

## 1. Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	18-012
Project Title	Payment local communities for ecosystem services: The Chimpanzee Conservation Corridor
Country(ies)	Uganda
UK Contract Holder Institution	IIED
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Chimpanzee Sanctuary & Wildlife Conservation Trust
Other Partner Institution(s)	NAHI, WCS
Darwin Grant Value	£199,848
Start/End dates of Project	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2010 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2013
Reporting period and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012 AR2
Project Leader Name	Maryanne Grieg-Gran
Project website	<a href="http://www.iied.org/sustainable-markets/key-issues/environmentaleconomics/paying-local-communities-for-ecosystem-services">http://www.iied.org/sustainable-markets/key-issues/environmentaleconomics/paying-local-communities-for-ecosystem-services</a>
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Maryanne Grieg-Gran, Paul Hatanga and Lilly Ajarova

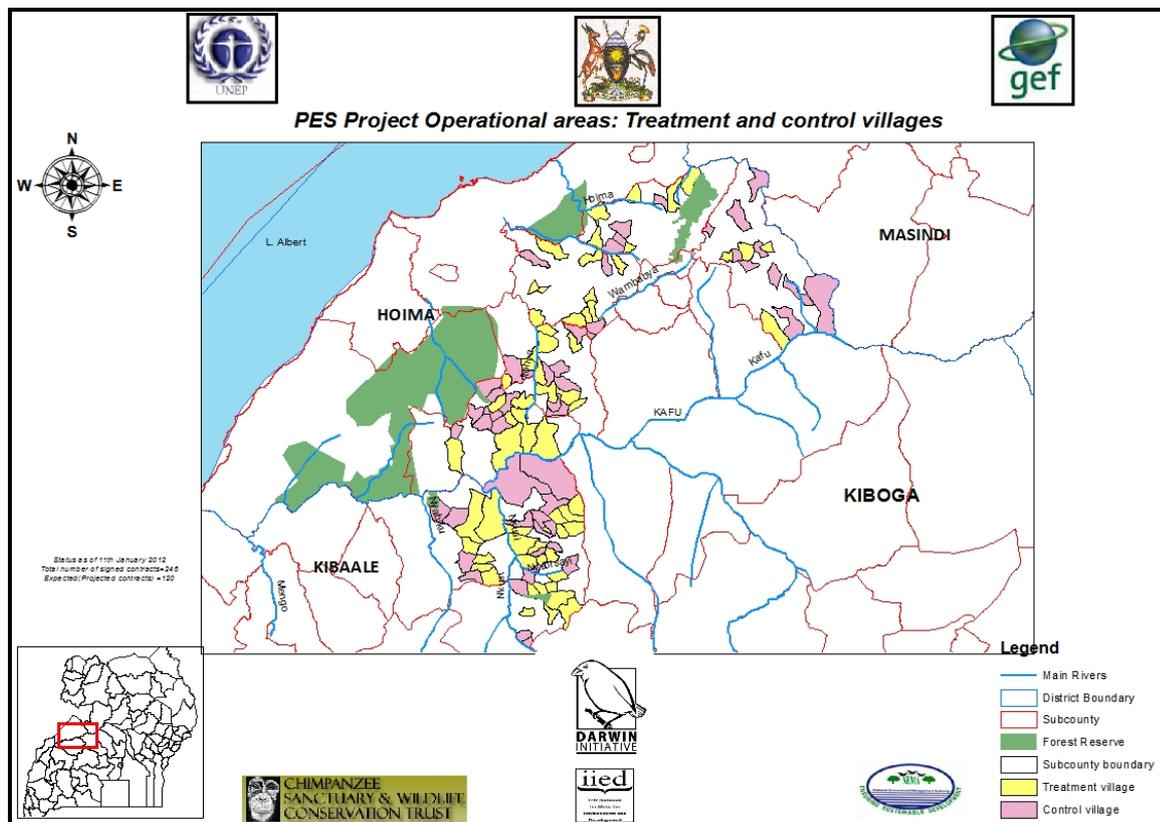
## 2. Project Background

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.

With Uganda's exceptional rich biodiversity and particularly chimpanzee population estimated at approximately 5,000 individuals, there are antagonizing threats due to bushmeat trade; habitat loss and fragmentation. 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 is therefore designing and implementing 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 will be 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. 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).

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



### 3. Project Partnerships

The project has recorded good progress in partnership with other institutions and projects. The primary partnership between the UK holder institution (IIED) and the host country institution (CSWCT) has continued to develop considerably well over the past year. The project leader, Maryanne Grieg Gran visited the project host institution in July 2011 where she held one on one meetings with host country team members and other project partners as well as taking part in the partners' review meeting.

In March 2012, two community monitors and the project field officer-Phillip Kihumuro were requested by WWF's UNDP/GEF project to train forest owner associations from Kibale District corridor reserves in mapping and stock taking of private forests as part of the process of clarifying forest tenure for the anticipated REDD+ pilot. The protocols developed by the PES project are being replicated in this activity.

In the project landscape, active conservation agencies including WCS, WWF, ECOTRUST, NAHI, CSWCT and JGI are now collaborating under the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG) which meets quarterly to discuss an agreed framework for implementation of conservation initiatives such as REDD and other sustainable financing mechanisms such as PES. This collaborative framework has held engagement meetings with private companies in Uganda's Albertine Rift in May 2011 (such as Tullow Oil, Hydromax, Banks, Sugar and Tea factories) and the Norwegian Embassy in Uganda in September 2011.

