



## Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

### Darwin project information

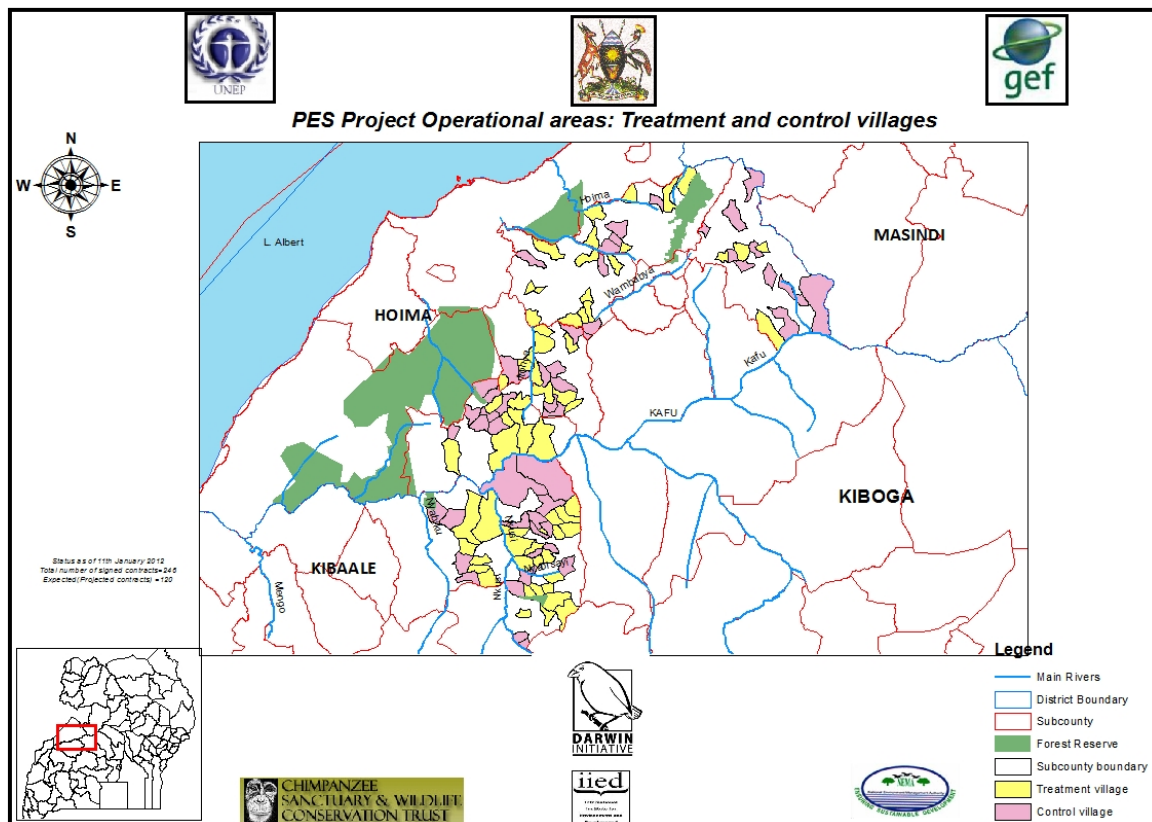
Project Reference	18-012
Project Title	Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
Host country(ies)	Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	IIED
Partner Institution(s)	Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust with Nature Harness Initiative (NAHI), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Darwin Grant Value	£ XXX
Start/End dates of Project	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2010 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2013
Project Leader Name	Maryanne Grieg-Gran
Project Website	<a href="http://www.iied.org/paying-local-communities-for-ecosystem-services-chimpanzee-conservation-corridor">http://www.iied.org/paying-local-communities-for-ecosystem-services-chimpanzee-conservation-corridor</a>
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## 1 Project Rationale

This project has aimed to enhance conservation in production landscapes in western Uganda through a payment for ecosystem services scheme. Uganda is exceptionally rich in biodiversity and specifically has more species of primate than anywhere else on Earth of similar area. It is particularly noted for its chimpanzee population, estimated at approximately 5,000 individuals. But the survival of chimpanzees throughout Uganda is under threat because of the bushmeat trade; habitat loss and fragmentation due to agriculture and human settlement; as well as conflicts with farmers. At the heart of this problem is the fact that most farmers do not see chimpanzees and the conservation of forest habitats as a contribution to their livelihoods but rather as a threat. CSWCT, the host country partner, recognises the need to tackle the problem at the source by developing incentive schemes that appropriately compensate farmers and provide tangible incentives for conservation.

This project therefore set out to design and implement a PES scheme to provide incentives to individual private forest owners to conserve and restore forest habitats. A complementary GEF/UNEP project has provided initial funds for executing payments and is testing the scheme's effectiveness through a randomized control experiment. This randomised evaluation is being led by a team of specialists from Stanford University and Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) Uganda.

This project is located in the northern arm of the Albertine Rift in Uganda (See map below). The Albertine Rift Eco-Region<sup>1</sup> is the most important forest system in Africa for biodiversity, extending across the Great Lakes Region of East and Central Africa (DRC, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi). Unfortunately, the forests in the Albertine Rift in Uganda are under threat due to various factors leading to loss of biodiversity. The threats arise from growing agricultural commercial demands and from rural communities whose high levels of poverty make them dependent on forest resources. The map below shows the project operational areas in respect to treatment villages (where project interventions are implemented) and control villages (where no project interventions are implemented).



