sister GEF project on randomised evaluation. In this forum, the lead implementer, Chimpanzee Trust made a presentation on the Darwin post project to participating partners including United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), Makerere University, National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Hydromax Limited and Nature Harness Initiatives (NAHI). The main project partner Maryanne Grieg Gran participated in this meeting.

The project collaborated with the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group composed of organizations implementing conservation projects in the Murchison Semliki landscape including Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST), Chimpanzee Trust, WWF and government lead agencies. On 29th August 2014, the Project Leader (Lilly Ajarova) and the Project Manager (Paul Hatanga) made a presentation about the project to the NARCG members at the Chimpanzee Trust offices in Entebbe. In addition, Chimpanzee Trust is an active member of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) and has participated in the U-PCLG meetings in March 2014 as well as in July 2013 during the regional workshop on mainstreaming biodiversity in development programs, part of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan review

process. In addition, in December 2013, during a national stakeholders meeting organised for the sister GEF project on randomised evaluation of PES, the Chimpanzee Trust project management highlighted the value Darwin Initiatives has added to the PES project with the post project funding. The stakeholders' meeting is composed of national and international organizations as well as government ministries and departments. Also a new partnership was identified with the Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA) following findings from the baseline survey. A physical meeting and email communication has already been initiated with the Authority and is expected to develop in the course of the second year.

During the planning and implementation of the inception workshop in August 2013, the project identified and collaborated with other institutions involved in forest based enterprises in Uganda and particularly the Uganda Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO), the Community Based Tourism Initiative (COBATI) and Malaika Honey. As the year unfolded meetings were held with each of them on collaborative arrangements under this project. While collaborative discussions and contract negotiations were concluded in this reporting period, activity implementation of beekeeping training is scheduled to commence early in the first quarter of 2nd year of this project. In addition, at the local level, the Chimpanzee Trust signed Memorandum of Understandings with Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and St. Josephs Vocational Training Centre (TECO) to support mobilization for the project and site demonstrations respectively. The Darwin funds contributed to the facilitation of the negotiation meetings and visits made by the parties involved. These included the Board of Governors of TECO and the Kings delegation. The project's partnerships internationally were further strengthened during our participations in the IIED conference held in March 2014 (<http://www.iied.org/conference-innovations-for-equity-smallholder-pes-highlights>) in Edinburgh as well as Yale University Forests as Capital conference (<http://forestsascapital-istf.sites.yale.edu/conference>) organised in late January- 1 February 2014 in which the Project Leader participated and made a presentation on PES project for an innovation prize and was among the four finalists. The Darwin Funds enabled travel of the Project Leader as well as acquisition of visa for the Project Manager. In addition, the Project Leader made a presentation of the PES Project at the Regional Workshop of Convention on Biological Diversity of 11th to 13th February 2014, in Entebbe, Uganda. The workshop report is still awaited.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Integrated approaches for forest conservation and sustainable livelihood improvement demonstrated to lead/extension farmers/forest owners as extension agents within their respective villages

Activity1.1 Development of action plans/business plans/ guides for establishing demonstrations

In July 2013, the Chimpanzee Trust signed contracts with the national partner, NAHI including leading on development of action plans and guides for establishing demonstrations. The staff of Chimpanzee Trust and Nature Harness Initiatives (NAHI) then conducted 3 consultation and review meetings with community based monitors at St Joseph's Technical College Munteme so as to generate and consider their input into the development of action plans & Enterprise plans for establishing demonstrations. Through this consultation, the project updated the list of forest based enterprises to be promoted and undertaken by forest owners. The full list included woodlot establishment and management, bee keeping, tree nursery management, ecotourism, fruit growing and orchard management, seed collection, craft materials from non timber forest products and agroforestry. However, not all these will be prioritised within the project phase. To aid forest owners to draw their respective individual enterprise guides, the project developed enterprise planning data collection form (Attachment 1) which was used to help each of the selected PFOs to draw their respective plans facilitated by the community based monitors between September and December 2013.

In October 2013 NAHI prepared training guides for woodlot establishment and tree nursery management (See Attachment 2 and 3) for use during training sessions of the private forest

owners whereas bee keeping training content was discussed with Malaika Honey together with NARCG partners as a joint collaborative effort. Forest owners have now recommended that the training guides are translated into the local language making them more illustrative for easy reference.

Activity 1.2 Establishment of demonstrations for bee keeping, woodlots, forest management and community based tourism and training of local personnel to manage the enterprises

For this activity, the Chimpanzee Trust negotiated a Memorandum of Understanding(MoU) with St.Joseph’s Vocational Training Centre, TECO Munteme for hosting the integrated demonstration site. In November 2013, the community monitors and field officers led a process of site planning and mapping of sizes and locations of the identified enterprises (see map below). The project identified farmers and/ forest owners who were already engaged in forest based enterprises in each of the project sub-counties. It was proposed by PFOs and community monitors that these would help trainees have access to persons within their community to ask questions in case of inquiries during implementation of their respective enterprises.

In addition, during the inception workshop held in September 2013 (Activity 2.1), participating stakeholders formed working committees to provide technical guidance for each of the enterprises to be undertaken. This included National Forestry Authority (NFA), Uganda Wildlife Authority, District Local Government representatives from Hoima and Kibaale Districts, Uganda Community Based Tourism Initiative (COBATI), The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO) and Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) members. In addition, Chimpanzee Trust hosted CLUSA-Cooperative League of the United States of America for potential collaboration in conservation farming. The Project has already started discussions with some of these partners including NFA for tree seedlings and woodlot establishment, COBATI for community based tourism and TUNADO for bee keeping. It is envisaged that the collaborations will grow further in the second year.

