



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-013
Project Title	Research to policy - building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation
Host Country/ies	Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Partner institutions	Institute for Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC) Jane Goodall Institute – Uganda (JGI-U) Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB)
Darwin Grant Value	£260,652
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2012 – 31 st March 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 st April 2013 – 31 st March 2014 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Dilys Roe
Project website	http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/pclg-darwin-initiative-project-research-policy-building-capacity-conservation-through-0
Report author(s) and date	This report was compiled by Julia Baker (PB) with Dilys Roe and Phil Franks (IIED), and draws on reports prepared by the host country representatives: Medard Twinamatsiko (ITFC), Arthur Bainomugisha (ACODE) and Panta Kasoma (JGI-U).

1. Project Rationale

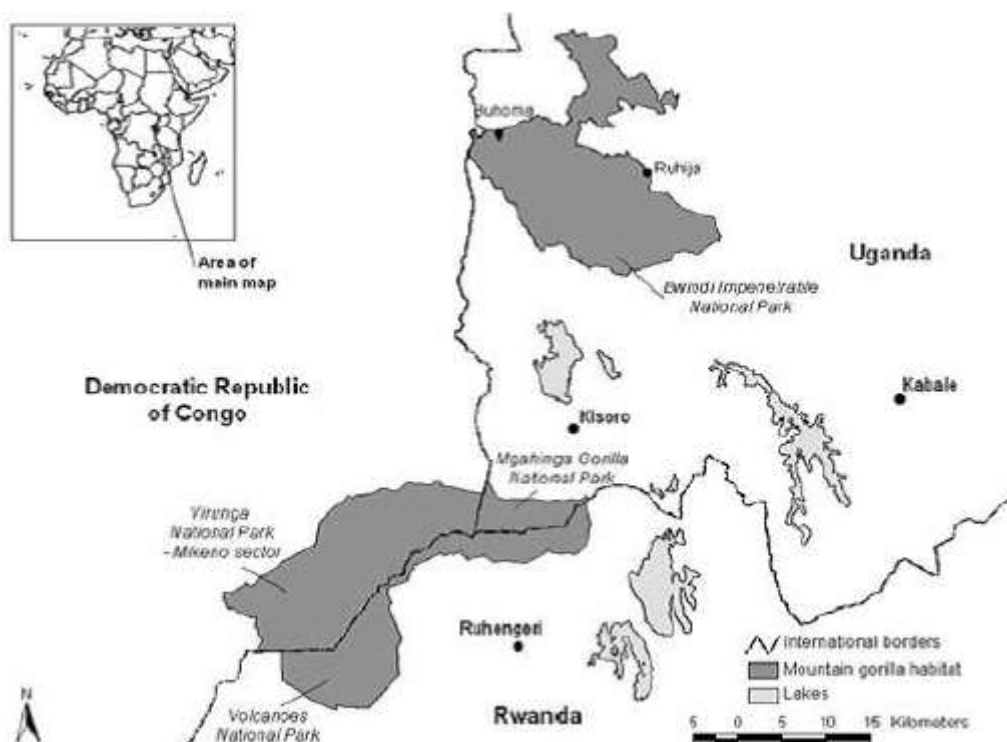
The 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) set an agenda for biodiversity conservation to contribute towards poverty eradication. Protected areas are important for CBD signatories to deliver this objective and the 10th Conference of Parties encouraged parties to 'support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation' (Decision X31). Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD), whereby conservation objectives are achieved through development initiatives, is a tool for protected area managers and supporting agencies to achieve conservation by improving local livelihoods. However, linking biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction requires more than effective protected area management. Fundamentally it requires that issues of governance, rights, equity and power are addressed at the highest levels.

Coordinated by IIED, the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) was established in 2004 as a multi-stakeholder forum for promoting dialogue and fostering learning on links between conservation and poverty reduction. While operating as an international network, an objective of PCLG is to establish local groups and, in 2011, the Uganda PCLG (U-PCLG) was

formed as a consortium of Ugandan conservation organisations with a particular interest in great ape conservation and its links with poverty alleviation. With members including representatives of government departments, civil society organisations, research institutions and the private sector, U-PCLG is well placed to influence conservation policy and practice in Uganda so that issues of social justice are given greater attention and poverty reduction objectives of the CBD are delivered.

The purpose of this project (R2P) is to build knowledge and capacity of the newly-formed U-PCLG to effectively influence biodiversity conservation policy, decision-makers and practitioners at national and local levels, particularly to maximise synergies between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation in a protected area context.

The project comprises two stages of research and policy advocacy. The research is to generate new information on poverty-conservation linkages for a better understanding of how community conservation efforts can have a greater conservation impact by improving the lives of local people. With the World Heritage site of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in southwest Uganda as the case study, the research was led by ITFC and designed to be a collective effort involving U-PCLG and the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).



Source: IGCP (2005)

Information from the research will be used in the second stage of the project - strengthening the capacity of U-PCLG to engage in policy reform. The capacity building programme includes training in advocacy by ACODE on writing policy briefs and working with media, and will draw on the experience and lessons learnt in policy advocacy from IIED's Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG). The training will enable U-PCLG to use the research findings to advocate for change, influencing conservation policy and practice in Uganda for more significant development impacts and more effective conservation.

2. Project Partnerships

As reported in our first annual report, the partnership between IIED, as the UK lead institution, and the host country partners of ITFC, Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) and Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), builds on a history of collaborative work on various projects. This provided a foundation for the project partners to work together during year one, particularly to design the research and identify the practical details of how the two stages of this project – research and advocacy – will fit together. This collaboration continued during year

two with the partners planning and delivering the project workshops together, and supporting and contributing to the components of this project that each partner is responsible for, as follows:

- ITFC is leading the field research component - Dr Robert Bitahario (ITFC Director) and Medard Twinamatsiko (Lead Researcher).
- ACODE is developing and delivering the capacity building programme for U-PCLG to enable them to use research findings to influence policy - Dr Arthur Bainomugisha and Anna Anumpire.
- JGI-U is working with ACODE in organizing and implementing the capacity building component for U-PCLG members, coordinating the production and dissemination of advocacy materials developed during the project and organizing dissemination of research findings to conservation and development stakeholders - Dr Panta Kasoma.

IIED established partnerships with key individuals to provide technical support to the host country partners during year one. These continued during year two: the project's Research Advisor (Julia Baker) worked with ITFC to undertake the field surveys and present the research results at project workshops, coordinated activities between ITFC and Imperial College and supported efforts to build conservation-poverty research capacity in Uganda; and our Scientific Advisor (E.J. Milner-Gulland, Imperial College) provided advice on statistical analyses of the field data, peer-reviewed the research outputs and supported Ugandan researchers on developing a career in conservation science. This partnership with Imperial College led to two MSc students working with ITFC and contributing to the research programme as part of their dissertation research during the summer of 2013.

The project team also continued their collaboration with Dr Michelle Wieland and Stephen Asuma. Michelle, a conservation specialist in conservation-community projects, continued to provide technical support to ITFC throughout the research phase and created an ACCESS database for storage and management of the project field data. This generated great interest by UWA-Bwindi in use of our field data to plan ICD interventions, following which the project team investigated possibilities for converting the ACCESS database into a tool / information portal for UWA-Bwindi to use after this project has been completed – this will be further investigated during year three. Following IIED's support for Stephen Asuma (International Gorilla Conservation Programme and U-PCLG member) to contribute to the research during year one, IIED supported Stephen to undertake a one-month internship at Imperial College during April 2013 which included one week at IIED for Stephen to gain wider experience of IIED's work.

