



Darwin Initiative Final Report

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

Darwin project information

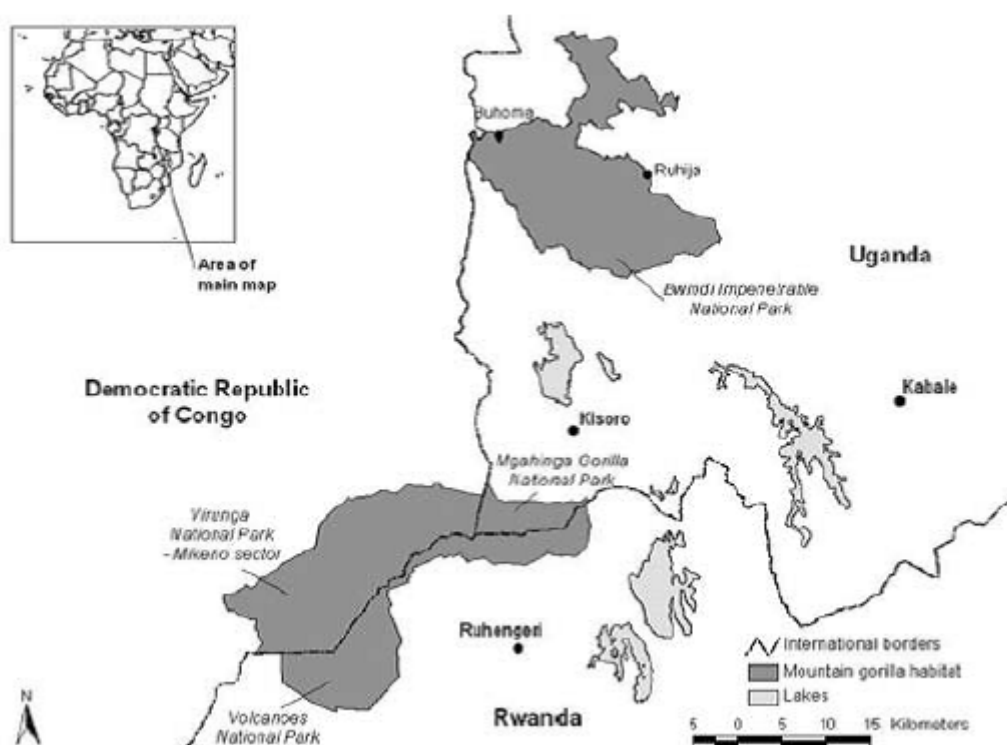
Project Reference	19-013
Project Title	Research to policy - building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation
Host country(ies)	Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Partner Institution(s)	Institute for Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC) Jane Goodall Institute – Uganda (JGI-U) Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) Imperial College London Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB)
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Project Leader Name	Phil Franks
Project Website	http://www.iied.org/uganda-conserving-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park-reducing-local-poverty
Report Author(s) and date	This report was compiled by Phil Franks (IIED) and Julia Baker (PB), with inputs from Dilys Roe and Fiona Roberts (IIED) and draws on reports prepared by the host country representatives: Medard Twinamatsiko (ITFC), Onesmus Mugenyi (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) was 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 comprised two stages of research and policy advocacy. The research was 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 the project team, U-PCLG members and the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA).



Source: IGCP (2005)

Information from the research was to be used in the second stage of the project - strengthening the capacity of U-PCLG to engage in policy reform. The capacity building programme included training in advocacy by ACODE on writing policy briefs and working with media, and drawing on the experience and lessons learnt in policy advocacy from IIED's Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG). The training aimed to enable the 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 Achievements

2.1 Outcome

Our purpose for this project was ‘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’. We originally sought to achieve this by a series of training events, by U-PCLG being involved in the research and by U-PCLG using the research findings to advocate for improved governance of natural resources and greater equity in conservation policy.

When the project started, the newly formed U-PCLG had members widely disbursed throughout the country with commitments to their own organisations. This made becoming a cohesive, active group a challenging and slow process. This project, with the capacity-building and advocacy activities, has been instrumental in transforming the nascent U-PCLG into an effective advocacy group with a proven track record in shaping conservation policy and practice in Uganda. There has also been a ‘ripple effect’ whereby the assurance that U-PCLG members gained from their advocacy training and achievements with this project, led to other successes by the group in community conservation^{1,2}.

The single most important evidence that we achieved the project’s purpose is acceptance by UWA of the U-PCLG’s proposal to increase the community share of the Mountain gorilla permit from US\$5 to US\$10. This resulted from the U-PCLG’s advocacy work, but also from the momentum for change that the collaborative nature of our research generated. This collaboration involved all project partners inputting into the designing the research so that it linked directly to the project’s advocacy phase. We also involved U-PCLG members and UWA so they had direct input into the research design³, and held an Interim Research Workshop (March 2013⁴) to ask for their feedback on our initial findings from fieldwork. During this collaboration the project team and U-PCLG members strengthened relations with UWA and, when the project moved from research to advocacy at the Final Research Workshop (September 2013⁵), were already discussing with UWA the need for linkages between protected area conservation and rural development to be better reflected in policy and practice. After the workshop, the U-PCLG acted on this momentum and wrote to the UWA Board to request the US\$5 to US\$10 increase. They continued to advocate for this increase during Year Three. In October 2014 the UWA Board accepted their proposal. This landmark decision comes into effect from 1st July 2015 and has gained newspaper^{6,7} and television⁸ coverage. With support from ACODE and IIED, the U-PCLG produced a formal policy brief⁹ on this issue. The brief summarised our key research finding - local beliefs that national park conservation is unfair are as important as poverty in driving illegal activities – and explained why increasing the community share of the gorilla permit fee is vital for UWA to address local perceptions of inequitable conservation. The briefing paper was also published in the ACODE Policy Briefing Paper Series #30, 2014, and will be published under the African Portal.