The project has participated in at different levels in lesson learning and sharing either through interviews and or workshops. These among others include the following projects;

- IUCN, CODESRIA (Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa), University of Illinois project on Responsive Forestry Governance Initiative in REDD+ (<http://www.codesria.org/spip.php?article1247>)
- ECOTRUST study on PES initiatives in Uganda that focused on two project case studies including this PES project.
- CGIAR and ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute) project on climate change agriculture and food security (<http://ccafs.cgiar.org/>)

- NEMA Uganda Clearing House Mechanism that is part of the Convention on Biological Diversity biodiversity information sharing framework.
- Workshop on National Carbon Accounting Systems for the Land Sector, Kabira Country Club, 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> August 2011, Kampala, Uganda

The project continues to be well linked with the National focal point for CBD, NEMA. Uganda's NEMA continues to participate and provide a pivotal connection with national and international policy events. In December 2011, Francis Ogwal, the PES project coordinator at NEMA was one of the Uganda's national delegation to the UNFCCC COP 17 meeting held in Durban in South Africa. Two members of the project technical steering committee constituted and convened by NEMA were also among the delegates.

## **4. Project Progress**

### **4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

#### **Planning and coordination**

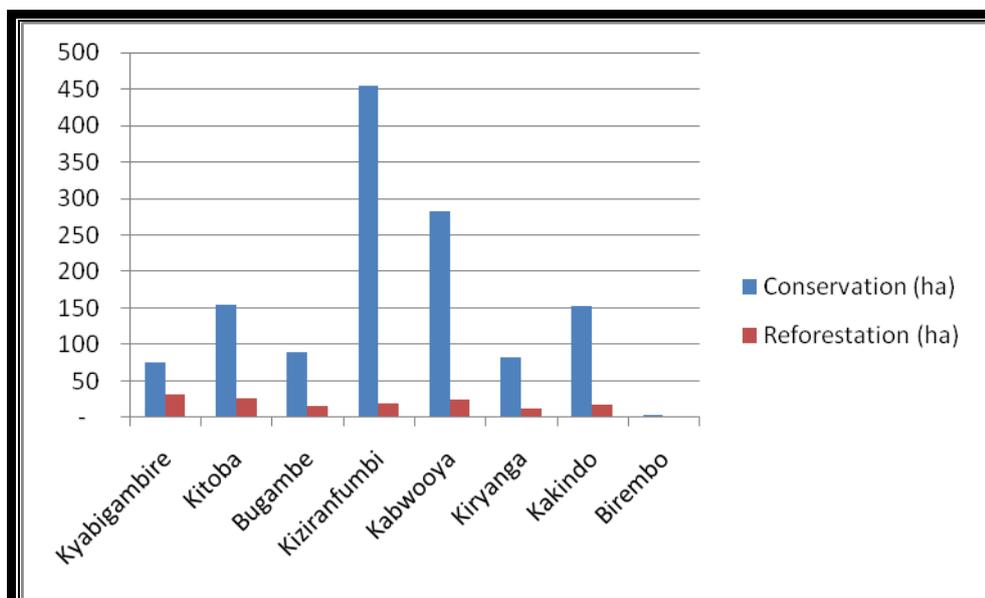
##### ***0.2 Partners' review meeting***

Partners reviewed project progress at a three day meeting (11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> July 2011) held in Kampala in conjunction with the steering committee of the GEF project on randomized evaluation of PES. Shortly before this (i.e. on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2011) CSWCT had presented project progress to 32 national stakeholders constituting a technical steering committee convened by NEMA. For the above meetings, the participating partners and stakeholders included GEF project proponents (NEMA and UNEP), implementing partners (NAHI, CSWCT and IPA), training institutions (Makerere University and Economic Policy Research Centre) and the private sector (Tullow Oil, British American Tobacco (BAT U) and Hydromax.

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

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

The process that had been initiated in the previous year continued smoothly with compilation of generic management plans reflecting interventions for degraded forests and relatively intact forest patches. NAHI led this process in partnership with CSWCT. NAHI conducted desk reviews, made consultations and held focus group discussions with more than 120 landowners to draw up the guidelines. These complement the small set of prescribed conditions in the contracts. The guidelines are now being used to steer forest planning for forest owners contracting with CSWCT under the scheme, contributing also to a "beyond pilot PES" action plan with that helps each owner formulate sustainable objectives and interventions. The plans are derived from the baseline forest assessment carried out soon as the forest owner expresses interest to join the scheme. The contracted private forest owners (334) are conserving a total of 1,293 hectares and reforesting 144 hectares. The graph below shows the distribution of conservation and reforestation in different sub-counties of the project area, with Kiziranfumbi, where Itohya forest is located, showing the largest area for conservation.



**Figure 1. Conservation and Reforestation areas for respective project sub counties**

Consultations with forest owners in treatment villages commenced in June 2011 continuing into the first quarter of 2012. These consultations were conducted after the selection of the villages to be in the ‘treatment group’ i.e. in the payment scheme and those that would be in the control group. This selection was done on a random basis in a transparent process similar to a public lottery. The project management unit in partnership with local council leaders and technical staff at lower local government level conducted sensitization and consultation meetings with over 934 local people from 70 villages. The content covered the purpose and context of the PES project and current deforestation causes unique to each area. By end of the meetings, village participants determined what actions to take and allocated roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders namely forest owners (PFOs), government leaders/departments, NGOs and other institutions such as schools, institutions and religious groups. These consultation meetings provided a foundation for further engagement with forest owners on the part of community monitors and CSWCT staff. A consultation guide prepared by IIED and CSWCT formed an important part of the process. As part of the REDD+ pilot FPIC process, CSWCT has shared a similar protocol with the NARCG to inform the process.