Finally, the project formed links with another IIED-led Darwin project in Uganda (NBSAPs 2.0). This started with members of the NBSAP project team participating in the Project Inception Workshop and continued throughout the year with regular email exchange on project updates and knowledge sharing. Members of U-PCLG participated in the annual workshop of the NBSAPs 2.0 project in July 2013; and representatives from the Uganda National Environmental Management Authority (the Uganda partner in the NBSAPs 2.0 project) participated in the R2P Final Research Phase Workshop in September 2013.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The team continued to make good progress in the second year of the project, of which the main aims were for the research team to complete the research and handover the findings to the U-PCLG, and for the U-PCLG to use the research to develop a programme of policy advocacy and capacity-building in order to influence policy and practice for ICD to achieve conservation by improving local livelihoods.

Output.1a. ICD collaborative research project designed and implemented to improve effectiveness of ICD interventions in Bwindi on the basis of historical and current survey data on drivers of resource use.

Activity 1.3 undertake field surveys

In year one, the research framework was developed as a collaborative effort by the project team and ICD stakeholders^{1,2} and data collection had commenced following a pilot test of the survey methods. Year two started during the main period of data collection and, by July 2013, all fieldwork had been completed. ITFC undertook 365 household questionnaires of local communities surrounding Bwindi Impenetrable National Park to determine the social and economic profiles of authorised and unauthorised resource users. Working closely with the research team, two Masters students from Imperial College London undertook studies to complement the research. One student (Mariel Harrison) investigated local people's motivations for unauthorised resource use and the second student (May Shirshorshidi) explored local people's perceptions on the governance arrangements of ICD at Bwindi, which included a case study focus on Bwindi's flagship ICD intervention: the Multiple Use Programme (MUP). The research team also continued their collaboration with, and secured inputs from, two other related studies at Bwindi: one by Stephen Asuma who examined impacts of national park gazettelement and ICD on former pit sawyers and miners. The other study was undertaken on behalf of the Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Trust and explored the impacts and governance of their ICD interventions. Both of these studies fed into, and enriched, the overall research.

Activity 1.5 undertake statistical analysis

The core data analyses were completed during August 2013 and the results were presented to the project team and stakeholders at the Final Research Phase Workshop in September 2013. During August and September 2013, IIED hosted an internship by Andrew Kirby, a former ITFC volunteer, who provided GIS support for the data analyses and assisted with project dissemination on the IIED website. The project then benefitted from on-going support from the two Imperial Masters students until December 2013. This enabled additional data analyses to be completed, resulting in a more detailed assessment of linkages between conservation and poverty alleviation. The findings of the additional analyses were presented to U-PCLG members during the R2P Planning Meeting in March 2014.

Output 1.b. Dissemination of the research findings and recommendations on conservation through poverty alleviation

Activity 1.6 write up research

The research phase of the project culminated in September 2013 with the 2-day 'Final Research Phase Workshop' in Kampala³, which received national media attention. All project partners were involved in organising and presenting at the workshop, which was hosted by the U-PCLG. A wide range of participants attended including local government officials from districts around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, staff and board members of UWA and local and international conservation and development NGOs. The research team presented their findings and recommendations, which provided the basis for workshop participants to develop a Theory of Change for improved ICD at Bwindi (please refer to Output 2).

A follow-up Planning Workshop was held in Kampala on 27-28th March 2014⁴, where the research team presented findings of the more detailed assessment of linkages between conservation and poverty alleviation to the project team and U-PCLG. Workshop participants then identified the most relevant research findings for the Theory of Change and how these can be used for U-PCLG's advocacy activities (please refer to Output 2).

The research team supported the Imperial Masters students with the write-up of their theses, which were submitted in September 2013^{5,6}. The Imperial students, with input from the research team, prepared a manuscript for submission to the peer-reviewed journal

¹ <http://pubs.iied.org/G03739.html>

² <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/interim-research-workshop-12th-march-2013>

³ <http://pubs.iied.org/G03708.html>

⁴ Report in preparation by IIED and U-PCLG

⁵ <http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/Harrison.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/Shirshorshidi.pdf>

Conservation Biology. The manuscript, which is currently being finalised, documents findings of the profiles and motivations of resource users at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park while drawing out lessons learnt for the wider conservation – poverty alleviation context. The research team completed the first draft of the research report for the project. Comments on the draft from project team members have been collated and the report is being finalised for publication.

In addition to the Final Research Phase and R2P Planning Workshops, the research team and Imperial College organised and attended a number of workshops, seminars and conferences to present the research findings throughout year two (Table 1).

Table 1. Research dissemination activities during year two

Date	Presentation	Event
May 2013	'The forgotten stakeholders of Bwindi' by Stephen Asuma	IIED seminar, London
June 2013	'Understanding the profiles and motivations of resource users and local perceptions on ICD governance' by Mariel Harrison and May Shirikorshidi	Annual UWA-ITFC Information Sharing Workshop, Bwindi
November 2013	'Poverty, payback and poaching at Bwindi' by Mariel Harrison and May Shirikorshidi,	Imperial College seminar, Ascot
January 2014	'Understanding the profiles and motivations of resource users and local perceptions on ICD governance' by Julia Baker, Mariel Harrison and May Shirikorshidi	IIED seminar, London
February 2014	'Poaching and Participation: Breaking down barriers to Integrated Conservation and Development (ICD) success at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda' by Mariel Harrison and May Shirikorshidi	Oxford Brookes University seminar ⁷
March 2014	Presentation on the profiles and motivations of resource users at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park by Mariel Harrison and a poster on local perceptions on ICD governance by May Shirikorshidi	University of Cambridge Student Conference on Conservation Science

The research has also been disseminated through social media, with IIED and PB posting tweets during workshops and seminars, and IIED posting blogs on their website:

<http://www.iied.org/uganda-can-gorilla-park-deliver-more-benefits-local-people>

<http://www.iied.org/maps-reveal-what-motivates-people-take-resources-flagship-national-park>

Output 2: Capacity Building for Policy Reform - U-PCLG capacity developed for promoting improved governance of natural resources and greater equity in conservation policy

During year one, U-PCLG members received training on influencing policy and working with journalists⁸. Year two was to build on this training and for U-PCLG members to digest the research findings, work with key ICD policy-makers and practitioners in Uganda to develop a Theory of Change for improved ICD at Bwindi, select their advocacy activities and develop a programme of advocacy and skill development that will be delivered by ACODE.

At the Final Research Phase Workshop, U-PCLG members received training on Theory of Change by IIED's Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. IIED's Specialist then guided workshop participants through the process to develop a Theory of Change for improved ICD at

⁷ <http://www.brookes.ac.uk/hss-events/primates-10>

⁸ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/advocacy-capacity-building-and-media-training-workshop-report>

Bwindi. The Theory of Change consolidated two Theory of Change outlines that had been developed during the first year of this project and comprised five outcomes, each with several indicators (Table 2).