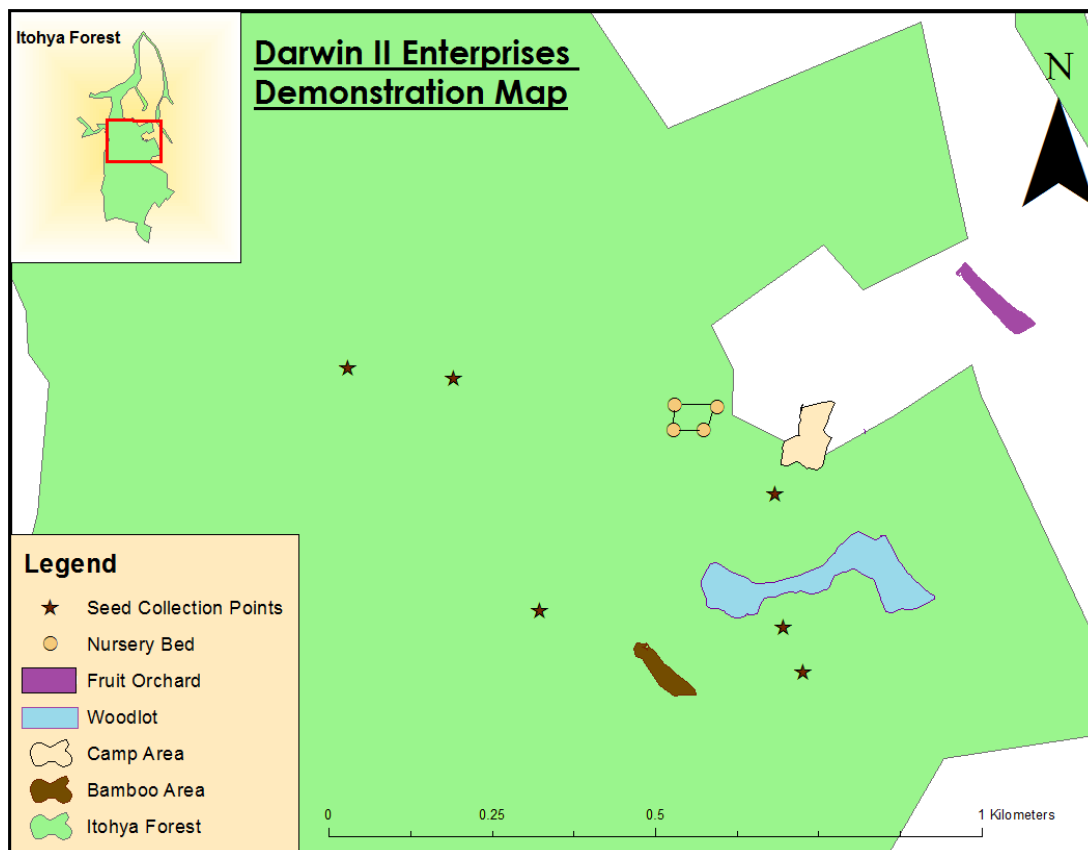


Figure 2: Site locations of enterprises for demonstration at Itohya Forest, TECO Munteme

Activity 1.3 Selection of lead forest owners

The project lead implementer examined the project database to pre-select potential beneficiaries from 342 contracted forest owners based on their performance in first year of the main PES project as well as their management interventions. During a community monitor's and field based staff meeting, a committee was setup to review and refine the selection criteria to consider as aspects such as number per village and gender. Based on this, 143 PFOs were selected.

Activity 1.4 Training lead forest owners at the established sites

Trainings commenced in February 2014, later than was earlier planned. It required that before undertaking the training, we should have completed enterprise planning and baseline surveys which processes were distinctly different and required more time to complete. However, we commenced well first with consultation of farmers (see Attachment 4: Farmer consultation report) over their proposed enterprises especially after it emerged from the baseline study survey that incomes from shed coffee agroforestry system was competitively high compared to bee-keeping and several other crops driving forest loss. We aimed at getting those strongly convinced to engage in bee keeping to keep it as their enterprise of choice given the challenges and technicalities involved. We then started on woodlot establishment and tree nursery establishment and adjusted trainings schedule to continue in the first quarter of the second year with the same and other enterprises.

Activities 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 are planned to follow after the trainings are completed during the first quarter of the second year.

Output 2: Ugandan partner institutions gain additional practical capacity to implement long-term gains of a PES scheme including engaging with ecosystem service buyers, communicating results and influencing policy

Activity 2.1 organize national and district stake-holders workshops (Launch the post project, influencing district and national level policy and legislation for payment for ecosystem services; lessons from this scheme.