### **1.5 Finalize design of payment scheme following community consultations.**

This year, design focused on: finalization of contract including the incentive package to be offered, arrangements for transferring payments to PFOs and monitoring of compliance.

*Finalization of the PES contract:* CSWCT, NEMA, IPA and NAHI held meetings in April 2011 to review the simplified version of the draft PES contract that had been produced with IIED’s input at the end of year 1. The senior legal counsel of NEMA provided legal expertise and a final version was agreed (attached) with the voluntary guidelines on forest management are included as annexes (attached). The CSWCT partnered with the local cultural institution’s Yolam Nsamba to do preliminary translation of the contract into the local language, Runyoro. The complete translation was finalized in the course of the consultations with private forest owners (PFOs). The basic design features and rules of the scheme were set out by CSWCT and IIED in a Frequently Asked Questions format in April 2011. This drew on the consultations that had been completed by that date. It has been adjusted as further questions and issues have arisen from the consultations (available on request).

Based on landowner reaction to different options presented in the course of the consultations, it was agreed that the payment level would be UGX 70,000 per hectare, paid on a yearly basis starting August 2012, plus an initial signing up payment of UGX 10,000. It was also decided that seedlings for reforestation or for enrichment planting would be offered for free as an additional benefit.

*Mechanism for transferring the payment:* Agreement was reached with Post Bank Uganda Ltd to provide the service of disbursing the payments to PES participants.

*Compliance monitoring:* CSWCT recruited 11 community monitors (field staff) drawn from Parishes in which the PES scheme will operate. In addition, 14 community monitors that had been taken on and trained in 2009 and early 2010 to do chimpanzee monitoring will now add forest monitoring to their duties. The responsibilities of the community monitors are to support mapping of forest boundaries of each forest owner that applies to join the scheme, carry out initial forest stock assessments, advise on reforestation and monitor compliance with the contracts. The monitoring framework was developed by NAHI in consultation with forest owners and community monitors (attached). The framework combines monitoring of compliance with PES contractual conditions with monitoring of broader objectives of forest management which are set by the PFOs themselves. Clear procedures are set out for community monitors to monitor the different aspects of the contract conditions and report on progress.

### ***1.6 Conduct capacity needs assessment and design training programme for landholders***

Consultations with the PFOs indicated reforestation and forest management as areas where capacity building was needed. It was also recognized that the community monitors could play an important role in this. To facilitate monitoring of PFOs we needed to train monitors in monitoring aspects both in the field and at field office. NAHI has drawn up silvicultural guidelines for reforestation and enrichment planting that we will be harnessing early in the next year (attached).

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

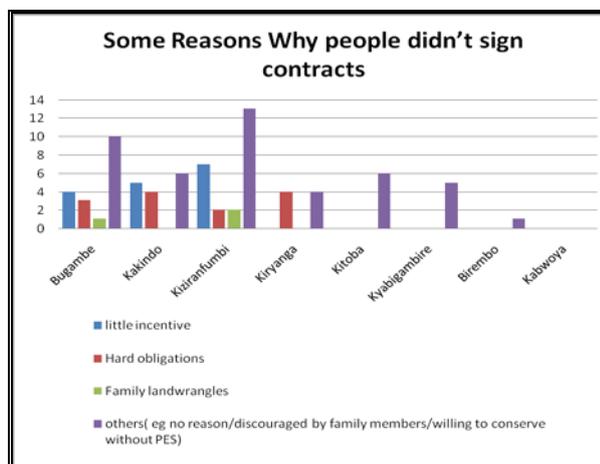
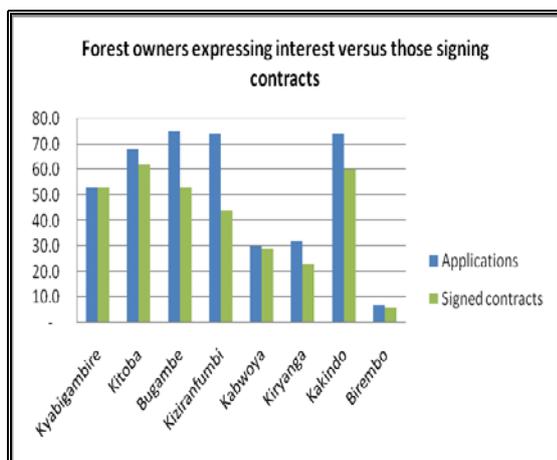
Between April and June all monitors were trained in partnership with NAHI and with input from Patrick Byakagaba from Makerere University. The focus was on taking measurements for forest stock, using the GPS to map forest areas and step by step engagement of forest owners in the PES process. Follow-up training in field was held in August 2011, after review of lessons learned from the pilot phase.

In addition, one of the community monitors (Moses Aganyira) together with Philip Kihimuro of CSWCT trained with Jane Goodall Institute and Juniper Inc. in GIS as part of JGI's REDD initiative and collaboration with partners.

Further training programmes for the community monitors have included; Community Engagement by community monitors 16<sup>th</sup> Feb 2012, and forest inventories and Human-wildlife conflict management. The training programs have been supported by this project's funds and other complementary projects from GEF/UNEP and GEF/UNDP.

### ***1.8 Draw up agreements with landholders and community organizations***

The contract signing process was piloted initially in villages in Kyabigambere subcounty. Consultations held with villages prior to signing the contract revealed that PFOs were anxious to know how long the current contract was for and whether there was probability for review and or extension after the experimental phase. The Darwin support was particularly important in enabling the conduction of forest assessments by community monitors to determine the milestones for each participating forest owner before they are enrolled in the scheme. By the end of September, 109 forest land owners had signed contracts to conserve 306ha of existing natural forest and to reforest 65ha. By early 2012, 413 forest landowners had expressed interest, that is, submitted an application to join the PES scheme and 334 had signed contracts 80.87%. The graphs below provide information at the subcounty level for the response received and reasons why some people, who expressed interest initially, later declined to commit to the PES contracts.