Table 2. Outcomes and indicators of the Theory of Change developed at the Final Research Phase Workshop, September 2013, as a collaborative effort between the project team and key policy-makers and practitioners in Uganda

Theory of Change for Improved Integrated Conservation and Development at Bwindi, focussing on the perspective of local people	
Outcomes	Indicators
More Revenue Shared More Fairly and Responding to Locally Agreed Priorities	Increased community share of the gorilla permit fees
	Community share of park entrance fees increases
	Increased, more inclusive (involving Batwa) household-level participation in identification of priority projects to be funded by revenue share
	Increased local procurement by tourism operators
More Jobs Filled by Local People	Increase in number of jobs (UWA, tourism lodges, NGOs) filled by the local people in the three districts
	Fairer distribution of jobs to include more marginalised/poor communities/better gender balance
Levels of Unresolved Human Wildlife Conflict Reduced	Recognised procedure for dealing with HWC established [including roles of UWA, local govt and self help]
	Increased proportion of community revenue share allocated to human wildlife conflict projects
	Increase budget for UWA to address community conservation including HWC
	Increased local government capacity to address vermin control
Better Access to Sustainable Resource Use Based on Needs	More regular review of Multiple Use Programme (users of)
	Increased number of multiple use programme meetings held at village level (rather than parish level)
	Increased percentage of frontline households cultivating NTFPs on own land
Improved access to social services and infrastructure	Increased % of people with access to health services (workers and/or clinics) at least once year
	Improved implementation of existing tourism development plans

The Final Research Phase Workshop revealed an opportunity for the research findings to directly contribute to the new ten-year Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Management Plan. This opportunity was quickly seized by the U-PCLG and a meeting with UWA's Senior Planning Officer was held on 30th September 2013. U-PCLG members discussed their comments on the plan directly with UWA and, following the meeting with support from ACODE, submitted a formal U-PCLG consultation response to UWA. This momentum continued when, in March 2014 with support from IIED, the U-PCLG submitted a letter to the UWA Chairman requesting an increase in the local community share of the mountain gorilla permit fee – one of the key recommendations from the research. Following submission of the letter, the U-PCLG Chairman received feedback from the UWA Board confirming that the request is being considered.

In January 2014, U-PCLG members met with IIED to plan the next stage of the project. Then in March 2014, U-PCLG and IIED held the R2P Planning Workshop in order for U-PCLG members to discuss their Theory of Change in more detail, select the advocacy activities that they will pursue in year three and develop a programme of advocacy and skill development based on their capacity needs that will be delivered by ACODE. The workshop was attended

by UWA Chief Warden of Bwindi and the Director of the Bwindi and Maghinga Conservation Trust alongside other U-PCLG members. Over the course of the workshop, participants discussed the most relevant R2P research findings for the Theory of Change, lessons learnt from elsewhere in Uganda and Africa and strengths and weaknesses of existing ICD interventions. Participants also reviewed the indicators of the Theory of Change and voted on the indicators to pursue in the final year of the project. The result was a refined Theory of Change with four outcomes, each with key indicators that the U-PCLG will pursue during year three (Table 3).

Table 3. Outcomes and indicators of the Theory of Change selected by U-PCLG members at the R2P Planning Workshop, March 2014

Theory of Change for Improved Integrated Conservation and Development at Bwindi, focussing on the perspective of local people	
Outcomes	Indicators
More Revenue Shared More Fairly and Responding to Locally Agreed Priorities	Increased community share of the gorilla permit fees
	Increased, more inclusive (involving Batwa) household-level participation in identification of priority projects to be funded by revenue share
	Community-based monitoring of RS is reviewed and with necessary information on funds available, funding criteria etc
More Jobs Filled by Local People	A clear understanding among key stakeholders of the employment situation around Bwindi (PCLG, UWA, private sector, communities, Local Government, local civil society) of the local employment situation at Bwindi
	A platform for local civil society to dialogue and engage with NRM/conservation stakeholders (employers and potential employees) to advocate for local employment opportunities and higher quality of tourism products and services
Levels of Unresolved Human Wildlife Conflict Reduced	An established monitoring mechanism on the extent that Revenue Sharing reduces HWC that is formally endorsed by UWA, local govt and local communities
Better Access to Sustainable Resource Use Based on Needs	Increased harvest quota and frequency of existing resources that local people can sustainably harvest under the Multiple Use Programme

The final stage of the R2P Planning Workshop was for participants to agree on a work plan for each of the seven indicators. The work plan included activities, responsibilities, timeframes and capacity-building needs, from which a programme of capacity building for U-PCLG members was developed (Annex 4). This programme, which will be delivered by ACODE, will include training on effective stakeholder engagement and working with the media and then on-going support for U-PCLG members throughout their advocacy activities. This combination of training and on-going support is to ensure that U-PCLG members have the knowledge that they need to implement their advocacy activities and mentoring from ACODE as they progress through the advocacy process.

Activity 2.2 Prepare for and run the training event: turning research results into policy briefs.

Immediately following the R2P Planning Workshop, ACODE held a one-day training event on policy advocacy for U-PCLG members on 29th March 2014. The training started with sessions on turning research results in policy briefs and the different types of policy advocacy tools,

which included policy memos, factsheets and letters. U-PCLG members then split into groups to evaluate the letter issued to the UWA Chairman to request an increase in the community share of the mountain gorilla permit fee. Knowledge from the morning sessions enabled U-PCLG members to review the letter and identify its key strengths, but also how it could be improved and converted into other advocacy tools when engaging with different stakeholders. Using their recently issued advocacy letter as a case study example initiated much discussion and debate by U-PCLG members on their advocacy activities planned for year three. A full report of this training event is available.

2.4 Prepare for and run the Strategic Policy Outreach Meetings

Strategic Policy Outreach meetings have been included as part of the final year workplan. A meeting in Kampala is planned for late 2014 and one in Bwindi for local policy makers is planned for early 2015. We will report on these in our next annual report

Output 3: Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice

Activity 3.1 Prepare for and hold the 2 day From Research to Policy Workshop, Kampala.

This workshop was held in Kampala in September 2013 and has been described above under Activity 1.6 and Output 2.

Activity 3.2 Prepare for and run the 1-day capacity building event at Bwindi: Sensitising local policy makers to conservation and development issues

This activity has been combined with the Strategic Policy Outreach Meeting that will be held at Bwindi in early 2015 (please refer to Activity 2.4).

Activity 3.3 Finalise the ICD Implementation Guidelines in collaboration with ICD policy makers and practitioners

In year one at the Project Inception Workshop in July 2012⁹, workshop participants agreed that ICD Implementation Guidelines would be better described as an ICD Resource Book and should be written for practitioners, namely national park managers and NGOs working at the park-community interface, but framed within a policy context. In year two while the research results were being collated during summer 2013, the project team drafted an outline of the ICD Resource Book (Annex 4) which they submitted to UWA Board Members and staff at Bwindi for feedback. The feedback from UWA was positive with many suggestions made. The project team are currently producing a detailed draft of the ICD Resource Book, which they will finalise in collaboration with ICD policy-makers and practitioners during year three.

Activity 3.4 Project reports and articles developed and written collaboratively with Uganda partners.

Please refer to Activity 1.6.