In September 2013 the project organised an inception workshop which was jointly organised to disseminate NAHI's results from a cost benefit analysis study done in 2012. The inception workshop attracted participation of 53 stakeholders from national and local levels (Attachment 5: Inception workshop Report). In addition, the project was presented at the Project Steering Committee in Hoima in October 2013 as well as at the technical steering committee convened by the Chimpanzee Trust and NEMA for the GEF evaluation project on 20th December 2013

Activity 2.2 Organize meetings with parliamentary committee on natural resources and area members of parliament

In August 2013, Chimpanzee Trust worked with NEMA to invite the parliamentary natural resources committee to observe and experience the PES scheme. However, given the busy schedule of the parliament at the time, the project was requested to reschedule the visit at a later date. Although further follow up has been made with NEMA and the clerk to parliamentary committee on natural resources, confirmation of this visit is still pending due to parliament business. The management meeting at Chimpanzee Trust resolved that a breakfast meeting will be organised/arranged in the next quarter given that it would take less of the parliamentarians time.

The project was successful at engaging members of the district natural resources committee in a field monitoring visit in September 2013. This visit attracted 15 participants who were able to engage with beneficiaries under the scheme as well as proposing ways of integrating the project in local government plans.

Activity 2.3 International capacity building missions by the UK partner to host country partners

In October 2013, the project main partner at IIED, Maryanne Grieg-Gran visited Hoima, Uganda. While in Hoima, she was able to meet with the project leader, Lilly Ajarova and other members steering the PES scheme in Hoima including United Nations Environment Programme, NEMA, NAHI, Hydromax Limited and Innovations for Poverty Action. During this

visit, a field trip was also held in which the team visited participants in the PES scheme (See pictures attached: Attachment 7). While in Uganda, IIED & Chimpanzee Trust discussed the opportunity of making a presentation in a PES event organized in March 2014 in Edinburgh about involvement of small holder farmers in PES. The main project partner at IIED made follow up correspondences and guidance to the project manager, Paul Hatanga, who presented experiences of the project this conference (<http://www.iied.org/conference-innovations-for-equity-smallholder-pes-highlights>). The conference theme was “Innovations for equity in smallholder PES: bridging research and practice. In addition, IIED through the PCLG network and “*From Research to Policy*” implemented by ACODE, trained Ugandan members including Chimpanzee Trust on 29th March 2014 in writing and communicating to influencing policy. The project manager participated in this training held in Kampala, Uganda.

Activity 2.4 Dissemination of information through presentations in International forums, media, publications, workshops or articles

At international level, Lilly Ajarova made a presentation at the 2013 Zoos and Aquariums Committing to Conservation (ZACC) conference in Iowa state USA in July 2013 and Paul Hatanga presented the scheme in Edinburgh conference in March 2013 (as seen above). IIED and Chimpanzee Trust annual report publication highlighted the project and acknowledged Darwin Initiatives contribution (<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G03672.pdf#page=15>). At regional conferences on mainstreaming biodiversity in development programs: NBSAPs 2.0 (<http://povertyandconservation.info/node/8574#>) and regional workshop on resource mobilization (<http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=RM-2014-01>) the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) requested the Chimpanzee Trust to make presentation on GEF evaluation project and we used that opportunity to highlight the co-financing contribution made by the Darwin Initiatives. In addition, and as see in section 1.0, a presentation was made to the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) in August 2013 at CSWCT office and locally to the community based monitors, Subcounty technical committees and district technical committee in Hoima.

The Chimpanzee trust also publishes progress of the project in its monthly bulletins which are widely shared to visitors, partners, stakeholders and the general public.

Output 3: The developed monitoring framework is applied to monitor impact of additional livelihood incentives on biodiversity and social status of participating forest owners

Activity 3.1 Train community monitors and Subcounty focal persons on environment in monitoring social impacts

The Chimpanzee Trust and Nature Harness Initiatives (NAHI) facilitated a training of community monitors and sub-county focal persons on environment in monitoring social impacts during implementation of the post project. 8 sub-county focal persons and 24 community based monitors attended this one day training event. (See report: Attachment 8)

Activity 3.2 Analyse gaps in available information and conduct surveys and focus groups to monitor social-impacts of the implemented livelihood interventions

The project partners, specifically, NAHI and Chimpanzee Trust analysed the database in Hoima field office from the on-going PES scheme and identified missing data fields essential for monitoring livelihood benefits from the post project. The main new fields were specifically on income of households from different sources, crops grown, household sizes, land use type, existing enterprises and new enterprise choices. This activity was done concurrently with development of a baseline data form (Annex 2: Attachment 9) and its subsequent testing in 3 villages in September 2013. All baseline data was subsequently collected between November 2013 and January 2014 providing parameters for monitoring social impacts. The Field Assistant and data entry management staff, Annet Nambuusi upgraded and entered all the data in the revised database which formed basis for production of a baseline data report.

Activity 3.3 Conduct monitoring surveys on biodiversity

The community based monitors continued to monitor biodiversity in each of the sub-counties where the project is being implemented. Monitoring was done on primates, trees and human impacts. The field programme produced a bi-annual report on status of the habitats with

specific emphasis on human wildlife conflicts, chimpanzee observations and locations, etc. A biannual habitat status report is attached as (Attachment 1: Habitat monitoring report)

Activity 3.4 Review, Collate and upload collected data onto national databases

We held a meeting with NBDB on 10th February 2014 to agree on data uploading process. The parties agreed on steps of uploading data to National Biodiversity Data Bank including attachment of a staff to train the field staff in data cleaning, use of uploading sheets and attachment of trainees/ interns for the process. However the restructuring exercise taking place at Makerere University affected this process has meant that we do this process in the next year. Further discussions with the bank showed that it was not necessary to have two uploading cycles but rather one where data for first and second year would be uploaded at once.