### 1.9 Monitor compliance with agreements and make payments

The monitoring framework was tested with four PFOs in four subcounties but full implementation of compliance monitoring did not begin until Year 3. has been put into operation and information recorded by the community monitors is being compiled. Apart from the signing on payment, no cash payments needed to be made in Year 2. This was because PFOs in the consultations expressed a strong preference for an annual payment. Results from the monitoring will determine who gets paid how much when the annual payment process commences in August 2012.

The GEF funds have made it possible to provide seedlings to farmers wishing to enrich degraded portions of their land as an in-kind. This was done September/October 2011 and March 2012. The exercise will continue in the next months as the local rainy season will have just started.

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

This aspect is has been integrated in the monitoring framework and through a monitoring log designed for each PFO.

### Output 2. Systems for valuing and monitoring ecosystem services and livelihood benefits

#### Activities 2.3-2.8, 2.10

Following field work data collection sub-contracted to WCS in November 2010-February 2011, CSWCT received compiled reports relevant to activities 2.1-2.8 in May 2011. The Darwin project had supplemented funding for this field work provided by UNDP/GEF and JGI to ensure that the PES project sites were covered in these studies. The following data and reports were received in year 2;

1. REDD feasibility study for the Murchison-Semliki Landscape. The report integrates carbon, biodiversity and socioeconomic data collected from PES project sites in the Bugoma-Budongo corridor areas.
2. Biodiversity surveys of corridor forests east of Bugoma up to Budongo.
3. Mammal data, bird's data and carbon data from the surveyed points.

These reports complement the detailed socioeconomic baseline study for the villages in the PES scheme and control villages prepared by IPA with funding from the UNEP/GEF project on randomized evaluation.

From the completed studies (above) and NGO coordination work as described above, the NARCG is developing a REDD+ pilot for the Murchison-Semliki landscape, an area that

encompasses project sites for the PES project. CSWCT are contributing to the documentation required for the REDD+ pilot drawing from the experience of developing the PES scheme. The feasibility study mentioned above concludes that carbon stocks in the forests in the Northern Albertine rift are low relative to tropical forests in other countries in Africa. The potential net carbon revenues are therefore not likely to be enough to implement all REDD+ project activities and would only partially cover the opportunity costs for lost income from activities such as farming of cash crops. On the other hand, this production is not sustainable and an irreversible tipping point could be reached in 15 to 20 years. The chances of success of the REDD+ pilot could therefore be enhanced through a combination of carbon credits from REDD+, payments for other ecosystem services and promotion of other activities to improve the livelihoods of PFOs such as improved farming practices to increase productivity on existing agricultural land and profitable cash cropping like shade coffee or cocoa.

The NARCG held meetings in February and March 2012 to review the draft CCBA PDD developed by WCS consultant. The meetings were attended by NAHI (Represented by Byamukama Biryahwaho) and CSWCT (represented by Paul Hatanga). Among others, the project is contributing to the following parts within the PDD development process; FPIC-Free Prior and Informed Consent process, sharing experiences on monitoring, institutional framework for REDD+ scheme, forest management interventions and management planning processes.

## **2.9 Design a monitoring programme**

The monitoring framework drawn up for compliance monitoring also gives guidance for biodiversity monitoring. It 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 (medicinal plants harvesting, non-timber forest products, firewood, honey harvesting, water collection. Forest health was considered as a proxy for carbon, biodiversity and watershed services, since the management interventions implemented are also aimed at improving forest health and not targeted at specific ecosystem services. The approach and templates were tested with four PFOs in different sub-counties and then adjusted. This is complemented by CSWCT's chimpanzee monitoring activities (funded under WWF's project on Conservation of Biodiversity in Albertine Rift Forests of Uganda) which counts nests in accordance with "marked nest count" methodology (Plumptre *et al.* 2003).

### ***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***

The first step of implementation, the baseline assessment against which further monitoring reports will be compared has been taken. Forest assessment field work conducted between June 2011 and January 2012 established a baseline for each individual forest owner's plot. This will help measure project impact as the team established that some PFOs were already undertaking some forest management best practices prior to commencement of the PES project.

## **Output 3. Secure finance**

### ***3.1 Prepare a project prospectus with vital information for buyers and sources of finance, detailing ecosystem service benefits***

Preparation of the prospectus has not been finished yet as enrolment of forest owners was completed only in (March 2012). With this key information on number of participants and area covered we will finalise the prospectus in Year 3. The project team deems it necessary to also integrate specific information from overall REDD+ project design for the NARCG which we expect to be completed by May/June 2012. This provides a sustainable financing opportunity for the scheme and is therefore an important integral component of the prospectus. But in the

meantime potential financiers have been approached with tailored information about the scheme.

### **3.2 Initiate discussions with buyers in voluntary carbon markets, voluntary biodiversity markets and emerging REDD financial mechanisms**

NEMA and CSWCT made presentations about the project to private companies invited by the Albertine Rift Carbon Group in May 2011. CSWCT made a separate presentation to Tullow Uganda at their invitation. In September CSWCT participated in a meeting with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation at the Norwegian Embassy in Kampala where WCS presented the REDD feasibility study and REDD pilot project proposal for the whole landscape. We have been informed by WCS at the PES technical steering committee meeting convened by NEMA that the proposal response will be expected in June 2012.