## 2 Project Achievements

### 2.1 Purpose/Outcome

The purpose of the project was to design, test and establish an effective, equitable and financially sustainable payment scheme to compensate local landholders for conserving and restoring forest habitats in order to protect chimpanzee populations and other components of biodiversity as well as demonstrate the effectiveness of PES. This purpose has largely been achieved in that a scheme has been set up, contracts drawn up with 342 landholders and payments made. . The scheme has good prospects for long-term financial sustainability because of its inclusion in a landscape level REDD+ project for the Northern Albertine Rift. However, this landscape level project is taking longer than anticipated to get underway, partly because progress in international negotiations on REDD+ has been slow. Proposals have been submitted to public and private organisations for transitional finance and the national technical committee is giving this issue special attention. Funding for the payments is available from the complementary GEF project until March 2014. It is expected that the expressions of interest made in the scheme will translate into firm commitments by then.

<sup>1</sup>WWF description of the Albertine Rift

## **2.2 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

The project goal/impact was the conservation of chimpanzee populations and their habitats in private and communal forests in Hoima District through the introduction of appropriate payment mechanisms which make conservation a viable livelihood option for local communities. The project contributed to this goal by introducing a payment scheme as discussed in 2.1 above. A more direct contribution to biodiversity conservation was made through the collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society to conduct a baseline biodiversity survey in the area of the PES scheme. Four habitat types, mature tropical high forest, degraded tropical high forest, woodland and grassland were assessed for bird and mammal stocks. The information generated from this survey is an important foundation for improving the management of existing chimpanzee populations in the area. It will also provide a reference point for surveys conducted in the future.

For PES schemes to make a contribution to human development and poverty alleviation, they need to have broad participation, attracting the poorest landholders and not just the ones that can afford to conserve forest. Because of the need for connectivity, ecological effectiveness will also be enhanced if a large number of forest owners participate and not just the ones with the largest forest area. The schemes also need to generate benefits for those participating that outweigh the costs and risks of participation as well as avoiding negative impacts for those not participating. At this early stage in the operation of the scheme what can be observed is that the PES scheme has been able to attract the participation of landholders with only small amounts of land and forest. Over half of the participants have less than 1.5 ha of forest and some (9.3%) have less than 0.5 ha. Compliance monitoring results indicate a fairly high rate (84%) of compliance and low rate of attrition suggesting that the participants in the scheme are finding the payments and the provision of seedlings for reforestation beneficial. More , rigorous information on the livelihood impact of the payments for participants, involving comparison with a control group, will become available in 2014 when the randomised impact evaluation study of the complementary GEF project is completed. This will also examine spillover effects on non-participants.

## **2.3 Outputs**

The application set out four outputs:

### **1. PES scheme designed and piloted in participatory process with local communities to be compatible with and enhance local livelihood strategies.**

This was largely achieved as the PES scheme has been rolled out in 66 of the 70 villages selected for the scheme and contracts have been signed with 342 forest owners. (In four villages, no forest owners agreed to participate). The first payments were made in the first subcounty (Kyabigambere) in August 2012 followed by 9 other subcounties in the remainder of 2012 and the beginning of 2013. After one year of operation, all contracted landholders remain in the scheme.

The introduction of the scheme was preceded by a careful process of design based on extensive consultation with the forest owners, technical studies, and discussion of the legal aspects of the contracts. Input was also made by the technical committee convened by NEMA to guide the scheme. The first step was a report prepared by NAHI based on its previous engagement with landholders in the area on recommended interventions to include in management plans for degraded and intact forest patches. After discussion in the project team and consultations with landholders these were narrowed down to a manageable set of practices that could form the basis of a payment contract. Options for payment formats were discussed with landholders, the majority indicating a preference for annual payments.

Once the villages that would take part in the payment scheme had been selected through a transparent public lottery process, consultations were held with the forest landholders to present and discuss the main features of the payment scheme and to invite them to apply. Landholders expressing interest were visited by community monitors to conduct an assessment of their forests. 416 landholders expressed interest and had their forests mapped and assessed, corresponding to about 65% of forest owners in the 70 villages selected for the scheme. About 18% of these subsequently decided not to proceed to sign contracts for a

number of reasons such as the difficulty of meeting the agreed management practices in the contract and concern that the payment was not high enough, and family land conflicts. The final participation rate was about 53% of the forest owners in the selected villages. This is lower than had been anticipated but is still relatively high, considering the short timeframe in which the scheme was rolled out and the land tenure challenges.

### **Rigorous systems in place to value, monitor and estimate the ecosystem services benefits and livelihood benefits to be provided by the scheme and allow subsequent impact evaluation.**

The decision was taken early in the project to concentrate on contributing to a landscape level project for the Northern Albertine Rift and to develop systems for estimating carbon emission reductions and assessing social and biodiversity impacts at that level. Darwin funds helped to ensure that the baseline studies carried out for the whole landscape included the area of the PES scheme and that the project design document for the landscape programme was reviewed by CSWCT and NAHI for its compatibility with the PES scheme.

In addition, the monitoring framework set up for compliance monitoring gives guidance and provides templates for community monitors and PFOs to record wildlife incidence, including sightings of chimpanzees, negative human impacts on the forest ecosystem and benefits derived from the forest such as medicinal plants harvesting, non-timber forest products, firewood and honey harvesting.