Activity 3.5 Dissemination of the community monitoring model to technical personnel from key stakeholder institutions

This activity 3.5 is planned for year 2.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1: Integrated approaches for forest conservation and sustainable livelihood improvement demonstrated to lead/extension farmers/forest owners as extension agents within their respective villages

The project has made considerable progress in achieving this output although we experienced a delay for 3 months at the beginning of the project due to mistakes made on the bank account details during fund transfers. Most importantly the sites for demonstrating the integrated conservation and sustainable livelihood options were identified and baselines determined for selected lead private forest owners. To catalyze adoption of these integrated mechanisms, existing progressive landowners with similar enterprises who could provide demonstrations to trainees were identified in each of the sub-counties. These will provide hands on and readily available demonstrations for trainees thereby contributing to the achievement of the above output. During this reporting period, the project has supported the selected private forest owners to plan for their proposed enterprises before they embark on them to ensure that their future targets and aspirations are acknowledged and are taken into consideration. Drafts of simple technical guides have been produced and are being adapted to the most important needs of the trainees during the trainings to ensure that the most relevant information. This will ensure that the private forest owners keep the already high momentum and motivation to achieve sustainable livelihoods as well as having readily available points of reference.

Output 2: Ugandan partner institutions gain additional practical capacity to implement long-term gains of a PES scheme including engaging with ecosystem service buyers, communicating results and influencing policy

During implementation of the post project in this reporting year, the Ugandan lead implementer, Chimpanzee Trust has benefited from the opportunity of the partnership with the UK partner, IIED. The value and benefit from this partnership has led to identification of new opportunities in implementation of the PES scheme including certification and publication of articles. While in Edinburgh and for the ZACC conference attended by Project Manager and the project leader/Lilly Ajarova respectively, we managed to identify new partners including *plan vivo foundation* and *wildlife friendly*. Initial discussions with personnel from these institutions have progressed well and we hope to develop them further in the next year. To improve packaging and publication of the project for a wider forum, the project manager, Paul Hatanga worked with Mike Shanahan, press officer at IIED to publish a story related to the PES project. The story was published on the IIED blog post. These combined experiences have been critical to achievement of this output. In addition with the training conducted by IIED's PCLG project in partnership with ACODE, the Ugandan lead partner is in a better position to influence local and national policy makers. The next year will be dedicated to actualizing the influence desired based on the results learned from this project.

Output 3: The developed monitoring framework is applied to monitor impact of additional livelihood incentives on biodiversity and social status of participating forest owners

Achievement of this output is on track. The field team undertook a baseline survey to document status of target beneficiaries and the biodiversity habitat monitoring data is being collected. The baseline survey recorded baseline indicators such as household incomes, sizes of forest enterprises existing or planned, household sizes etc. Baseline data is an important part in tracking impact of additional livelihood incentives to be implemented during implementation of the post-project. In addition, during the training on monitoring social impacts, a number of potential indicators were identified for inclusion in the monitoring framework. These included output, outcome and impact indicators. Output indicators identified for monitoring include;

- Numbers of jobs created by forest based enterprises
- Number of people trained
- Number of trees planted through wood lot establishment
- Number fruit trees established in the fruit orchards
- Number of bee hives established through beekeeping

Some of the outcome Indicators identified included;

- Number of new households adopting forest based enterprises
- Number of Men/Women adopting forest based enterprises
- Percentage or absolute increase in household income from forest based enterprises
- Reduction in hours spent by women collecting firewood or water from the forest
- Percentage of PES beneficiaries engaged in forest based Enterprises
- Percentage of women on the project stakeholder committee
- Number of village forest management structures functioning
- Establishment of improved monitoring systems for PES projects

Some of the impact Indicators identified could include;

- Percentage increase in education,
- Percentage of reduction in infant mortality or disease incidence,
- Percentage of reduction of households living on < 5,000 per day,
- Percentage of local population changing from a negative to a positive attitude to forest and biodiversity conservation,
- Significant increase in female participation in decision-making and forest management,
- Percentage of increase in the population of an endangered species (Chimps),
- Number of hectares of a forest ecosystem conserved.

While the above indicators were identified, only the most relevant and practical ones are being integrated in the monitoring framework. Periodic review of the database is also on-going to capture these indicators.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

Progress towards the project outcome was slower in the first part of the year partly due to delay in receipt of the funds on the Chimpanzee Trust account. Funds were not received until June 2013 causing a three months delay. However, the project picked up rather smoothly with implementation back on track to meet the overall purpose. To be able to document additional benefits accruing to the project and track the progress that forest owners make in achieving the PES scheme a baseline study was done.

In addition, forest based enterprises to deliver additional benefits were identified and agreed with private forest owners and they developed enterprise plans for their short term and long-term objectives. The private forest owners also signed consent lists to commit to undertake and manage the forest based enterprises. Initial capacity building trainings undertaken shows that there is optimism by the forest owners to achieve the targets they set. The project is still on track to achieve short term benefits such as from bee keeping as well as enhancing potential of forest owners to achieve long-term benefits such as woodlots. We now know the area and number of forest owners, who will undertake different enterprises/sets of enterprises.