In March 2012, the Murchison Semliki landscape REDD+ pilot proposal was shortlisted as one of the national REDD initiatives for submission to the national REDD steering committee. Once, the vetting is completed, there is opportunity for financing from the national REDD pilot funding streams.

The concept note prepared jointly with WCS for the to Cambridge Programme on Sustainability Leadership to include in their feasibility study for Barclays Bank was followed up with a meeting in November 2011. Matthew Hatchwell of WCS and Essam Mohammed of IIED met with Vedant Walia of the Sustainability Division at Barclays in London to discuss the concept note. It is not clear whether this will proceed further as Barclay's prime interest is in CDM credits rather than REDD+ but there may be possibilities with its clients.

### **3.3 Promote the project to philanthropic organisations with interest in biodiversity**

CSWCT submitted a concept note to Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund for marketing to corporations in USA that are close partners with Disney. This followed a visit and presentation made by Lilly Ajarova in February 2012 at Disney World in Orlando, Florida, USA. We are yet to hear of the progress the marketing is making.

Following a visit by Nancy Merrick of Chimp savers from US (<http://www.chimpsaver.org/aboutus.html>) to the PES project sites as a friend of Ngamba Island Chimpanzee Sanctuary, the team was requested to provide specific information that could be used for promotion of the project and its work. This was done in March 2012 and contact has been maintained since through email.

## **Output 4. Information dissemination**

Several national fora have been used to disseminate project information:-

<b>Date</b>	<b>Focus of presentation</b>	<b>Nature of Audience</b>	<b>Organizers</b>
28.03.2012	Valuation, Quantification and Mapping of Ecosystem Services in the Greater Virunga's Landscape: Information Sharing Meeting with Decision-Makers	Workshop participants Regional including participants from Uganda, DRC and Rwanda. Composed of policy makers, academia, NGOs and CBOs	Albertine Rift Conservation Society, University of Cambridge and WWF UK.
August 2011	Presentation focusing on PES scheme and synergies with WWF project on conservation of biodiversity in the Albertine Rift Forests of Uganda	Local Religious leaders	WWF
August 2011	Poster presentation at society for conservation GIS conference. Made by Phillip K on community monitoring (poster attached)	GIS practitioners from around the world.	Society for conservation GIS

## **4.2 Briefing on the project lessons with the Government representatives leading national REDD strategy on multiple benefits from forest carbon projects**

Although this activity was planned for later stages in the final year, some actions contributing to this have been undertaken this year. The national REDD processes are fast unfolding and Uganda is not left behind. The NARCG REDD project has been identified for listing for national REDD pilots. The PES scheme has been instrumental in design discussions for the NARCG REDD scheme, contributing lessons learnt for several aspects of the scheme.

### **3.3 Documentation of project activities and production of communication materials**

The project has produced several materials and uploaded some of different websites. Two newsletters have been produced (June 2011 [www.ngambaisland.com/.../First PES News letter update June 2011.pdf](http://www.ngambaisland.com/.../First_PES_News_letter_update_June_2011.pdf) and October 2011 attached). CSWCT project management team is working on another issue. The following materials and media stories have been produced.

- ▶ ,
- ▶ <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1269968/-/bhbr5iz/-/index.html>
- ▶ <http://www.sunrise.ug/news/top-stories/3530-plan-to-lure-villagers-to-protect-forests.html>
- ▶ [http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc\\_3015.pdf](http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_3015.pdf)
- ▶ <http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/Darwin%20News%202012-02.pdf>
- ▶ [http://povertyandconservation.info/docs/Masindi Workshop Report-Final.pdf](http://povertyandconservation.info/docs/Masindi_Workshop_Report-Final.pdf)

## **4.2 Progress towards project outputs**

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

This year, we have recorded considerable progress in the design and implementation of the scheme and the project is back on track. Enrolment of PFOs in the PES scheme was completed in March after consultations with target participants in each village selected to participate.

The monitoring framework designed, was developed in a participatory manner providing a simple, easy to understand compliance measurement protocol.

**Measurable indicators that apply to year 2** are (i) the payment packages for conservation, restoration and on-farm tree cover agreed with community organisations and landholders; (ii) intermediary organisation designated to manage the scheme, outsourcing key functions as appropriate and (iii) capacity needs assessment conducted and training programme for landholders designed.

Progress against the first indicator is demonstrated by attached reports on generic management plans for intact and degraded forests and contract template with 334 landholders signing up to the scheme. The assumption that landholders are willing to participate and are receptive to changing practices holds true, judging by the outcome of those that have signed although we also recorded rejection by some due to family disagreements, little incentive and hard obligations to fulfil, as some said. Community organisations have also participated in village consultations but notable was participation of the local government leaders (LC1-LC3) who were involved in mobilising their village participants. However, preliminary results from a study done by NAHI as a co-financing contribution on the cost benefit analysis for the PES scheme (study still in draft) suggest that the costs for landowners of implementing the contracted interventions, management costs may high in relation to the PES cash payment. If lasting incentives are to be provided there will be a need to emphasize value of non-commercial benefits from the forests as well as to promote sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity.

There has been progress against the second indicator in that CSWCT, the designated intermediary has entered into an agreement with PostBank for transfer of the payments to PFOs.

Progress against the third indicator is demonstrated by the development of a training manual for the forest inventory and silviculture which are now being implemented by monitors in their guidance to the PFOs and the preparation and implementation of the monitoring framework (attached).