Activity 3.5 One-to-one support for Ugandan researchers

During fieldwork, Michelle Wieland and Julia Baker continued to provide technical support and capacity building for the research team. The ITFC R2P Lead Researcher (Medard Twinamatsiko) and five ITFC field assistants received training in social science research before the field surveys and then regular training support during the surveys. ITFC's field assistants also received training from the Imperial Masters Students on research techniques for focus group discussions. In addition, three local people who were working at ITFC as volunteers when this project started received training in data collection and fieldwork. They were then recruited by ITFC fulltime on the R2P research and, following fieldwork, have been employed

⁹ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/uganda-darwin-research-policy-inception-workshop-report>

by ITFC on other research projects where they are applying their knowledge and skills gained from R2P.

Medard Twinamatsiko and an ITFC research assistant received one-to-one ACCESS database training by Michelle Wieland. Stephen Asuma (IGCP) received field-based social science research training by Michelle and Julia to undertake his research at Bwindi. Following Stephen's presentation at the University of Cambridge Student Conference on Conservation Science in March 2013 on '*livelihood strategies of local communities around Bwindi Forest, Uganda*¹⁰', in year two IIED supported his internship at Imperial College with a week at IIED that included a lunchtime seminar. Motivated by his internship and with support from PB, Stephen applied for a place on the University of Cambridge Conservation Leadership Masters starting October 2014. Julia supported Medard to develop his PhD research, which is based at Mbarara University, Uganda. The R2P research provided a foundation for Medard's PhD, which focuses on the efficacy of tourism revenue sharing in linking protected area conservation with poverty alleviation. Outside the research team, the collaborative work by the project team on workshop agendas, presentations and reports continued during year two, increasing the experience of all team members on this type of joint-working and using new communication channels.

Other activities for capacity building for improved conservation practice

Building on their collaborative work with UWA during the research, the project team secured successes in improved conservation practice at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. At the request of the Chief Warden of Bwindi, ITFC continued their capacity building for law enforcement and community rangers to collect the socio-economic data on resource use that was initiated by this project. This included training by ITFC for UWA-Bwindi staff on 25th September and 20th October 2013, and ITFC's support for UWA-Bwindi to use these data to target ICD interventions more effectively. Furthermore, our research on governance of the Multiple Use Programme (MUP) revealed 'elite capture' among local communities where the poorest villagers were unable to access forest resources. As a direct result, during January and February 2014, ITFC supported UWA to undertake a full review of the MUP. This included issuing new MUP identity cards for each of the 226 authorised resource users, for which a ceremony was arranged that was attended by UWA-Bwindi staff, ITFC, local government officials and local people. This initiative led to funding by the Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Trust for ITFC, UWA and local people to develop and implement a community-based monitoring tool for resource harvesting, which was completed during January 2014.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

The sections below summarise achievements for each output. Further information and evidence can be found in previous sections.

Output 1a: ICD collaborative research project designed and implemented has been successfully completed. The research was a collaborative effort by the project team and key ICD stakeholders in Uganda, and ITFC conducted the fieldwork with support from the Research and Scientific Advisors. The project team's collaboration with Imperial College led to complementary studies by two Master students and the research benefitted from a local livelihood study by Stephen Asuma and the impact assessment of the Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Trust. The assumptions for this output held true: fieldwork validated the accuracy of historical law enforcement data; local communities and stakeholders agreed to participate in the research and sufficient data could be collected within the timeframe for the research component.

Output 1b: Dissemination of research findings and recommendations on conservation through poverty alleviation is on track with many targets for disseminating the research results achieved. The research was discussed and reviewed at the annual ITFC-UWA Information Sharing Workshop in June 2013, the findings and recommendations were presented to the U-

¹⁰ <http://www.sccs-cam.org/previous/talkabstracts.htm>

PCLG and ICD stakeholders at the Final Research Phase Workshop in September 2013 and additional analyses were presented to the U-PCLG at the R2P Planning Workshop in March 2014. Reports of the workshops are on the PCLG website (the report for the R2P Planning Workshop is currently being finalised).

Throughout the research the project team worked collaboratively with ICD policy makers and practitioners, initiating discussions on implementing the research recommendations. This culminated in the development of a Theory of Change for improved ICD at Bwindi, which was based on the research findings.

The assumption that the research produces findings that are worth sharing has been validated by feedback at workshops from ICD policy makers and practitioners, acceptance of abstracts to present at seminars and conferences and joint-working by the project team with Imperial College on a journal manuscript. Furthermore, after fieldwork was completed, Bwindi-UWA requested ITFC to continue supporting the collection of social-economic data on resource use, which Bwindi-UWA are using to plan ICD interventions, and immediately acted on our recommendations for the MUP review.

Several other dissemination activities have been undertaken. In total, six seminars / workshops were organised to present the research findings (project target = 3) and six conferences / seminars / workshops were attended where the research findings were presented (project target = 2). One manuscript is being finalised for submission to a peer reviewed journal and the project team collaborated on a book chapter that was published in July 2013¹¹.

Output 2: Capacity building for policy reform is on track to be achieved by the end of the project. During year two, U-PCLG members received training on Theory of Change and then immediately applied that training to develop a Theory of Change in collaboration with ICD stakeholders of Uganda, which they later refined with work plans detailing their advocacy activities. U-PCLG members also received training on turning research into policy briefs and key advocacy tools, and started a process of policy reform by submitting a letter to the UWA Chairman to request an increase in the community share of the mountain gorilla permit.

Capacity building for policy reform during year three has been designed specifically to address the capacity needs identified by U-PCLG members at the R2P Planning Workshop March 2014¹². U-PCLG members will receive training on effective stakeholder engagement and working with the media, and then on-going support by ACODE who will guide U-PCLG members through their advocacy activities. The advocacy activities that U-PCLG members undertake will be monitored to evaluate whether the training increases capacity for policy reform.

Policy reform activities selected by U-PCLG members have been posted on IIED and PB's twitter accounts and their letter to the UWA Chairman was reported in the PCLG newsletter March 2014. Full reports and updates of U-PCLG's policy reform activities on the PCLG website will continue during year three. To date, U-PCLG 'trainees' have remained in post thereby ensuring that capacity building from this project benefits their organisations. We will continue to monitor this during year three.

The assumption that local and national media retain current interest in environmental issues as newsworthy items has been validated by media coverage of this project in Uganda. The September 2013 Workshop received national media attention with an article in the Uganda Independent¹³ and, during year one, the Interim Research Workshop received local news coverage with a radio feature. With this coverage already secured and the advocacy activities planned for year three, the project is on track to achieve its targets for media coverage.

Output 3: Capacity building for improved conservation practice is on track to be achieved by the end of the project. The target of five people to receive at least one year of training has been

¹¹ Baker et al. (2013) Linking protected area conservation with poverty alleviation in Uganda: integrated conservation and development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. In J.B. Smiths (ed) National Parks: Sustainable Development, Conservation Strategies and Environmental Impacts. Nova Science, New York, USA.

¹² U-PCLG capacity building needs assessment is detailed in the R2P Planning Workshop Report, which is currently being finalised

¹³ <http://allafrica.com/stories/201309200110.html?viewall=1>

achieved with one-to-one support and training throughout the research phase for ITFC staff. The target of 20 people to receive other forms of education/training over a training period of four weeks is on track with the training for U-PCLG members during years one and two, and the training plus on-going support that is planned for year three. The target of six training materials to be produced is also on track: an ACCESS database training manual and two guidance sheets on applied conservation research techniques have been produced for ITFC and, during year three, training materials will be produced as part of the capacity building for U-PCLG members and the ICD Resource Book will contain training materials for policy makers and practitioners.