3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The goal that this project contributes to; Livelihoods of local communities in chimpanzee corridor reach a sustainable level through a payment for ecosystem services. This project is

building capacity of private forest owners to implement forest based enterprises that meet their short term and long-term livelihood needs and potentials. Particularly, this project has identified livelihood options within the chimpanzee corridor with potential to increase household incomes in the short term (6 months-3 years) and long-term (above 3 years) thereby reducing unsustainable consumptive use of their forest. The project is training and equipping private forest owners with skills to harness their forestry resources and land resources to improve their livelihoods in sustainable way. Their socio-economic status was determined through a baseline study and biodiversity status is being documented through progressive habitat monitoring with communities. This basis provides means of tracking the progress that participating forest owners will achieve in the course of the project now that we have their baseline status determined.

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

The main contribution of the project has been to the CBD, in particular Article 11 which calls for adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for conservation and sustainable use. The post project that is in support of the payment scheme is an important project for the Ugandan Government and for chimpanzee corridor conservation. The capacity building processes undertaken under this project provide long-term resident and sustainable local capacity to undertake actions that reduce chimpanzee habitat destruction as well as harness benefits from forestry.

It has also contributed to Article 8 on in situ conservation as it has demonstrated an approach for promoting the conservation of chimpanzee populations outside of protected areas on private and communal land as well as improvement of livelihoods of landowners. The enterprise plans developed for the project and the identification of activities for enterprise plan implementation provide a clear pathway for involving landholders in sustainable conservation of forests while improving livelihoods of participants in the scheme. Demonstration guides drawn up by NAHI on woodlot establishment and nursery establishment and bee keeping also help to build capacity in practical measures to manage enterprises that are biodiversity friendly.

The project has had good links with NEMA, the CBD focal point for Uganda. NEMA is one of the partners in the project and provides official endorsement for the PES scheme and its sustainability including linkage with the private sector. NEMA convenes the Technical Steering Committee for the PES scheme and advises on different aspects of the scheme such as sustainability of the actions and integration in government programmes.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

There is evidence that this project is working towards poverty alleviation of communities living alongside chimpanzees in Hoima and Kibaale District. Firstly, the status of their livelihoods was determined through baseline survey and will be tracked during and after implementation of this project. There will be direct assessment of the project's contribution to their livelihood or livelihood potential based on implemented activities. This year, we have disaggregated the beneficiaries by number, participating villages, age, household size and gender among others and when the project is concluded, we shall be able to make inferences on its contribution to livelihood improvement.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Project progress over the last year has been monitored through a number of ways. Firstly, through baseline data collection, indicators were collected to track performance of forest owners over the time period of project implementation. These were integrated in the database through an updating process undertaken by the field staff. In addition monitoring was done through regular meetings at different levels including at field office level, management level and partners level. We held 3 quarterly meetings of community monitors and field staff and had the project manager attend 8 management meetings in which field implementation progress was reported and collective measures instituted. For instance, the management meeting sitting in March 2013 recommended that all forest owners to participate in this project sign consent lists

to demonstrate their willingness to participate in the scheme. In addition, meetings ensured that activities are implemented on schedule and on identifying changes in activities that need to be made in the light of any new developments. To ensure that activities are an integral part of existing institutions, the lead implementer ensured that the pursued MoUs have monitoring aspects captured and recognised by the collaborating institutions.

The main lesson learned from this year's work is that communities dependant on forestry and natural resources are interested in short term livelihood benefits and recognise that it is important to address them now rather than later if they are consulted and engaged in joint planning processes. This year, we have learnt that woodlot establishment should always be preceded with training. There is a perception that farmers may have knowledge of tree planting but going by the feedback already generated by the participants in the Darwin Project, there is appreciation from the forest owners about the approach taken. In addition leveraging on technical expertise of partners is important in delivering project objectives. It has been useful to engage all stakeholders particularly at inception stage since it gave us an opportunity to identify skills in the landscape. Finally, extensive consultations with landowners have been beneficial in because we have optimised participation. Building from the previous Darwin project provided a good platform for this project.

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

Not Applicable. This section is not applicable to this reporting period because it is the first.

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not applicable. All the progress has been covered in previous sections.

9. Sustainability

In 2013, the Chimpanzee Trust commenced its new strategic plan period. Activities of the Darwin post project were integrated in the strategic plan 2013-2017. This forms an important basis for the activities to be sustained in future. In addition, the partnership MoUs with the National Forestry Authority, St. Josephs Vocational Training Centre, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Local Governments provide an important framework for sustaining activities at local and district levels. These MoUs provided for integration of project activities in existing structures of these local institutions. In addition, the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) has continued to provide an important framework for collaboration among conservation agencies and during the previous year, joint activities and fundraising events such as grant proposals have been written. The NARCG continues to prepare for implementation of a REDD+ scheme. Within a maturing national level REDD framework, this project has this as one potential area for its exit. The interim guidelines developed early in 2013 are not yet fully operational and funding for implementation of pilots is dependent on this. We anticipate that the REDD process will develop better thereby offering one potential sustainability stream for the scheme. Also at the national level, NEMA continues to convene the PES steering committee to steer PES process and related projects in the country. NEMA continued to provide opportunities to the project to share lessons in national and international fora. Facilitated by the sister GEF project, the steering committee appointed a constituent sustainability committee to critically look into sustainability issues. This held a meeting in May 2013 and was able to propose various options that the project team is implementing.