Collaboration with the GEF project means that rigorous, detailed information on the livelihood impacts and impacts on forest cover and quality of the PES scheme will be available next year.

### **Finance secured from ecosystem service markets/buyers to cover payments in pilot phase and to ensure continuity of payments**

It has not been possible to obtain secure finance in the lifetime of the Darwin project but a significant development has been the participation of the PES scheme in the landscape level REDD+ programme for the Northern Albertine Rift. This offers the best prospects for a long term source of finance through Uganda's national REDD+ programme. However, international climate negotiations and the establishment of an international REDD+ mechanism have proceeded more slowly than envisaged at the time of the project gestation so it will be some time before funds for REDD carbon credits start to flow. This means that there is likely to be a transition period before the landscape level programme begins to receive REDD+ carbon funds. In the meantime proposals have been submitted to public and private sector for transitional funding for the PES scheme to fill the gap from 2014 when the existing funds for payments end. This is still work in progress.

### **Project lessons in using PES to deliver multiple benefits communicated nationally and internationally for wider replication (e.g. national REDD strategy, international climate negotiations on REDD, CBD )**

The experience of setting up the PES scheme and the lessons derived have been widely presented in different national and international arenas and through different media, including a video, a PES newsletter, periodic articles in CSWCT's monthly news bulletin and annual reports, and articles in newsletters of other organisations, as well as the Darwin newsletter. The project has shared design and monitoring lessons with other projects engaged in similar activities and researchers preparing studies on PES. At the national level, an important contribution of the project was the insights provided to improve the design of national REDD+ pilot projects. For example, specific contributions on the free prior and informed consent process, forest mapping, monitoring and management planning informed the design of the NARCG REDD+ project for the Northern Albertine Rift.

At the international level, the PES scheme experience was presented by Byamukama Biryahwaho (NAHI) at a REDD+ side event that IIED organised in Doha during the UNFCCC climate talks in November 2012. The presentation contributed useful experience to a debate

about how REDD+ projects and programmes can be designed to be pro-poor (<http://pubs.iied.org/G03560.html?k=REDD> ).

### **3 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 payment scheme is an important test case for the Ugandan Government and for conservation organisations working in Uganda, as it explores the feasibility of conservation incentives. The results of the randomised evaluation will provide further evidence of the effectiveness of the scheme and the implications for incentive-based approaches.

The project 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. The forest management plans developed for the project and the identification of doable forest management practices to form part of the payment contract provide a clear pathway for involving landholders in conserving and restoring forests in the area. Silvicultural guidelines drawn up by NAHI on reforestation and enrichment planting also help to build capacity in practical measures to restore biodiversity.

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. NEMA convenes the Technical Steering Committee for the PES scheme and has advised on different aspects of the scheme. For example NEMA's legal counsel reviewed the drafting of the payment contract with PFOs.

### **4 Project Partnerships**

The partners, IIED and CSWCT, as well as NAHI and NEMA, came together originally for a feasibility study for GEF on the use of randomised impact evaluation methodology for evaluating PES and this led into the preparation of the Darwin proposal.

The partnership between IIED and CSWCT has developed well over the life of the project, moving beyond the confines of this project to encompass collaboration on other activities. In particular, CSWCT now forms part of the Uganda chapter of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, an IIED initiative led by IIED's biodiversity team. Project planning involving IIED has taken place through meetings in Uganda and through teleconferences and email exchange. The partners remain in touch because of collaboration on a Darwin post-project, led by CSWCT, and because of these links with other IIED projects.

### **5 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs**

#### **5.1 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation**

The baseline biodiversity survey of mammals and small animals in Bugoma and Budongo wildlife corridor carried out for this project, complemented previous work by WCS south of Bugoma forest, allowing a comprehensive record of the corridor area in the Northern Albertine Rift. It confirmed that many species found in protected areas are also using the private forests, highlighting the need to promote conservation outside of the protected areas.

Another technical contribution was the analysis conducted by NAHI of recommended interventions to include in management plans for intact and degraded forests. This analysis drew on consultation with landholders in the area to identify practical interventions that could make a difference.

## **5.2 Transfer of knowledge**

Lessons from the project have been disseminated in various arenas/in various forms – through workshops presentations, interviews and case studies in research studies, and the NEMA Uganda Clearing house mechanism that is part of the CBD's biodiversity information sharing framework. A recent video produced by CSWCT highlights the role and contribution of community habitat monitors, an important innovation of the scheme.

## **5.3 Capacity building**

The project has built capacity for a number of different stakeholder groups in the host country. For policymakers it has increased capacity in the development of incentives for conservation, showing the potential of an approach that can reach small forest owners, as well as the advantages of training community members to take on the role of community habitat monitor.

At the local level, the consultations and sensitisation meetings which were held with over 900 people in 70 villages raised awareness about the aims and key features of PES as well as building capacity in forest management. The meetings discussed the causes of deforestation unique to each area, enabling participants to determine what actions to take and to allocate responsibilities between forest owners, government leaders and departments, NGOs and other institutions.

A very specific capacity building achievement, was the training and on-the-job assistance given to the community members recruited as community habitat monitors. Twenty five community members drawn from the parishes in which the PES schemes operates were trained to carry out initial forest assessments, to conduct compliance monitoring and to give assistance to landholders on understanding the PES scheme and carrying out forest restoration. The monitors were trained to take measurements for forest stock, using the GPS to map forest areas , as well as step by step engagement of forest owners in the PES process. They were also trained to apply the monitoring framework.