At both the September 2013 and March 2014 workshops, participants were guided through the process of formalising scientific research findings into conservation action. The assumption regarding the receptivity of conservation agencies to our recommendations for improved ICD has been validated by the positive feedback from UWA on our outline ICD Resource Book, the request from UWA-Bwindi for ITFC to support the MUP review and continue data collection initiated by our research, and input from ICD stakeholders into the Theory of Change for improved ICD at Bwindi.

To date our other assumptions for this output have been validated. ICD interventions at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park have continued to receive funding (U-PCLG members reported that they have secured funding to continue their ICD activities) and UWA's involvement of local community members in PA management was strengthened by the MUP review and implementation of community-based MUP monitoring.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

This project is on track to achieve its purpose: to build knowledge and capacity of the U-PCLG to effectively influence biodiversity conservation policy, decision-makers and practitioners at national and local levels. U-PCLG members who were involved with the research, have received training in advocacy and support to engage with ICD decision-makers and actively promote policy reform, notably the request to UWA regarding the gorilla permit fees. This has begun the process for national and local policy dialogue processes to reflect better understanding of conservation-development linkages, which will be taken forward in year three. To this end, we consider that our indicators for measuring the outcomes of the project are suitable and, at this stage of the project, our assumptions have held true.

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

Our goal is to make an 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), and our sub-goal was more effective conservation of Mountain Gorillas and other species at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park through improved conservation policy and practice that enhances local benefits and alleviates poverty. Our key indicator of these goals was that livelihood benefits from ICD are better targeted towards poorer households neighbouring the national park.

Our research found that people living within 0.5km of the national park were poorer than people living further away and these frontline villagers were in a poverty trap, with little education, living far from roads or trading centres and suffering crop raiding by wild animals. We also found that local resentment over crop raiding and the inequity of tourism revenue sharing that benefits people living far from the national park, fuelled feelings of unfairness that led local people to illegally collect resources from the park. After presenting these findings during our workshops, the project team discussed with ICD policy makers and practitioners the need to deliver ICD benefits to poor frontline villagers in order to link conservation with poverty alleviation more effectively. While the process of change and resulting impacts on the ground take time and as U-PCLG fully engage in advocacy in year three, we feel that this project has already made a contribution to our biodiversity and poverty alleviation goals - our research has initiated

discussion by ICD policy makers and practitioners on the critical need for ICD to benefit the poorest frontline villagers; the U-PCLG has started dialogue with UWA on increasing the community share of the mountain gorilla permit fee; and, ITFC supported the issue of new MUP identity cards for villagers of Bwindi to be able to access national park resources.

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

The 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) set an agenda for biodiversity conservation to contribute towards poverty eradication. This project is supporting the Ugandan government to deliver this objective, focusing on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation (Decision X31 of the 10th Conference of Parties) and ICD as an initiative to achieve conservation by improving local livelihoods. By doing so, this project also supports the Ugandan government to meet the CMS Gorilla Agreement Action Plan, which urge that conservation practice accounts for “the sustainable development of local communities”, and illustrates lessons learnt for countries facing similar challenges in linking biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction.

The project team continued their interaction with the Ugandan convention focal point – NEMA, which they established during year one. Francis Ogwal of NEMA attended the September Workshop when the research findings and recommendations were presented and a Theory of Change for improved ICD at Bwindi developed. Francis actively participated during workshop discussions and collaborated with U-PCLG members on developing the Theory of Change.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

As noted above, our research focused the attention of ICD policy makers and practitioners on the critical need for ICD efforts at Bwindi to benefit the poorest frontline villagers in order to link conservation with poverty alleviation more effectively. In addition, ITFC supported the MUP review at Bwindi and the U-PCLG started dialogue with UWA to increase the community share of the mountain gorilla permit fee. Furthermore from our Theory of Change to improve ICD at Bwindi, U-PCLG members selected to advocate for four key outcomes that will contribute towards poverty alleviation in the long-term, namely greater equity in tourism revenue sharing, more jobs filled by local people, reduced human-wildlife conflict and better access to sustainable resource use.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

We are continuing to measure progress in the project against the logframe indicators and through regular visits by the project team and participation in project workshops. In addition to this, in the first year we had started to develop two outline theories of change – one for the research component regarding the adoption of a ‘conservation through poverty alleviation’ approach for ICD, and one for the capacity building component highlighting key steps to successful policy reform. The September 2013 workshop provided the space for the project partners to think in more detail about the theory of change, and particularly to identify a number of key indicators of what success would look like in terms of improved ICD. As described above, this work was further discussed at the R2P Planning Meeting in March 2014 and the final year workplan for the project has been based on activities that can contribute to progress against a number of these key indicators. Over the final year of the project we will thus monitor progress against this plan, in addition to the ongoing logframe monitoring.

Lessons learnt from the research, notably refinement of the methodologies and application of statistical analyses to these types of datasets, were discussed and agreed by the research team during the final research stages and have already been incorporated by ITFC into their new research projects.

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

Three issues were raised in the review of our first annual report. We responded to two of the issues in our half year report October 2013 of Andrew Gordon-Maclean not listed on the original project documentation and the Darwin Initiative logo not displayed on the project website. The third issue was to show our Theory of Change in this report, which we present under Output 2 with the explanation that this was developed by the project team in collaboration with ICD stakeholders and consolidated the two outline Theories of Change that were developed during year one.

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

As mentioned in our first year report, the project started in July 2012 not April 2012 as originally planned. Despite this, the project team has made substantial achievements in terms of completing the research, disseminating the research findings, undertaking capacity building for U-PCLG members and supporting U-PCLG members as they start their advocacy activities. Most importantly, this project has been instrumental as the newly formed U-PCLG becomes an active and cohesive advocacy group. The early stages of such a group, where its members are widely disbursed throughout the country with commitments to their own organisations, can be a progressive and slow process. However with this project, U-PCLG members have evidently become more empowered as individuals and as a group from the initiatives that they have undertaken (for example arranging the consultation with UWA on the new Bwindi Management Plan) and their planning of their advocacy activities for year three.

No significant difficulties have been encountered. As reported in our half year report, staffing on the project changed from October 2013. The role of IIED's Project Coordinator by Andrew Gordon-Maclean was taken on by Phil Franks who previously spent many years working for CARE at Bwindi, setting up the original ICD programme. Michelle Wieland our consultant in Uganda moved on, which was after fieldwork was completed when her technical support to ITFC had finished. Finally, Godber Tumushabe retired from ACODE during the course of the year and has been replaced by Dr Arthur Bagamugisha.

9. Sustainability

The project has a good profile in Uganda following efforts by the project team to disseminate the research results, directly engage with ICD stakeholders and promote the project through various media channels. Our September 2013 workshop was attended by national and local government officials including individuals from the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Heritage, the President's Office, the National Forestry Association, UWA Board Members and district officials from the Bwindi region. These individuals actively participated in discussions with one UWA Board Member commenting that there was great potential for the U-PCLG to make a difference by persuading UWA to increase investment in community conservation.