***Output 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***

Having realised early in the project implementation that the scale of the project and the small size of forest landholdings might not generate enough emission reductions for viability as a carbon project, we partnered with WCS and other conservation organizations including Jane Goodall Institute, ECOTRUST and WWF to cover the Murchison-Semliki landscape. This cooperation has enabled us to participate in designing a PDD for the whole Northern Albertine Rift rather than prepare a separate one for the PES scheme. The partners have collaborated to contribute ideas to a draft which was discussed in March 2012. There is sufficient information now and potential to attract REDD funds from the national stream. This process is taking longer than envisaged and much of the detailed work to prepare the documents for VCS and CCBS will be done in Year 3. Other measurable indicators for year 2 are design and implementation of a monitoring programme and baseline assessment of livelihood conditions of target population for PES. The first of these has been developed (attached) with a community-based approach and is likely to be incorporated in the in the PDD for the Northern Albertine Rift but may need supplementing by more formal monitoring methods for carbon assessment.

***Output 3. Finance secured from ecosystem service markets/buyers to cover payments in pilot phase and to ensure continuity of payments***

No commitments have been secured from voluntary carbon markets as yet but the prospects for funding as part of the NARCG proposed REDD+ pilot seem promising. The private sector is still waiting to observe the impact of the scheme before making any firm commitment. . We were also informed that some potential national private sector buyers such as Tullow Oil are still developing guiding strategies for conservation engagement. The assumption that donor funds will part cover payments in the pilot phase holds true as the GEF project is covering payments for two years.

***Output 4. Project lessons in using PES to deliver multiple benefits communicated nationally and internationally for wider replication***

Although no activities were scheduled for this year under this output, the project has engaged in sharing some lessons with partners and stakeholders in various fora and media. This continues to generate local debate as far as contribution of PES schemes is concerned. The Project team has shared design and monitoring lessons with other schemes and studies. (Refer to information dissemination section in section 3 above.)

### 4.3 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 this reporting period	Total planned from application
6A	Community monitors trained in forest stock measurement/inventory, mapping boundaries, community engagement		25				25	Not specified
6B	Number of weeks of training		1.5					
8	Weeks spent by IIED staff on project work in Uganda	3	1				2	6
14B	Number of conferences/seminars at which findings from Darwin project presented		2				2	Not specified
15A	Number of national newspaper articles on the project		2				2	Not specified
23	Value of resources raised from other sources for project work (cash)	£6667	£6667					£20,000

**Table 2. 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 Emerging	Forest Trends Website	<a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_3015.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_3015.pdf</a>	Not applicable
Newsletter*	Darwin Initiative Newsletter	Darwin Initiative	<a href="http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/Darwin%20News%202012-02.pdf">http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/newsletter/Darwin%20News%202012-02.pdf</a>	Not applicable
Newsletters*	Testing Effectiveness of PES; CSWCT	CSWCT	<a href="http://www.ngambaisland.com/./First_PES_News_letter_update_June_2011.pdf">www.ngambaisland.com/./First_PES_News_letter_update_June_2011.pdf</a>	Not applicable

### 4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Progress in this year has steadily picked up momentum following resolution of the challenges experienced in the previous year in coordinating with the randomised evaluation project. Baseline data collection and scheme design and implementation went on as planned. The project has enjoyed support and participation of government institutions and stakeholders through a nationally convened stakeholder steering meeting providing opportunity for informing participants but also receiving important input from them. As the REDD streams develop, this pilot PES scheme has been recorded as the first of its kind in Uganda offering important feedback to the national REDD process. With PES contract now signed with forest owners and some in-kind support in form of seedlings delivered to farmers and the cash compliance

payments due in August 2012, the scheme is on track to demonstrate to buyers within ecosystem services markets.

The first assumptions about continued government support to PES still holds true as NEMA is actively involved at all levels providing oversight guidance and linkage with government policy. The project recognised challenges associated with the second assumption early on given that the PES scheme area provided only a limited amount of carbon emission reductions. and partners decided to combine efforts with other NGOs in the landscape to create a larger pool that would look attractive to potential buyers. Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits.

The main progress has been translation of the biodiversity information and the socioeconomic information collected into relevant information for REDD finance which is anticipated to be a long term financing strategy for ecosystems and biodiversity. This aspiration has been strengthened by the collaborative efforts of active partners in the landscape. The challenge remains the Human-Wildlife conflict arising from the damage caused by primates to subsistence crops. . Without a compensation policy in place in Uganda, mitigation strategies such as The PES scheme is at too early a stage to conclude on its potential for addressing this challenge and it may need to be complemented by a national level policy for compensation in cases of human-wildlife conflict.

## **5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

Over the last year, the project progress has been monitored through partner review meetings, field visits and reports. Detailed plans were reviewed at a partners meeting held in Kampala in July 2011. Project Staff in Uganda presented project workplans to a NEMA constituted field inspection team. This year, the emphasis has been on whether project activity implementation arrangements and approaches are meeting the desired end. To effectively monitor scheme interventions the framework developed is helping to keep participants on track complemented with a database that is hosted in Hoima, the project location.

The main lesson learned from this year's work, is that even if the scheme forms part of a larger REDD+ project for the Northern Albertine Rift, there will be a need to pursue a number of funding sources associated with multiple ecosystem services as well as different types of incentive to landowners. This is because likely carbon revenues may not be sufficient to cover all implementation costs and support a payment level that provides a lasting incentive to landowners. Further exploration of such observations will continue in the following year. We have also found that negotiation with land owners may take more time than anticipated and requires engagement of the users of land as well as the landowners (in cases where these differ) if support is to be obtained. We have also observed that the randomised control experiment has placed some constraints on our approach to engagement with the communities as discussion about the PES scheme with the control villages needs to be kept to a minimum to avoid influencing their behaviour. In addition, we have not been able to make use of the private forest owners associations as their members come from both treatment and control villages.