The capacity of forest owners to manage their forests has been enhanced through the interaction with the PES scheme and the on-the-ground support from the community habitat monitors.

## **5.4 Sustainability and Legacy**

The most significant and enduring achievement of the project has been to demonstrate an approach to working with multiple small landholders to secure their voluntary participation in the PES scheme. The approach taken to consulting and negotiating agreements with landholders on incentive programmes has provided lessons for the National REDD process in Uganda. The monitoring framework developed, which engages forest owners, local community monitors and project implementers, has been positively viewed by other NGOs, and the same model has been adopted by another project, (WWF's Conservation of Biodiversity in the Albertine Rift Forests of Uganda).

Local project staff and resources will continue to work with Darwin post-project funding and the remaining year's funds of the complementary GEF project. The landscape level REDD+ project will provide a long-lasting source of support through links to carbon finance but its start date is increasingly delayed. Other sources of finance are being sought to cover the transition period.

## **6 Lessons learned**

The project has shown the importance of developing good relationships with a range of local stakeholders, traditional leaders, local government. The work done by CSWCT's community programmes prior to the project to develop forest owner associations laid a good foundation for managing potentially sensitive consultations with landholders and for getting support from local leaders for verifying land ownership. The training of local community members to take on the monitoring functions also helped to maintain good relationships and to spread the benefits of the payment scheme beyond the landholders.

The effort made at the outset of the project to engage with other conservation organisations working in the project area also proved to be vitally important in promoting synergies and in cross-project learning. In particular the participation of CSWCT and NAHI in the NARCG and the development of the landscape level REDD+ project was important for setting out a longer term vision for the PES scheme.

The project was based on a good understanding of the underlying issues, informed by the experience of CSWCT and NAHI in the project area and by IIED's experience of PES schemes. However, the issue of human wildlife conflict, crop raiding for example, and how the PES scheme could actively address this, could have been given more attention earlier on. It was assumed that the payments would be sufficient compensation for these incidents but it is becoming apparent that some more explicit measures are needed. Moreover, there are perceptions amongst the local populations and neighbours of those in the PES scheme that forest protection and by association the PES scheme are increasing the extent of conflict with wildlife.

### **6.1 Monitoring and evaluation**

The main change in the project design was the switch from preparing separate documentation for application to internationally recognised carbon certification to forming part of the landscape level REDD+ programme of the NARCG.

The project has not commissioned external evaluations. However, a mid-term review of the complementary GEF project was carried out. While the focus was on the impact evaluation methodology, it raised some issues that are relevant to the design of the PES scheme, particularly the financial sustainability, the need to give more attention to human-chimpanzee conflict in the PES scheme (see lessons learned above) and the exit strategy.

The impact evaluation being carried out as part of the GEF project will provide rigorous information on the social and ecological changes/impacts of the PES scheme. Through comparison with a control group it will seek to assess whether landholders are changing their practices in response to the payments and whether this is leading to changes in forest cover deforestation and degradation rates.

### **6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews**

Not applicable

## **7 Darwin identity**

The project did not operate in isolation but was implemented alongside a GEF project on randomised impact evaluation methodology. The Darwin project focused on the design and implementation of the PES scheme, while the GEF project was primarily concerned with testing the evaluation methodology. The Darwin Initiative support was recognised as the enabler of extensive consultation with the local communities in the design of the payment scheme in particular the development of forest management guidelines, as well as the recruitment and training of the community habitat monitors, and the design of the monitoring framework to be applied by these monitors.

The Darwin logo was used on most of the project documentation, including project presentations to international and national audiences, project newsletters and in minutes of steering committee meetings as well as a recent video on the community habitat monitors and their role in the PES scheme. Darwin Initiative funding was specifically mentioned in a number of media articles about the PES scheme.

## 8 Finance and administration

### 8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend since last annual report	2012/13 Grant (£)	2012/13 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	XXX	XXX	5.3	Some changes in staff and what activities needed doing when
Consultancy costs	XXX	XXX	0	NA
Overhead Costs	XXX	XXX	6.7	Probable inflation rates
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	5.8	Came under budget
Operating Costs	XXX	XXX	1.1	Insignificant
Capital items (see below)	XXX	XXX	0	NA
Others (see below)	XXX	XXX	0	NA
<b>TOTAL</b>	XXX	XXX		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Maryanne Grieg-Gran, Lead researcher IIED	XXX
Essam Mohammed, Researcher, IIED	XXX
Kate Lewis, Coordinator, IIED	XXX
Lilly Ajarova, Lead CSWCT	XXX
Philip Kihumuro, CSWCT staff	XXX
Ramulat Andru, CSWCT staff	XXX
Forest survey specialist	XXX
Field staff	XXX
<b>TOTAL</b>	XXX

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
NA	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)



NA	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
CSWCT – in-kind (staff time, head office and field office facilities and support including contribution to biodiversity survey)	XXX
IIED	XXX
	XXX
	XXX
	XXX
<b>TOTAL</b>	XXX

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Darwin post-project funding	XXX
Matched funding for Darwin post-project funding	XXX
	XXX
	XXX
	XXX
<b>TOTAL</b>	XXX

## 8.3 Value for Money

The project provides value for money because considerable effort has been made to forge partnerships with other organisations working in the same area and to build up capacity in local communities to conduct essential tasks for the payment scheme. Efforts made to engage with other organisations at an early stage of the project identified areas where there were common objectives and synergies could be achieved. An example of this was the support given to WCS to extend their biodiversity survey to the area of the PES scheme, and the collaboration with the NARCG to develop a landscape level REDD+ project.