Our evidence for increasing interest and capacity for biodiversity from the project has substantially increased during year two. Following completion of the research, UWA-Bwindi implemented our recommendations for a review of MUP, requested ITFC's support so that they could continue using our data on resource use to plan their ICD activities, and participated in developing our Theory of Change at the R2P Planning Workshop. UWA staff at Bwindi and Kampala headquarters responded positively to the ICD Resource Book that, given our engagement with UWA to date, we anticipate to be relevant and useful after this project has been completed. Furthermore, the project has received national and local media coverage, which we anticipate will continue as U-PCLG members pursue their advocacy activities in year three.

Our exit strategy was based on the capacity building component for U-PCLG members to be sufficiently experienced at policy advocacy to be able to take on new challenges and engage in policy debates after this project has been completed. This has already begun to take shape, as U-PCLG members have started to engage with the Ugandan government on reforming policy and practice. Furthermore, this project has enhanced existing and formed new links between

research groups, conservation practitioners and policy advocates in Uganda that we anticipate will continue beyond the life of this project.

10. Darwin Identity

Funding from the Darwin Initiative has been acknowledged on the project outputs, which have included presentations, website blogs and written documents. The Darwin Initiative was acknowledged as part of a larger programme with use of the Darwin Initiative logo to ensure that the Darwin Initiative was recognised as a distinct funding initiative. All project partners are fully familiar with the Darwin Initiative and funding opportunities from the Darwin Initiative have been promoted to U-PCLG members, particularly at the R2P Planning Workshop for U-PCLG members to plan their advocacy activities on a longer term basis. The new MUP identity cards issued to villagers of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park were printed with the Darwin Initiative logo in order to acknowledge that support from the Darwin Initiative resulted in the review of MUP and new MUP identity cards.

11. Project Expenditure

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

Financial report is against revised approved budget, approved by the Darwin Initiative 28 January 2014.

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

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact</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>While U-PCLG's advocacy activities have yet to fully commence, this project has made and taken steps towards positive change for local communities of Bwindi: our research has focused the attention of ICD policy makers and practitioners on the critical need for ICD to benefit the poorest frontline villagers; this resulted in the project's Theory of Change based on the perspective of local people; the U-PCLG has started dialogue with UWA on increasing the community share of the mountain gorilla permit fee; and, ITFC supported the issuing of new MUP identity cards for villagers of Bwindi to be able to access national park resources.</p>	
<p>Purpose/Outcome</p> <p>To build knowledge and capacity of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) to effectively influence biodiversity conservation policy, decision-makers and practitioners at national and local levels.</p>	<p>U-PCLG actively promotes policy reform and engages with decision-makers and practitioners.</p> <p>National and local policy dialogue processes reflect better understanding of conservation-development linkages.</p> <p>New ICD Implementation Guidelines agreed with Uganda Wildlife Authority and implemented by park staff in collaboration with ICD agencies and local communities.</p>	<p>This project has been instrumental as the newly formed U-PCLG becomes an active and cohesive advocacy group. From their involvement with the research, training by ACODE in advocacy and collaborating with ICD stakeholders on a Theory of Change, U-PCLG members have evidently become more empowered as individuals and as a group.</p>	<p>U-PCLG members will undertake the advocacy activities detailed in their work plans for the Theory of Change, with training and support from ACODE.</p>
<p>Output 1. Research</p> <p>1.a. ICD collaborative research project designed and implemented to improve effectiveness of ICD interventions in</p>	<p>Collaborative research approach developed and agreed.</p>	<p>The research has successfully been completed as a collaborative effort by the project team and ICD stakeholders, and was complemented by studies by two Imperial College Masters students and an internship by Stephen Asuma. The research findings have been disseminated at project workshops and external</p>	

<p>Bwindi on the basis of historical and current survey data on drivers of resource use .</p> <p>1.b. Dissemination of the research findings and recommendations on conservation through poverty alleviation</p>	<p>ITFC staff conduct research including analysis of historical data, village meetings, interviews with policy makers and park managers.</p> <p>Research findings disseminated in Uganda via U-PCLG workshop involving conservation and development stakeholders.</p>	<p>conferences and seminars. The project team has commented on the first draft of the research report, which is being finalised, and a manuscript for submission to a peer-reviewed journal is in preparation.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Prepare for and run the 2 day Research Planning Workshop, Kabale. Implemented by the research team. Project partners and stakeholders review and discuss the research activities and the content and structure of the ICD Implementation Guidelines. Complete workshop report.</p>		<p>Completed. This took place in July 2012 back-to-back with the Project Inception Workshop. It was held in Kampala rather than Kabale to facilitate the attendance of a wider set of participants, which was critical for key ICD stakeholders to input into the research design process. Consequently the research had a much stronger focus on governance issues and the draft research plan was refined following the workshop.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Collect existing records: historical law enforcement data, Ranger Based Monitoring Data and socio-economic GIS data; commence the literature review.</p>		<p>Completed. Collection of historical law enforcement data, Ranger Based Monitoring data and socio-economic GIS data was completed. Our literature review was supplemented by the literature review of Imperial Masters students.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Undertake field surveys on resource use behaviours: 1) resource use within the national park with law enforcement rangers; 2) local community surveys.</p>		<p>Completed. Field surveys on resource use behaviours were completed in July 2013.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Prepare for and run the 2 day Research Update Workshop, ITFC. The project research team and stakeholders review research progress and initial results and undertake preliminary data analyses and GIS modelling with reviews by the Scientific Advisors. Complete workshop report.</p>		<p>Completed. This was held in March 2013 at ITFC's field station in Bwindi. Initial research results were presented followed by Q&A sessions. There was a practical demonstration of the project's database and group work on the embedding good governance within ICDs and on defining ICD success.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Undertake the statistical analyses and GIS modelling on the drivers of resource use behaviours with reviews by the Scientific Advisors.</p>		<p>Completed during August 2013.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Prepare for and hold the 2 day From Research to Policy Workshop, Kampala. Implemented by the research team and U-PCLG. Presentation of the research findings to project partners and stakeholders with discussion and review of the concept ICD Implementation Guidelines. Workshop report completed.</p>		<p>Completed. This was held in Kampala during September 2013. The research results and recommendations were presented to the project team and ICD stakeholders. Based on the research, IIED's Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist guided participants through the development of a Theory of Change for improved ICD at Bwindi that focused on the perspective of local people.</p>
<p>Activity 1.6 Write up research reports including journal articles and conference abstracts.</p>		<p>In progress. The research has been presented at various seminars and conferences. The project team has commented on the first draft of the research report, which is being finalised, and a manuscript for submission to a peer-reviewed journal is in preparation.</p>
<p>Output 2. Capacity Building for Policy Reform - U-PCLG capacity developed for promoting improved governance of natural resources and greater equity in conservation</p>	<p>Capacity building programme developed by ACODE in consultation with U-PCLG members.</p> <p>U-PCLG members trained in effectively</p>	<p>Good progress towards this output continued during year two. U-PCLG members received training from ACODE and IIED's Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, developed work plans for their advocacy activities and identified their capacity needs, which formed the basis for developing a capacity building programme by ACODE. U-PCLG members also started the process of policy reform and</p>