10. Darwin Identity

The project is not implemented in isolation but alongside a GEF project on randomised impact evaluation methodology which is nearing to its end in October 2014. The Darwin post project has focused on implementation of forest based enterprises while the GEF project is primarily concerned with testing the evaluation methodology. The previous Darwin funding was primarily focused on the design of the scheme. The Darwin Initiative support is an enabler of extensive capacity building in implementation of forest based enterprises and in particular geared towards implementation of management plans of PFOs to achieve desired objectives. The post project has strong emphasis on raising incomes of forest owners from forestry related initiatives and monitoring of their social impacts.

The Darwin logo was used on all project documentations, including project presentations to international and national audiences and in minutes of steering and partner committee meetings. Darwin Initiative funding was also mentioned in a number of media articles about the PES scheme in local media and international media.

11. Project Expenditure

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

Project spend since last annual report	2013/14 Grant (£)	2013/14 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)				
TOTAL	84,829	83,369	1,461	

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (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)

The most significant achievement of this project was development of enterprise plans for each of the private forest owners selected to participate in this project. These enterprise plans are based on baseline situation of the participants and are a guide for transformational forest based interventions agreed with PFOs during the negotiations. The most notable achievement in this process was the fact that the community based monitors who the project trained were able to effectively guide the forest owners in this process. Currently, each forest owner is aware about the change they want to see and the means by which, they have to achieve their targets. In the forthcoming year, we will report on impacts on social and economic situations arising from these interventions.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact Livelihoods of local communities in chimpanzee corridor reach a sustainable level through a payment for ecosystem services.</p>		<p>Baseline data collection conducted for all participating landowners and enterprise plans determined to achieve desired better livelihoods. Options that will achieve sustainability were identified and planned for.</p>	
<p>Purpose/Outcome The Payment for Ecosystem Services Scheme delivers additional forest based livelihood benefits to 340 contracted forest owners, their households and their communities to demonstrate its short-term and long-term commitment to improved social welfare and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of households engaged in forest based enterprises increased by more than 50% by end of year 2. - Forest Owners engaged in forest based enterprises report increased household incomes by at least 20% by end of year 2 - Annual compliance level of contracted forest owners accessing additional benefits from the post project is maintained or improved thereby maintaining status of biodiversity. - Host country partners able to publish and disseminate project lessons in local, national and internationally recognized fora. 	<p>The project is on track to achieve short term benefits such as from bee keeping as well as enhancing potential of forest owners to achieve long-term benefits such as woodlots. We now know the area and number of forest owners who will undertake different enterprises/sets of enterprises. We have now known the rate of improvement in compliance based on year 1 result and we shall use this to monitor the future rate. Baseline data collection on participating households was determined.</p>	<p>For the next period, the project will focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of enterprises following trainings conducted late this year as well as during first quarter of next year. Monitoring visits on social indicators will be conducted following integration in the monitoring framework during this year. Advocacy campaign to policy makers and local and national levels Information dissemination and presentations in national and international forums Final socio-economic study based on developed socio-indicators
<p>Output 1. Integrated approaches for forest conservation and sustainable livelihood improvement demonstrated to lead/extension farmers/forest owners as extension agents within their respective villages</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrations established and operational for at least 4 enterprises i.e. bee keeping, woodlot establishment, forest management and community based tourism 2. 140 lead private forest owners from more than 60 villages selected and trained as extension agents to reach 340 households within the PES scheme who in turn reach 2380 people. Households achieve 20% increase in household income/income potential. 3. Simplified extension manual developed and distributed for each enterprise as guidance for lead forest owners 4. Non contracted forest owners express interest to undertake similar livelihood approaches 5. Forest Owners are organized and appropriately registered as groups/associations within existing frameworks at village, parish, Sub-county levels. 	<p>Demonstration sites identified and memorandum of understanding signed for their establishment. Those already existing and suitable for demonstration were documented and contacted (in 8 sub-counties)</p> <p>140 lead forest owners identified, selected and are being trained. Baseline survey conducted to establish their socio-economic conditions.</p> <p>Drafts of simplified training manuals developed for woodlot and tree nursery establishment. Outline content for bee keeping enterprise determined and collaboration discussions initiated with Community Based Tourism Initiative for the tourism component.</p> <p>Capacity built locally within community monitors on how to track performance of forest owners and those that express interest.</p>	