The training of local community habitat monitors and the development of a simple monitoring framework in which these local community members could play an important role made it possible to bring down the costs of monitoring. The reliance on this local expertise drawn from the parishes where the PES scheme operates, helped to cement the scheme in the community, improving relationships and ultimately effectiveness. At the same time it increased the local spread of benefits from the scheme.

# Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year 2012-2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal/Impact:</b> (Conservation of chimpanzee populations and their habitats in private and communal forests in Hoima District through the introduction of appropriate payment mechanisms which make conservation a viable livelihood option for local communities)</p>		<p>PES scheme set up and has attracted participation from wide range of participants including those with only small areas of forest.</p> <p>A baseline biodiversity survey provided a foundation for improving the management of existing chimpanzee populations in the area.</p>	Do not fill not applicable
<p><b>Purpose/Outcome</b> To design, test and establish an effective, equitable and financially sustainable payment scheme to compensate local landholders for conserving and restoring forest habitats in order to protect chimpanzee populations and other components of biodiversity as well as demonstrate the effectiveness of PES.</p>	<p>Financial budgets and reports on mechanism development and implementation</p> <p>Lessons documented are cited by Government of Uganda, and NGOs in developing other PES and REDD schemes</p>	<p>PES contracts signed with 342 households for conservation and restoration of 1,590 ha in 66 villages</p> <p>REDD feasibility study conducted in partnership with other partners in Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG). Drew from the biodiversity study conducted in Year 1 and PES scheme design process informing development of a REDD project for Murchison-Semliki landscape</p>	Do not fill not applicable
<p><b>Output 1.</b> PES scheme designed and piloted in participatory process with local communities to be compatible with and enhance local livelihood strategies</p>	<p>Payment packages for conservation, restoration and on-farm tree-cover informed by participatory research agreed with community organisations and landholders Intermediary organisations created to administer the scheme and manage the funds Capacity needs assessment conducted and training programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment level and package determined by referencing with other PES schemes, consultations with forest owners and determination of carbon revenues expected from carbon pools presented from the biodiversity survey.</li> <li>• Consultations on this payment package and project activities were conducted in 70 villages reaching a total of 934 people.</li> <li>• CSWCT took on the administration of the scheme but outsourced fund transfer responsibilities and other technical services to partners. Contract to transfer funds to forest owners signed with PostBank Uganda. Transfer of funds commenced in August 2012.</li> </ul>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year 2012-2013	Actions required/planned for next period
	for local landholders designed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reforestation activities conducted based on forest assessment results from villages participating in the PES scheme. Follow up technical support and training for landholders on natural forest management, reforestation and enrichment planting was integrated in the monitoring framework. Landholders were visited and advised on a case by case basis depending on the forest management issues identified in the monitoring.</li> </ul>	
Activity 1.1, Draw up land management plans with participation of local communities		Consultation with landowners led to production of generic management plans for degraded and relatively intact forest categories. These guide the individual management planning process for contracted forest owners.	
Activity 1.2 Determination of appropriate payment packages based on opportunity cost analysis, participatory research and choice modelling		From the preliminary estimates of the payment level conducted in Year 1 year, consultations with stakeholders, reference to other PES schemes elsewhere, and analysis of likely carbon revenue, partners narrowed down to UGX 70,000/ha (\$35/ha/year) of conserved or restored forest, with free provision of seedlings.	
Activity 1.3 Review of options for institutional framework for the scheme		Framework designed. Scheme administration is by CSWCT, outsourcing fund transfer functions to Postbank, monitoring framework designed by NAHI for implementation by community monitors.	
Activity 1.4 Consultation with landholders on land management plans, payment packages and institutional framework		Consultations were conducted in 70 villages (934 people)).	
Activity 1.5 Finalise design of payment scheme following community consultations		The main design issues addressed concerned: how to mobilise potential participants, consultations, contract drafting, signing and negotiation, monitoring and implementation of agreed interventions, payments following compliance, and arrangements for transferring payments to PFOs.	
Activity 1.6 Conduct capacity needs assessment and design training programme		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified training need in reforestation. Simple silvicultural guidelines were developed for enrichment and reforestation and implemented by community monitors as extension field support team.</li> </ul>	
Activity 1.7 Conduct training and pursue partnerships with NGOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified forest management planning gaps and designed relevant easier materials for this purpose. 500 posters produced</li> <li>• Identified gap in GIS training and facilitated 3 trainings for monitors and staff involved in inventories to give support to forest owners</li> </ul>	
Activity 1.8 Draw up agreements with landholders and community organisations		342 agreements signed preceded by application forms offered to landholders in staged process, from June 2011 to May 2012	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year 2012-2013	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.9 Monitor compliance with agreements and make payments		Monitoring framework developed and phased out in three stages, follow up (after 3 months), progress (after 6 months) and compliance (after 1 year before payments). It is phased out at different times in the year to ensure that progress is assessed and corrective measures are employed before end of the year.	