## **6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

Not applicable

## **7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

## 8. Sustainability

We are pursuing three avenues for putting the project on a sustainable footing:

- a) Engaging with the private forest owners to encourage them to develop a “beyond pilot phase” forest management approach. CSWCT facilitates the individual forest owners planning process helping them to set objectives beyond the life of the pilot PES phase for at least 30 years and more. The scheme is then perceived as a contributor to the forest owner’s aspirations.
- b) Engaging with stakeholders and national partners has provided an opportunity to think and develop REDD together. This option, as an exit strategy was initiated in the previous year and has picked up considerable momentum in this year through the NARCG draft PDDs and other collaborative fundraising events and activities conducted that have explored integration of other livelihood and biodiversity co-benefits to REDD. With Uganda’s national RPP approved, pilot schemes, including the area covered by the PES scheme have been identified as potential case projects before full scale REDD is undertaken.
- c) The proactive engagement of private sector has been explored at both national and international levels. The project team approached national and international private companies and made presentations in addition to submission of tailor made concept notes to some of them. Increased engagement with private sector players is a crucial task in the next year.

## 9. Dissemination

Dissemination activities of this project have been done through workshops and meetings as described in activity output 4 above. These have included among others, newsletters, articles in partner websites, stakeholders meetings and partner review workshops and through local and national media. The conservation working group continues to provide a good forum for dissemination of project information.

## 10. Project Expenditure

**Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012)**

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual			
Overhead costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others: Consultancy			
Others (please specify)			
TOTAL			

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 LTS?

**11. 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 LTS and 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 monitoring framework developed for this project is an example of best practice in engaging forest owners and local community members in monitoring with a combination of self-monitoring, peer monitoring by other landowners and verification by the community monitor. Feedback on the framework from the NARCG and a workshop organised by ARCS and University of Cambridge has indicated that this system may work for other similar projects. Already, the WWF-Conservation of Biodiversity in the Albertine Rift Forests of Uganda project executed by Ministry of Water and Environment and funded by GEF through UNDP has adopted the same model to engage community monitors and forest owners.

Secondly, the CSWCT inventoried forest plots of 413 households (forest owners) with 334 of them ultimately signing contracts covering 1,437ha. In Uganda more than 70% of forest cover is on private land but institutional and technical support to private forest owners is very limited, reflecting insufficient capacity at local and central government. This is exacerbated by “open user rights” over private land including forest. The PES scheme with its payments to forest owners is on track to provide vital lessons for conservationists and policy makers.

Already, the project is informing the national REDD developments in Uganda through the NARCG framework given that NEMA, NAHI and CSWCT are members. Specific contributions have been made on forest monitoring, management planning process of forests, and the FPIC process.

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal:</b> To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>The sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Purpose</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 334 households for conservation and restoration of 1,437ha from 70 villages</p> <p>REDD feasibility study conducted in partnership with other partners in Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG). Drew basis from the biodiversity study conducted the previous year and PES scheme design process informing development of a REDD project for Murchison-Semliki landscape</p>	<p>(do not fill not applicable)</p> <p>Execute payments for complying forest owners</p> <p>Continue active involvement in REDD developments in Uganda through NARCG</p> <p>Discussions with potential ecosystem service buyers and sources of finance</p>
<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</p> <p>Intermediary organisations 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of payment level 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>In pilot, CSWCT will administer the scheme but has outsourced fund transfer responsibilities and other technical services to partners. Contract to transfer funds to forest owners signed with PostBank Uganda. Transfer of funds to commence in August 2012</li> <li>Reforestation activities conducted based on forest assessment results from 70 villages. 11,330 indigenous trees planted covering an approximate area of 94ha. We however faced problems of prolonged drought and wild fires in December-March 2012</li> <li>Consultations on this payment package and project activities were conducted in 70 villages reaching a total of 934 people</li> </ul>	
Activity 0.2 Partners' review meeting		Partners' review meeting held in July 2011 in partnership with the GEF project on Randomised evaluation	
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 are giving guidance to 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 last year, consultations with stakeholders and reference to other PES schemes elsewhere, partners narrowed down to 70,000/ha (\$35/ha/year)	
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	
Activity 1.4 Consultation with landholders on land management plans, payment packages and institutional framework		Consultations conducted in 70 villages (934 forest landowners). This is only in treatment villages	

Activity 1.5 Finalise design of payment scheme following community consultations	Completed - focused on how to mobilise potential participants, consultations, contract signing and negotiation, monitoring and implementation of agreed interventions, payments following compliance. Design of the PES scheme to be integrated in the REDD+ proposal for the Northern Albertine Rift
Activity 1.6 Conduct capacity needs assessment and design training programme	Identified training need in reforestation. Simple silvicultural guidelines developed for enrichment and reforestation. These are now being implemented by community monitors as extension field support team
Activity 1.7 Conduct training and pursue partnerships with NGOs	Identified forest management planning gaps and designed relevant easier materials for this purpose. 500 posters produced  Identified gap in GIS training and facilitated 3 trainings for monitors and staff involved in inventories to give support to forest owners
Activity 1.8 Draw up agreements with landholders and community organisations	334 agreements signed preceded by application forms offered to landholders in staged process, from June 2011 to February 2012
Activity 1.9 Monitor compliance with agreements and make payments	Monitoring framework developed to be phased out in three stages in Year 3, 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 determined 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 and builds on the community monitoring program. In the next year, it will focus 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	<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>
Activity 2.3 - 2.8 (Studies needed to estimate carbon, biodiversity and socioeconomic impact of the PES scheme for purpose of validation and certification)	Finalisation of studies for Murchison-Semliki landscape incorporating PES scheme areas
Activity 2.9 Design a monitoring programme	Framework designed with NAHI and tested building on the compliance monitoring and CSWCT's chimpanzee monitoring work
Activity 2.10 Prepare project design document and seek validation under CCBS and certification with internationally recognized carbon schemes	Draft PDD for CCBS was discussed at meeting in March 2012 but is not yet completed by WCS consultant. Gaps identified for FPIC process and institutional structure  This is to be completed in first half of Year 3
Activity 2.11 Implement monitoring programme	Monitoring framework has been tested with four landowners in different sub-counties. Baseline forest assessments carried out. Full implementation to start in Year 3