<p>Activity 1.1 Development of action plans/business plans/ guides for establishing demonstrations</p>	<p>Each forest owner (144) developed enterprise implementation plans for their respective enterprises clearly highlighting objectives, activities, inputs and costs. Draft woodlot and tree nursery guidelines are in place as well as adopted already existing guidance for bee keeping. We shall look to finalize</p>		
<p>Activity 1.2, Establishment of demonstrations for bee keeping, woodlots, forest management and community based tourism and training of local personnel to manage the enterprises</p>	<p>Memorandum of understanding was signed with St. Josephs Vocational Training centre. Partners for each enterprise were identified; consultations with St. Joseph's personnel and forest owners who will be involved in the enterprise demo commenced in November 2013 first with site planning. At the inception workshop, working committee for different enterprises was selected.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.3 Selection of forest owners for training</p>	<p>The Chimpanzee Trust field team and monitors constituted a working committee to discuss preliminary list of participants (140 lead PFOs). The list was then refined to include to take care of gender, those who are still alive</p>		
<p>Activity 1.4 Training of forest owners at the established sites</p>	<p>Identification of training needs was done through consultation with PFOs, monitors and personnel in meetings at various levels. Trainings commenced in last quarter with initial risk assessment involved in some enterprises, specifically bee keeping. This was done with 60 forest owners.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.5 Replication of livelihood interventions by lead farmers to their respective sites</p>	<p>For year 2: This activity was delayed partly to first complete the trainings.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.6 Extension of services by the lead farmers exchange learning visits</p>	<p>For year 2:</p>		
<p>Output 2 Ugandan partner institutions gain additional practical capacity to implement long-term gains of a PES scheme including engaging with ecosystem service buyers, communicating results and influencing policy.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="544 675 1189 1038"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key technical personnel demonstrate ability to engage and attract more ecosystem service buyers that make additional commitments to livelihood improvement 2. National Workshop on influencing legislation policy on for payment for ecosystem services building from lessons from this scheme. 3. Policy institutions at local and national levels actively involved in advocacy work for similar approaches. 4. Policy papers, articles or publications written by Ugandan organizations with input from UK partners </td> <td data-bbox="1189 675 2177 1038"> <p>District engagement was done but national policy makers were not available at the time the project intended to engage them. This will continue in year 2.</p> <p>Successful engagement by international partners in capacity building missions and conferences first with visit to Uganda by IIED and secondly with involvement of Chimpanzee Trust in IIED PES event in Edinburgh.</p> <p>Capacity built to project staff through trainings conducted by IIED's sister project implemented by PCLG and funded by Darwin Initiatives. There has been good collaboration with other Darwin Funded projects.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key technical personnel demonstrate ability to engage and attract more ecosystem service buyers that make additional commitments to livelihood improvement 2. National Workshop on influencing legislation policy on for payment for ecosystem services building from lessons from this scheme. 3. Policy institutions at local and national levels actively involved in advocacy work for similar approaches. 4. Policy papers, articles or publications written by Ugandan organizations with input from UK partners 	<p>District engagement was done but national policy makers were not available at the time the project intended to engage them. This will continue in year 2.</p> <p>Successful engagement by international partners in capacity building missions and conferences first with visit to Uganda by IIED and secondly with involvement of Chimpanzee Trust in IIED PES event in Edinburgh.</p> <p>Capacity built to project staff through trainings conducted by IIED's sister project implemented by PCLG and funded by Darwin Initiatives. There has been good collaboration with other Darwin Funded projects.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key technical personnel demonstrate ability to engage and attract more ecosystem service buyers that make additional commitments to livelihood improvement 2. National Workshop on influencing legislation policy on for payment for ecosystem services building from lessons from this scheme. 3. Policy institutions at local and national levels actively involved in advocacy work for similar approaches. 4. Policy papers, articles or publications written by Ugandan organizations with input from UK partners 	<p>District engagement was done but national policy makers were not available at the time the project intended to engage them. This will continue in year 2.</p> <p>Successful engagement by international partners in capacity building missions and conferences first with visit to Uganda by IIED and secondly with involvement of Chimpanzee Trust in IIED PES event in Edinburgh.</p> <p>Capacity built to project staff through trainings conducted by IIED's sister project implemented by PCLG and funded by Darwin Initiatives. There has been good collaboration with other Darwin Funded projects.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.1. Organize national and district level stakeholder workshops (Launch of the post project and influencing national and district policy and legislation for payment for ecosystem services; lessons from this scheme,</p>	<p>An inception workshop was conducted in September 2013 as well as partners meetings in May and December for GEF sister project on randomised evaluation. National level workshop planned for August 2014 together with Randomised evaluation project.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.2. etc Organize meetings with parliamentary committee on natural resources and area members of parliament</p>	<p>We invited the parliamentary committee on natural resources in partnership with NEMA although these were busy with parliamentary sessions. We follow this up in second year.</p> <p>We engaged the district level policy makers in September 2013 in a field visit to increase awareness about the project.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.3. International capacity building missions by the UK partner to national partners</p>	<p>Two international visits were conducted. One was involving IIED coming to Uganda, Hoima and one involving Chimpanzee Trust participating in PES conference in Edinburgh.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.4. Dissemination of information through presentations in International forums, media, publications, workshops or articles</p>	<p>3 international conferences (Yale University, Zoos and Aquariums Committing to Conservation and IIED PES event) 2 regional workshops (NBSAPS workshop and Financing Biodiversity workshops both in Entebbe Uganda).</p>		