Activity 1.10 Follow up technical support and training for landholders		This has been integrated within the monitoring framework. It builds on community monitoring program. In the final year, it focused on reforestation management	
<b>Output 2.</b> Rigorous systems in place to value, monitor and estimate the ecosystem services benefits and livelihood benefits to be provided by the scheme and allow subsequent impact evaluation.	Project design documents incorporating baseline for carbon and biodiversity in accordance with requirements of main actors: CCBA, VCS and emerging REDD finance streams Monitoring programme for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem services designed and implemented Baseline assessment of livelihood conditions of target population for PES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project contributed to the preparation of a PDD for a landscape level REDD+ project for the Northern Albertine Rift, ensuring that the PES scheme area was adequately covered.</li> <li>• The monitoring framework was set up for compliance monitoring and for recording impacts on forest health and wildlife incidence.</li> <li>• Detailed baseline assessment of livelihood conditions and forest cover and quality was conducted as part of the GEF project on randomised evaluation and will provide rigorous evidence on social and environmental impact of the PES scheme when follow up survey is completed in 2014.</li> </ul>	
Activity 2.1. Technical studies on current biodiversity and ecosystem services in the area and key drivers and threats		Biodiversity survey conducted by WCS covering birds and mammal species as well as estimating carbon stocks.	
Activity 2.2. - 2.8 (Studies needed to estimate carbon, biodiversity and socioeconomic impact of the PES scheme for purpose of validation and certification)		Integrated with the NARCG (led by WCS) preparation of PDD for whole Northern Albertine Rift, adding in key features of the area covered by the PES scheme	
Activity 2.9 Design a monitoring programme		Framework designed by NAHI, and tested building on compliance monitoring and CSWCT's chimpanzee monitoring,	
Activity 2.10 Prepare project design document and seek validation under CCBS and certification with internationally recognized carbon schemes		A PDD for a REDD+ pilot in the Murchison Semliki landscape which incorporates the area of the PES scheme was drafted by WCS and revised following discussion by NARCG members.	
Activity 2.11 Implement monitoring programme		Monitoring programme implemented in 66 villages.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year 2012-2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Output 3.</b> Output 3. Finance secured from ecosystem service markets/buyers to cover payments in pilot phase and to ensure continuity of payments	Transfers of finance from and commitments from buyers	Participation of the PES scheme in the landscape level REDD+ pilot for the Northern Albertine Rift secured and offers best prospects for a long-term source of finance through the national REDD programme. Funding to cover the interim period sought from a range of sources in public and private sector, and efforts are ongoing.	
Activity 3.1 Prepare a project prospectus with vital information for buyers and sources of finance, detailing ecosystem service benefits		Replaced by targeted proposals for transitional finance to enable a seamless progression for the PES scheme from donor finance to tapping of long-term carbon finance as part of the landscape level NARCG REDD+ project.	
Activity 3.2 Initiate discussions with buyers in voluntary carbon markets, voluntary biodiversity markets and emerging REDD financial mechanisms		Discussions held with a number of organisations, including private sector (e.g Tullow Oil, Barclays) and active engagement in the national REDD processes.	
Activity 3.3 Promote the project to philanthropic organisations with interest in biodiversity		A number of organisations have been approached with information about the PES scheme, such as the Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund and Chimp Savers US.	
Activity 3.4 Negotiate agreements with buyers and philanthropic organisations		No agreements finalised within the life of the project but advanced discussions with a number of organisations.	
<b>Output 4.</b> Project lessons in using PES to deliver multiple benefits communicated nationally and internationally for wider replication	National and international presentations Media communications	The experience of setting up the PES scheme has been documented and lessons derived have been widely disseminated, nationally and internationally in a variety of media.	
Activity 4.1 National workshop with government departments, NGOs and other stakeholders to present lessons from payment scheme		Lessons from the PES scheme were presented at several multi-stakeholder events in Uganda, including Nature Uganda's Conservation Conference, 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2012, the Tropical Biology Association field training course in Kibaale National Park, 23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 2012 and the IIED – JGI workshop at Makerere University for the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group on 12-13 July, 2012.	
Activity 4.2 Briefing on the project lessons with the Government representatives leading national REDD strategy on multiple benefits from		Project representatives have shared lessons from the project as an input to meetings of the national REDD+ working group.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year 2012-2013	Actions required/planned for next period
forest carbon projects			
Activity 4.3 Presentations on the project in international meetings – UNFCCC COP and CBD		The PES scheme experience was presented by NAHI at a REDD+ side event in Doha during the UNFCCC climate talks in November 2012.	
Activity 4.4 Formulation of policy recommendations		Project lessons relating to free prior and informed consent, forest mapping, monitoring and management planning have helped to inform the design of national REDD+ pilot projects.	
Activity 4.5 Documentation of project activities and production of communication materials		A wide range of communication materials were produced, including articles for newsletters, workshop presentations, case studies in research studies, CSWCT annual reports and a video.	