<p>policy.</p>	<p>influencing decision-makers and in advocacy policy reform by FGLG.</p> <p>U-PCLG increased capacity to prepare and submit policy briefs.</p>	<p>engaging with ICD policy makers and practitioners, which they will take forward during year three.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Prepare for and run the first capacity building event: <i>How to become an effective policy advocacy network</i>. To be organised and implemented by ACODE and IIED Comms Team. U-PCLG members as the target audience. 2 day event in Kampala.</p>		<p>Completed. This event was split across two workshops starting with the inception workshop in July 2012 and then continuing in the second advocacy skills workshop in February 2013.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Prepare for and run the training event: Turning research results into policy briefs. To be organised and implemented by ACODE and targeted at U-PCLG members. 1 day event in Kampala.</p>		<p>Completed. In March 2014, a 1-day training event was held by ACODE for U-PCLG members immediately following their R2P Planning Workshop in Kampala. The training covered how to turn research results into policy briefs and also key advocacy tools to use for engaging policy decision-makers.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Prepare for and run the training event: Running a Media Clinic for Journalists. To be organised and implemented by ACODE working with U-PCLG members. 1-day event in Kampala.</p>		<p>Completed. Media training was included in the February 2013 workshop.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4 Prepare for and run the Strategic Policy Outreach Meetings. ACODE will work with U-PCLG members to organize and participate in meetings with the following: Selected committees of Parliament; selected ministries; local government officials. Two 1 day meetings in Kampala; one 1 day meeting in Bwindi.</p>		<p>These meetings have been planned by U-PCLG members and ACODE to link directly with their work plans of advocacy activities. The Kampala workshop is planned for late 2014 and the Bwindi workshop for early 2015.</p>
<p>Output 3. Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice</p>	<p>ICD Implementation Guidelines informing practice at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (year 3).</p> <p>Practitioners have the knowledge and tools for more strategic targeting of ICD to achieve conservation goals by improving local livelihoods (years 2/3).</p> <p>Practitioners are more able to formalise scientific research findings into practical and applied conservation action.</p> <p>Ugandan researchers of the project team receive one-to-one support by UK project team and Scientific Advisors.</p>	<p>The project team's good working relationship with UWA continued during year two and UWA gave positive feedback on the outline ICD Resource Book, which will be finalised during year three. Conservation and development practitioners were guided through the process of formalising scientific research findings into conservation action during the March and September 2013 workshops. Furthermore, the research findings combined with our Theory of Change has provided practitioners with knowledge and tools to improve targeting of ICD to achieve conservation by improving local livelihoods – this will be enhanced during year three as U-PCLG members engage with practitioners during their advocacy activities. Also during year three, the UK project team's one-to-one support to the research team will continue.</p> <p>While the advocacy phase of the project is in its early stages, improved conservation practice has been achieved - ITFC supported UWA-Bwindi to implement the research recommendation to review the MUP, which resulted in the issuing of new MUP identity cards for local people. ITFC has also continued their support to UWA-Bwindi to collect and use new data on resource use to plan ICD interventions.</p>

<p>Activity 3.1 Prepare for and hold the 2 day From Research to Policy Workshop, Kampala. Implemented by the research team and U-PCLG. Presentation of the research findings to project partners and stakeholders with discussion and review of the concept ICD Implementation Guidelines. Workshop report completed.</p>	<p>Completed. The workshop was held in Kampala during September 2013.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Prepare for and run the capacity building event: Sensitising local policy makers to conservation and development issues. To be organised and implemented by ACODE with U-PCLG members. Target audience is local policy makers in Bwindi. 1-day event in Bwindi.</p>	<p>When developing the U-PCLG work plans, this meeting was combined with the Strategic Policy Outreach Meeting at Bwindi to directly link with the advocacy activities planned by U-PCLG members, and will take place early 2015.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Finalise the ICD Implementation Guidelines in collaboration with ICD policy makers and practitioners (including Uganda Wildlife Authority and conservation and development NGOs).</p>	<p>In progress. Positive comments from UWA have been received on the outline ICD Resource Book, which will be finalised in collaboration with project partners during year three.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Project reports and articles developed and written collaboratively with Uganda partners.</p>	<p>In progress. One book chapter written by the project team was published late 2013. Workshop reports have been written as a collaboration by the project team and all team members contributed to the annual reports for the Darwin Initiative.</p>
<p>Activity 3.5 One-to-one support for Ugandan researchers of the project team to develop research skills – including CVs, publications, proposal writing.</p>	<p>In progress. One-to-one support was given to the research team that included training in social conservation research techniques and assisting individuals develop their conservation careers with support to secure Masters and PhDs. Local volunteers at ITFC have now been employed fulltime by ITFC following their training and involvement with this research.</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: 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: More effective conservation of Mountain Gorillas and other species in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park through improved conservation policy and practice that enhances local benefits and alleviates poverty.</p>	<p>Number of gorillas in park stabilise or increase.</p> <p>Livelihood benefits from ICD are better targeted towards poorer households neighbouring the national park.</p> <p>Reduced conservation threatening behaviours National and local conservation policy includes improved provisions for poverty alleviation.</p>	<p>Project reports on monitoring of gorilla populations with baseline data from the 2011 Mountain Gorilla census.</p> <p>Conservation threat data on illegal activities from Uganda's Ranger Based Monitoring Programme and from Mountain Gorilla census surveys</p> <p>Local community livelihood monitoring data from ICD agencies and project field surveys.</p> <p>Conservation policy provisions.</p>	
<p>Purpose To build knowledge and capacity of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG) to effectively influence biodiversity conservation policy, decision-makers and practitioners at national and local levels.</p>	<p>U-PCLG actively promotes policy reform and engages with decision-makers and practitioners.</p> <p>National and local policy dialogue processes reflect better understanding of conservation-development linkages.</p> <p>New ICD Implementation Guidelines agreed with Uganda Wildlife Authority and implemented by park staff in collaboration with ICD agencies and local communities.</p>	<p>Four policy reform briefs prepared and submitted by U-PCLG with associated press releases and media coverage.</p> <p>The ICD Implementation Guidelines are used by practitioners for targeting and planning ICD initiatives based on conservation and development priorities.</p>	<p>Political and economic stability in Uganda enables the project to be undertaken.</p> <p>The Ugandan government support for the sustainable development of local communities as part of conservation practice continues.</p> <p>External funding (i.e. not associated with this project) continues for IIED and project partners.</p> <p>ICD initiatives and agencies at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park continue to receive funding.</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority's involvement of local community members in PA management continues and is strengthened.</p> <p>A variety of local community members including the poorer households are interested and willing to participate in PA management.</p>