<p>Output 3. etc, The developed monitoring framework is applied to monitor impact of additional livelihood incentives on biodiversity and social status of participating forest owners</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 24 Community monitors gain additional skills to monitor social impacts and new skills in biodiversity monitoring 2. Data and information from monitoring biodiversity is uploaded on the national databases 3. Number of technical personnel from stakeholder institutions trained in community based monitoring 	<p>The planned training was concluded in February 2014.</p> <p>Monitoring data is being collected but integration of social impact monitoring is not yet fully operational. Discussions were held with the biodiversity data bank and process for uploading agreed although given the logistics involved, a single uploading process cycle will be conducted than the 2 initially planned.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Train community monitors and Subcounty environment focal persons in monitoring social impacts</p>		<p>Training conducted in February 2014</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Analyse gaps in available information and conduct surveys and focus groups to monitor social-impacts of the implemented livelihood interventions</p>		<p>This activity was done in July 2013. It formed based for baseline data collection and upgrade of the monitoring database.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Conduct monitoring surveys for biodiversity</p>		<p>On-going and two bi-annual reports produced in December 2013 and June 2013.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Review, Collate and upload collected data onto national databases</p>		<p>Planned for second year. Schedule reviewed to one cycle for the 2 years.</p>
<p>Activity 3.5 Dissemination of the community monitoring model to technical personnel from key stakeholder institutions</p>		<p>Planned for 2nd year</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Key Assumptions
<p>Goal/Impact Livelihoods of local communities in chimpanzee corridor reach a sustainable level through a payment for ecosystem services.</p>			
<p>Purpose/Outcome The Payment for Ecosystem Services Scheme delivers additional forest based livelihood benefits to 340 contracted forest owners, their households and their communities to demonstrate its short-term and long-term commitment to improved social welfare and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of households engaged in forest based enterprises increased by more than 50% by end of year 2. Forest Owners engaged in forest based enterprises report increased household incomes by at least 20% by end of year 2 Annual compliance level of contracted forest owners accessing additional benefits from the post project is maintained or improved thereby maintaining status of biodiversity. Host country partners able to publish and disseminate project lessons in local, national and internationally recognized fora. 	<p>Survey questionnaires and reports, sub-county and district level reports</p> <p>Socio-economic survey reports, learning/training reports, workshop reports</p> <p>National biodiversity data and reports, CSWCT monitoring reports</p>	<p>Forest owners willing to learn and apply the practices taught using the materials and methods demonstrated</p> <p>Local and national enabling environment maintained to support implementation of the activities</p> <p>Weather changes are within acceptable limits and do not impact proposed interventions</p>
<p>Output 1. Integrated approaches for forest conservation and sustainable livelihood improvement demonstrated to lead/extension farmers/forest owners as extension agents within their respective villages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrations established and operational for at least 4 enterprises i.e. bee keeping, woodlot establishment, forest management and community based tourism 140 lead private forest owners from more than 60 villages selected and trained as extension agents to reach 340 households within the PES scheme who in turn reach 2380 people. Households achieve 20% increase in household income/income potential. Simplified extension manual developed and distributed for each enterprise as guidance for lead forest owners Non contracted forest owners express interest to undertake similar livelihood approaches Forest Owners are organized and appropriately registered as groups/associations within existing frameworks at village, parish, Sub-county levels. 	<p>Reports that outline number of people trained, socio-economic surveys, status of demonstration sites, pictures, extension manual, meeting lists/ documents</p>	<p>Demonstration techniques are implemented and understood correctly, Participants willing to provide an extended role as extension contacts, products produced are marketable and will sell readily</p>
<p>Output 2. Ugandan partner institutions gain additional practical capacity to implement long-term gains of a PES scheme including engaging with ecosystem service buyers, communicating results and influencing policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key technical personnel demonstrate ability to engage and attract more ecosystem service buyers that make additional commitments to livelihood improvement National Workshop on influencing legislation policy on for payment for ecosystem services building from lessons from this scheme. Policy institutions at local and national levels actively involved in advocacy work for similar approaches. Policy papers, articles or publications written by Ugandan organizations with input from UK partners 	<p>Participants lists, Training reports, policy briefs and media briefs, video clips, posters, project reports, media clips</p>	<p>Trained staff remain available, political,</p> <p>natural and health environments remain favorable</p>

Output 3. The developed monitoring framework is applied to monitor impact of additional livelihood incentives on biodiversity and social status of participating forest owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 Community monitors gain additional skills to monitor social impacts and new skills in biodiversity monitoring • Data and information from monitoring biodiversity is uploaded on the national databases • Number of technical personnel from stakeholder institutions trained in community based monitoring 	Databases, maps, socio-economic surveys, reports, GIS data, monitoring reports	Community monitors continues to be available. Students and staff from stakeholder institutions available to support data collection and review processes
Activity 1.1 Development of action plans/business plans/ guides for establishing demonstrations			
Activity 1.2, Establishment of demonstrations for bee keeping, woodlots, forest management and community based tourism and training of local personnel to manage the enterprises			
Activity 1.3 Selection of forest owners for training			
Activity 1.4 Training of forest owners at the established sites			
Activity 1.5 Replication of livelihood interventions by lead farmers to their respective sites			
Activity 1.6 Extension of services by the lead farmers exchange learning visits			
Activity 2.1. Organize national and district level stakeholder workshops (Launch of the post project and influencing national and district policy and legislation for payment for ecosystem services; lessons from this scheme,			
Activity 2.2. Organize meetings with parliamentary committee on natural resources and area members of parliament			
Activity 2.3. International capacity building missions by the UK partner to national partners			
Activity 2.4. Dissemination of information through presentations in International forums, media, publications, workshops or articles			
Activity 3.1. Train community monitors and Subcounty environment focal persons in monitoring social impacts			
Activity 3.2. Analyse gaps in available information and conduct surveys and focus groups to monitor social-impacts of the implemented livelihood interventions			
Activity 3.3 Conduct monitoring surveys for biodiversity			
Activity 3.4 Review, Collate and upload collected data onto national databases			
Activity 3.5 Dissemination of the community monitoring model to technical personnel from key stakeholder institutions			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes	14A	3					4	7
	8	4					6	12
	16A	3					5	8
New - Project specific measures								

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £

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

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	NO
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	