## Annex 2 Project's full logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions

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

### Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>Conservation of chimpanzee populations and their habitats in private and communal forests in Hoima District through the introduction of appropriate payment mechanisms which make conservation a viable livelihood option for local communities</p>	<p>Number of chimpanzees in corridor stabilise or increase</p> <p>Satellite and ground surveys show reduced forest loss and recovery</p> <p>Livelihood benefits and behaviour change from PES</p>	<p>Project reports on monitoring of chimpanzee populations</p> <p>Project reports as well as forest coverage, quality and type</p> <p>Evaluation research on impacts of PES in complementary project</p>	
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>To design, test and establish an effective, equitable and financially sustainable payment scheme to compensate local landholders for conserving and restoring forest habitats in order to protect chimpanzee populations and other components of biodiversity as well as demonstrate the effectiveness of PES.</p>	<p>Financial budgets and reports on mechanism development and implementation</p> <p>Lessons documented are cited by Government of Uganda, and NGOs in developing other PES and REDD schemes</p>	<p>PES mechanism reports</p> <p>Government communications and press releases on PES and REDD</p> <p>Press outreach (no. Media "hits")</p>	<p>The Government of Uganda (GoU) continues to support PES mechanisms;</p> <p>Buyers of ecosystem services in forest carbon and emerging biodiversity markets will be prepared to make substantial commitments of funds to enable payments to continue on a sustained basis</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs</p> <p><b>1.PES scheme designed and piloted</b> in participatory process with local communities to be compatible with and enhance local livelihood strategies.</p>	<p>Payment packages for conservation, restoration and on-farm tree cover informed by participatory research agreed with community organisations and landholders</p> <p>Intermediary organisation created to administer the scheme, and manage the funds.</p> <p>Capacity needs assessment conducted and training programme for local landholders designed and implemented</p> <p>Landholders adopt agreed land management practices</p>	<p>Socioeconomic project reports</p> <p>Agreements with community organisations</p> <p>Agreements with landholders</p> <p>Articles of association of the intermediary organization</p> <p>Agreements with service providers</p> <p>Capacity needs assessment report</p> <p>Contract monitoring report</p>	<p>Landholders are willing to participate and are receptive to changing practices</p> <p>Community organisations are willing to participate and can mobilise individual landholders</p> <p>Some capacity needs can be met through partnerships with other Government agencies and NGOs</p> <p>Funds from complementary GEFproject available to part cover payments in pilot phase and buyers secured</p>
<p>2.Rigorous systems in place to value, monitor and estimate the ecosystem services benefits and livelihood benefits to be provided by the scheme and allow subsequent impact evaluation.</p>	<p>Project design documents incorporating baseline for carbon and biodiversity in accordance with requirements of main actors: CCBA, VCS and emerging REDD finance streams</p> <p>Monitoring programme for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem services designed and implemented</p> <p>Baseline assessment of livelihood conditions of target population for PES</p>	<p>Lists of validated projects on the websites of organisations CCBS, VCS etc</p> <p>Monitoring plan and monitoring reports</p> <p>Socioeconomic baseline report</p>	<p>Sufficient information is available to develop credible baseline scenarios.</p>



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
3. Finance secured from ecosystem service markets/buyers to cover payments in pilot phase and to ensure continuity of payments	Transfers of finance from and commitments from buyers	Financial transfer documents Emission reduction purchase agreements Letters pledging support Budgets	Donor funds e.g.: from complementary GEF project will part cover payments in pilot phase  Sufficient interest for long-term financial viability from the voluntary carbon market, and REDD financial streams, as well as from emerging biodiversity markets.
4. Project lessons in using PES to deliver multiple benefits communicated nationally and internationally for wider replication (e.g. national REDD strategy, international climate negotiations on REDD, CBD )	National and international presentations  Media communications	PowerPoint presentations on partners' websites  Press releases on partners' websites.  Report in public domain, written up for academic journals	Project proceeds successfully and enables learning that are worth sharing

**Activities** (details in workplan)

Planning and coordination

0.1 Partners' inception and planning workshop

0.2 Partners' review meeting

0.3 Partners' meeting and review of post-project arrangements

Design and piloting of PES scheme

1.1 Draw up land management plans for existing forests, restoration of degraded forests and on-farm tree cover with participation of local communities

1.2 Determination of appropriate payment packages based on opportunity cost analysis, participatory research and choice modelling surveys

1.3 Review of options for institutional framework for the scheme including, managing organisation, roles and responsibilities and operational procedures

1.4 Consultations with landholders on land management plans, payment packages, and the institutional framework

1.5 Finalise design of payment scheme following community consultations

1.6 Conduct capacity needs assessment and design training programme for landholders

1.7 Pursue partnerships with NGOs and government agencies to fill these training needs

1.8 Draw up agreements with landholders and community organisations

1.9 Monitor compliance with agreements and make payments

1.10 Follow up technical support and training for landholders during the operation of the payments

Systems for valuing and monitoring ecosystem services and livelihood benefits

2.1 Technical studies on current biodiversity and ecosystem services in the area and key drivers and threats

2.2 Review methodologies for assessing impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services including carbon, determining the most appropriate for the project site

2.3 Formulation of a without project baseline or reference scenario of future biodiversity and ecosystem services conditions

2.4 Estimation of the impact of the agreed land management practices on biodiversity and ecosystem services – encompassing forest habitats, chimpanzee populations, biomass and carbon stocks and other important components of biodiversity

2.5 Study on current socioeconomic conditions including land and resource rights

2.6 Formulation of without project reference scenario of social and economic wellbeing of local communities

2.7 Assessment of the likely impact of the project on social and economic wellbeing of local communities

2.8 Assessment of leakage and indirect impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and wellbeing of local communities