<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p><u>1. Research</u></p> <p>1.a. ICD collaborative research project designed and implemented to improve effectiveness of ICD interventions in Bwindi on the basis of historical and current survey data on drivers of resource use .</p> <p>1.b. Dissemination of the research findings and recommendations on conservation through poverty alleviation.</p>	<p>Collaborative research approach developed and agreed.</p> <p>ITFC staff conduct research including analysis of historical data, village meetings, interviews with policy makers and park managers.</p> <p>Research findings disseminated in Uganda via U-PCLG workshop involving conservation and development stakeholders.</p> <p>Discussions initiated with practitioners and policymakers on implementing recommendations.</p> <p>Research findings and recommendations disseminated internationally via PCLG network, journal articles, research reports and conference presentations.</p>	<p>Workshop reports: Research Planning Workshop; Research Update Workshop; From Research to Policy Workshop. Reports on the PCLG website.</p> <p>Project reports on research progress and findings.</p> <p>Project research is discussed and reviewed at the annual ITFC-UWA information sharing workshop.</p>	<p>Historical data is accurate.</p> <p>Local communities and stakeholders agree to participate in research and attend meetings.</p> <p>Park staff and policy makers agree to participate in research and are available for interviews.</p> <p>Sufficient data can be collected within one year time frame for research component.</p> <p>Project proceeds successfully and produces findings that are worth sharing.</p>
<p><u>2. Capacity Building for Policy Reform</u></p> <p>U-PCLG capacity developed for promoting improved governance of natural resources and greater equity in conservation policy.</p>	<p>Capacity building programme developed by ACODE in consultation with U-PCLG members.</p> <p>U-PCLG members trained in effectively influencing decision-makers and in advocacy policy reform by FGLG.</p> <p>U-PCLG increased capacity to prepare and submit policy briefs.</p>	<p>Capacity building needs assessment report.</p> <p>Up to 4 workshop/event reports on the PCLG website.</p> <p>U-PCLG policy reform activities including the policy briefs are reported on the PCLG website.</p> <p>Policy briefs picked up and reported on by local and national media.</p>	<p>U-PCLG “trainees” remain in post in respective organisations and organisations remain members of U-PCLG.</p> <p>Local and national media retain current interest in environmental issues as newsworthy items.</p>
<p><u>3. Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice</u></p> <p>Ugandan project partners’ capabilities in applied conservation research developed through their collaboration on the research project.</p>	<p>ICD Implementation Guidelines informing practice at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (year 3).</p> <p>Practitioners have the knowledge and tools for more strategic targeting of ICD to achieve</p>	<p>The conceptual framework of poverty-conservation linkages is developed by project partners and stakeholders as part of the collaborative research component and then used to produce the ICD Implementation Guidelines.</p>	<p>U-PCLG “trainees” remain in post in respective organisations and organisations remain members of U-PCLG.</p> <p>ICD Implementation Guidelines are in line with the General Management Plan for Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Area currently being prepared by the Uganda Wildlife Authority.</p>

	<p>conservation goals by improving local livelihoods (years 2/3).</p> <p>Practitioners are more able to formalise scientific research findings into practical and applied conservation action.</p> <p>Ugandan researchers of the project team receive one-to-one support by UK project team and Scientific Advisors.</p>	<p>Manuscript submissions to academic journals; articles in public media; abstract submissions for conference presentations; research listed on the websites of ITFC, Imperial College and Cambridge University.</p> <p>New IIED publication as part of the IIED Natural Resource Issues Series.</p>	<p>Collaboration with Bwindi conservation and development stakeholders and Uganda Wildlife Authority continues and they are receptive to the ICD Implementation Guidelines.</p> <p>ICD initiatives at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park continue to receive funding.</p> <p>Uganda Wildlife Authority's involvement of local community members in PA management continues and is strengthened.</p>
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Activities (details in workplan)

1. Research

- 1.1 Prepare for and run the 2 day Research Planning Workshop, Kabale. Implemented by the research team. Project partners and stakeholders review and discuss the research activities and the content and structure of the ICD Implementation Guidelines. Complete workshop report.
- 1.2 Collect existing records: historical law enforcement data, Ranger Based Monitoring Data and socio-economic GIS data; commence the literature review.
- 1.3 Undertake field surveys on resource use behaviours: 1) resource use within the national park with law enforcement rangers; 2) local community surveys.
- 1.4 Prepare for and run the 2 day Research Update Workshop, ITFC. The project research team and stakeholders review research progress and initial results and undertake preliminary data analyses and GIS modelling with reviews by the Scientific Advisors. Complete workshop report.
- 1.5 Undertake the statistical analyses and GIS modelling on the drivers of resource use behaviours with reviews by the Scientific Advisors.
- 1.6 Write up research reports including journal articles and conference abstracts.

2. Capacity Building for Policy Reform

- 2.1 Prepare for and run the first capacity building event: *How to become an effective policy advocacy network*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE and IIED Comms Team. U-PCLG members as the target audience. 2 day event in Kampala.
- 2.2 Prepare for and run the training event: *Turning research results into policy briefs*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE and targeted at U-PCLG members. 1 day event in Kampala.
- 2.3 Prepare for and run the training event: *Running a Media Clinic for Journalists*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE working with U-PCLG members. 1-day event in Kampala.
- 2.4 Prepare for and run the *Strategic Policy Outreach Meetings*. ACODE will work with U-PCLG members to organize and participate in meetings with the following: Selected committees of Parliament; selected ministries; local government officials. Two 1 day meetings in Kampala; one 1 day meeting in Bwindi.

3. Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice

- 3.1 Prepare for and hold the 2 day *From Research to Policy* Workshop, Kampala. Implemented by the research team and U-PCLG. Presentation of the research findings to project partners and stakeholders with discussion and review of the concept ICD Implementation Guidelines. Workshop report completed.
- 3.2 Prepare for and run the capacity building event: *Sensitising local policy makers to conservation and development issues*. To be organised and implemented by ACODE with U-PCLG members. Target audience is local policy makers in Bwindi. 1-day event in Bwindi.
- 3.3 Finalise the ICD Implementation Guidelines in collaboration with ICD policy makers and practitioners (including Uganda Wildlife Authority and conservation and development NGOs).
- 3.4 Project reports and articles developed and written collaboratively with Uganda partners.
- 3.5 One-to-one support for Ugandan researchers of the project team to develop research skills – including CVs, publications, proposal writing.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	2	6				5	5
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	0	20				20	20
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	2	8				8 1 day training on TOC for 20 people (Sept13); 1 day training on policy advocacy for 20 people (March14)	4
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	0	3				3	6
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6	8				8	24
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0	0				0	1 (ICD Resource Book)
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0				0	1

11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0				0	2
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	1	5				2	3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.	2	4				2	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	1	1				1	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0	0				0	3
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	0	0				0	1
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	0	0				0	100
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	0	1				1	2
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	1	0				0	2
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	1	0				0	2
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work						GBP 66,402	GBP 150,000
New - Project specific measures								

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Workshop report	Final Phase Research Workshop Report. U-PCLG. 2013	IIED, London	http://pubs.iied.org/G03708.html	Free
Book chapter	Linking protected area conservation with poverty alleviation in Uganda: integrated conservation and development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. In J.B. Smiths (ed) National Parks: Sustainable Development, Conservation Strategies and Environmental Impacts. Baker et al. 2013	Nova Science, New York, USA.	http://pubs.iied.org/G03691.html	Free chapter was secured for all project team members; Nova charge \$150 for the full book publication
Website blog	Uganda: Can a gorilla park deliver more benefits to local people? A. Gordon-Maclean. 2013	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/uganda-can-gorilla-park-deliver-more-benefits-local-people	Free
Website blog	Maps reveal what motivates people to take resources from flagship national park. A. Kirby. 2013.	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/maps-reveal-what-motivates-people-take-resources-flagship-national-park	Free
Master's thesis	Penetrating the Impenetrable: establishing profiles and motivations of resource users at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. M. Harrison. 2013.	Imperial College, London	http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/Harrison.pdf	Free
Master's thesis	Local community perceptions on natural resource governance at protected areas: understanding factors critical to the success of Integrated Conservation and Development. M. Shirkhorshidi.	Imperial College, London	http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/Shirkhorshidi.pdf	Free