<p><b>Output 3</b> Finance secured from ecosystem service markets/buyers to cover payments in pilot phase and to ensure continuity of payments</p>	<p>Transfers of finance from and commitments from buyers</p>	<p>Follow up meeting with Barclays on concept note for the Northern Albertine Rift on feasibility of carbon finance but not matching their current interests. However, national REDD has evolved considerably well with the NARCG scheme shortlisted as a potential REDD pilot for Uganda. Concepts have been prepared for private sector players in Uganda (Tullow Oil) and Disney Animal Kingdom</p> <p>Further work in Year 3 on approaches to potential buyers and sources of finance</p>
<p><b>Output 4</b> 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 )</p>	<p>National and international presentations  Media communications</p>	<p>Although this activity was not planned this year, some related activities have been done notably for private sector players in Uganda, at Society for Conservation GIS in US, through NARCG to private sector players</p> <p>In the coming year, we will work towards influencing international fora given that NEMA, the national focal point for CBD participates in these meetings. Various media and publication avenues have been used and this will be consolidated in Year 3</p>

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Goal:</b> 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			
<b>Sub-Goal</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	Number of chimpanzees in corridor stabilise or increase  Satellite and ground surveys show reduced forest loss and recovery  Livelihood benefits and behaviour change from PES	Project reports on monitoring of chimpanzee populations  Project reports as well as forest coverage, quality and type  Evaluation research on impacts of PES in complementary project	
<b>Purpose</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	Financial budgets and reports on mechanism development and implementation  Lessons documented are cited by Government of Uganda, and NGOs in developing other PES and REDD schemes	PES mechanism reports  Government communications and press releases on PES and REDD Press outreach (no. Media "hits")	The Government of Uganda (GoU) continues to support PES mechanisms  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
<b>Outputs</b> 1. PES scheme designed and piloted in participatory process with local communities to be compatible with and enhance local livelihood strategies	Payment packages for conservation, restoration and on-farm tree cover informed by participatory research agreed with community organisations and landholders  Intermediary organisation designated to administer the scheme, outsourcing functions such as fund management as appropriate  Capacity needs assessment conducted and training programme for local landholders designed and implemented  Landholders adopt agreed land management practices	Socioeconomic project reports  Agreements with community organisations  Agreements with landholders  Articles of association of the intermediary organization  Agreements with service providers  Capacity needs assessment report  Contract monitoring report	Landholders are willing to participate and are receptive to changing practices  Community organisations are willing to participate and can mobilise individual landholders  Some capacity needs can be met through partnerships with other Government agencies and NGOs  Funds from complementary GEFproject available to part cover payments in pilot phase and buyers secured

<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>
<p>3. Finance secured from ecosystem service markets/buyers to cover payments in pilot phase and to ensure continuity of payments</p>	<p>Transfers of finance from and commitments from buyers</p>	<p>Financial transfer documents</p> <p>Emission reduction purchase agreements</p> <p>Letters pledging support</p> <p>Budgets</p>	<p>Donor funds e.g.: from complementary GEF project will part cover payments in pilot phase</p> <p>Sufficient interest for long-term financial viability from the voluntary carbon market, and REDD financial streams, as well as from emerging biodiversity markets</p>
<p>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 )</p>	<p>National and international presentations</p> <p>Media communications</p>	<p>PowerPoint presentations on partners' websites</p> <p>Press releases on partners' websites.</p> <p>Report in public domain, written up for academic journals</p>	<p>Project proceeds successfully and enables learning that are worth sharing</p>

## **Activities (details in workplan)**

### **Planning and coordination**

Partners' inception and planning workshop

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

### **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

### **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

**Monitoring activities**

Indicator 6a Number of landholders to receive training on PES and sustainable land management

Indicator 6b Number of training weeks provided on PES and sustainable land management

Indicator. 8 Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country

Indicator 11a Lessons from design and implementing the PES scheme published in peer-reviewed journal

Indicator 11b Lessons from design and implementing the PES scheme submitted to peer-reviewed journal

Indicator 14a National workshops organised in Kampala

Indicator 14b Presentation of the project in international meetings

Indicator 15 Number of national press releases

Indicator 23 Value of resources raised from IIED, CSWCT, East and Southern Africa Katoomba Group and UQAM

### **Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

The following documents are attached:

1. PES contract template
2. Generic management plans for relatively intact and degraded forest block (2 documents)
3. Monitoring framework for the PES project
4. Silvicultural management guidelines practices for reforestation and enrichment planting
5. PES newsletter
6. Poster presentation on securing chimpanzee corridor in agricultural landscapes in Uganda

Further documents are available on request:

1. Frequently Asked Questions on the PES scheme
2. REDD+ feasibility study for Murchison-Semliki Landscape
3. PDD and REDD related documents from NARCG

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 5MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
<b>Is your report more than 5MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	