- 2.9 Design a monitoring programme for carbon, biodiversity and other ecosystem services and community impacts
- 2.10 Prepare project design document and seek validation under CCBS and certification with internationally recognised carbon schemes e.g; VCS
- 2.11 Implement monitoring programme preparing periodic monitoring reports on chimpanzee populations, forest cover, quality and other components of biodiversity and impacts on social and economic wellbeing of local communities
- 3. Secure finance
  - 3.1 Prepare a project prospectus with vital information for buyers and sources of finance, detailing ecosystem service benefits
  - 3.2 Initiate discussions with buyers in voluntary carbon markets, voluntary biodiversity markets and emerging REDD financial mechanisms
  - 3.3 Promote the project to philanthropic organisations with interest in biodiversity
  - 3.4 Negotiate agreements with buyers and philanthropic organisations
- 4. Information dissemination
  - 4.1 National workshop with government departments, NGOs and other stakeholders to present lessons from payment scheme
  - 4.2 Briefing on the project lessons with the Government representatives leading national REDD strategy on multiple benefits from forest carbon projects
  - 4.3 Presentations on the project in international meetings – UNFCCC COP and CBD
  - 4.4 Formulation of policy recommendations
  - 4.5 Documentation of project activities and production of communication materials
  - 4.6 Final report and project audit

## Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

### Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation		Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	20%	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity		Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	70%	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training		Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	10%	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

<b>Article No./Title</b>	<b>Project %</b>	<b>Article Description</b>
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution		Smaller contributions (e.g. of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

## Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
<b>Training Measures</b>		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification( i.e. not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	25 (community habitat monitors)
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	1.5 (for community habitat monitors)
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	
<b>Research Measures</b>		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	5
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	
<b>Dissemination Measures</b>		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	<p>7</p> <p>Valuation, Quantification and Mapping of Ecosystem Services in the Greater Virunga's Landscape: Information Sharing Meeting with Decision-Makers, 28.03.2012, Albertine Rift Conservation Society, University of Cambridge and WWF UK</p> <p>Presentation to local religious leaders, focusing on PES scheme and synergies with WWF project on conservation of biodiversity in the Albertine Rift Forests of Uganda, August 2011, WWF</p> <p>Poster presentation at Society for conservation GIS conference. Made by Phillip Kihumuro on community monitoring, August 2011</p> <p>Conservation Conference, Kampala, 24 May 2012</p> <p>Tropical Biology Association field training course, 23 June 2012</p> <p>IIED-JGI workshop for Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, Makerere University, 12-13 July, 2012</p> <p>What does it take to achieve pro-poor REDD+, 29 November, 2012, Doha, IIED.</p>
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	<p>3</p> <p>Article in NEMA's biannual newsletter,</p>

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		June 2012 <a href="http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1269968/-/bhbr5iz/-/index.html">http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1269968/-/bhbr5iz/-/index.html</a>  <a href="http://www.sunrise.ug/news/top-stories/3530-plan-to-lure-villagers-to-conserveforests.Html">http://www.sunrise.ug/news/top-stories/3530-plan-to-lure-villagers-to-conserveforests. Html</a>
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	2 (Darwin newsletter)
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	2 PES newsletter, June 2011 and October 2011
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
<b>Physical Measures</b>		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets	



<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Totals (plus additional detail as required)</b>
	handed over to host country(s)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project ( <i>See Section 8.2 above</i> )	£ XXX
<b>Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures</b>		

## Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Publication Series	Creating New Values for Africa: Emerging Ecosystem Service Markets, 2011,	Katoomba Group and Forest trends	Website <a href="http://www.foresttrends.org/documents/files/doc_3015.pdf">http://www.foresttrends.org/documents/files/doc_3015.pdf</a>	Not applicable
Newsletters	Testing Effectiveness of PES;	CSWCT	<a href="http://ngambaisland.com/Ngamba_News_Edits/Ngamba_Edits_8-24-11/First_PES_News_letter_update_June_2011.pdf">http://ngambaisland.com/Ngamba_News_Edits/Ngamba_Edits_8-24-11/First_PES_News_letter_update_June_2011.pdf</a>	Not applicable
Article	CSWCT Annual Report 2011 CSWCT Annual Report 2012	CSWCT	<a href="http://ngambaisland.com/CHIMP_ANNUAL_REPORT_2011.pdf">http://ngambaisland.com/CHIMP_ANNUAL_REPORT_2011.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.ngambaisland.com/newsletters/Annual_Report_2012.pdf">http://www.ngambaisland.com/newsletters/Annual_Report_2012.pdf</a>	Not applicable
Workshop summary report	What does it take to achieve pro-poor REDD+? Summary report Workshop held November 29, 2012, Doha Compiled by Maryanne Grieg-Gran and Leianne Rolington	IIED	<a href="http://pubs.iied.org/G03560.html?k=REDD">http://pubs.iied.org/G03560.html?k=REDD</a>	Not applicable
Workshop Presentation	Pro-poor approaches to REDD+ What does this mean in practice? Byamukama Biryahwaho November 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2012, Doha	IIED	<a href="http://pubs.iied.org/G03546.html?k=REDD">http://pubs.iied.org/G03546.html?k=REDD</a>	Not applicable
Video		CSWCT	<a href="http://www.iied.org/paying-local-communities-for-ecosystem-services-chimpanzee-conservation-corridor">http://www.iied.org/paying-local-communities-for-ecosystem-services-chimpanzee-conservation-corridor</a>	Not applicable

## Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

<b>Ref No</b>	18-012
<b>Project Title</b>	Paying local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
<b>Project Leader Details</b>	
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