The Final Research Workshop revealed an opportunity for the research findings to directly contribute to the new ten-year Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Management Plan. The U-PCLG quickly seized this opportunity and arranged to meet UWA’s Senior Planning Officer a few weeks later on 30th September 2013. U-PCLG members discussed their comments on the

¹ For example, a new music video ‘Imagine Bwindi’ celebrates Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and highlights links between the Park and local communities <http://www.iied.org/imagine-bwindi-music-video-launched-world-wildlife-day>

² UPCLG meeting minutes document all of their activities including for this project and are available on the UPCLG website under the tab ‘UPCLG meetings’ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/uganda-pclg>

³ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/uganda-darwin-research-policy-inception-workshop-report>

⁴ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/interim-research-workshop-12th-march-2013>

⁵ <http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/Research%20to%20Policy%20Workshop%20Report%20September%202013%20FINAL.pdf>

⁶ <http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/Expensive%20Gorilla%20Permits%20to%20Boost%20Locals%20-%20Anna%20Amumpiire.pdf>

⁷ <http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/UWA%20gives%20three%20districts%20Shs%20550m.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y8rxY1B-tc>

⁹ Sustainable conservation of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and community welfare improvement: creating a win-win situation. Available to download from: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03912.html>

management plan directly with the Officer and, with support from ACODE, submitted a formal U-PCLG policy memo on their comments to UWA¹⁰.

The U-PCLG's third advocacy activity regarded UWA's harvest programme where local people can harvest basketry and medicinal plants from 'zones' within Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. The U-PCLG has requested that the harvest quota, and the number of times local people can enter the zones, be increased. This request was founded on our research findings that this ICD intervention was failing to provide benefits for the poorest people around Bwindi, and ITFC's research that demonstrated current harvest quotas are well below sustainable harvesting limits. ACODE and ITFC undertook consultation with local communities at Bwindi, and supported the U-PCLG to draft a policy briefing letter to UWA with the proposal. Submission of the letter to UWA was timed for later during Year Three to avoid overlap with other advocacy activities. ACODE submitted the letter to UWA, supported U-PCLG members to advocate for the increases and now, after project completion, are continuing their support for U-PCLG members on this activity.

The final advocacy activity by U-PCLG regarded the amendment of the Uganda Wildlife Act by the Government of Uganda. However, no information on the public consultation for this amendment was released. Following ACODE's suggestion, we made the most of this opportunity for learning and ACODE produced a guidance note¹¹ for U-PCLG members to be able to prepare their comments for when the public consultation is opened.

Following ACODE's training in 'working with the media', in December 2014 the U-PCLG organised a series of Radio Talk shows on 'can conservation and poverty balance?' Various U-PCLG members took part and the shows raised the profile of poverty and conservation issues in Uganda, and work by the U-PCLG¹².

In summary, the above relates to our logframe indicators of 'U-PCLG actively promotes policy reform and engages with decision-makers and practitioners' and 'national and local policy dialogue processes reflect better understanding of conservation-development linkages'; and the means of verification 'four policy reform briefs prepared and submitted by U-PCLG with associated press releases and media coverage'. To confirm, three policy briefs were submitted, an advocacy guidance note was produced and media coverage included television, radio and newspaper. But more than that, at project-end U-PCLG members were evidently more empowered, had formed new links with key Ugandan research and advocacy organisations for their long-term engagement with government policy, and were continuing to engage UWA on conservation-poverty initiatives¹³.

This section of our logframe also included the indicator 'new ICD Implementation Guidelines agreed with UWA and implemented by park staff in collaboration with ICD agencies and local communities; with the means of verification 'the ICD Implementation Guidelines are used by practitioners for targeting and planning ICD initiatives based on conservation and development priorities'. In Year One at the Project Inception Workshop in July 2012¹⁴, workshop participants agreed that ICD Implementation Guidelines would be better described as an ICD Resource Book and written for practitioners, namely national park managers and NGOs working at the park-community interface, whilst framed within a policy context. In Year Two, we submitted an outline to UWA Board Members and staff at Bwindi for feedback. Their feedback was positive with many suggestions made. We incorporated these suggestions into our detailed draft, which was reviewed by U-PCLG members and UWA staff at Kampala headquarters. Feedback from U-PCLG members was particularly positive, with members commenting that the draft was helpful for their work particularly the section on 'defining poverty'. With the suggestion that the product would be better as ICD Guidance, we finalised 'Fairer, better: a guide to more effective Integrated Conservation and Development in Uganda'. The guide turns our research findings into practical support for people designing and implementing ICD interventions in Uganda. It aims to help make interventions work better by ensuring fairness, and a wider readership better

¹⁰ U-PCLG Policy Memo on the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park General Management Plan 2013-23 Planning Process (Sept, 2013). Available to download from <http://pubs.iied.org/G03913.html>

¹¹ ACODE Guidance Note on amendments to the Wildlife Act. Available to download from <http://pubs.iied.org/G03911.html>

¹² <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/uganda-pclg-radio-talk-shows>

¹³ http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/U-PCLG_Meeting_January_2015.pdf

¹⁴ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/uganda-darwin-research-policy-inception-workshop-report>

understand how fairness can make protected area management more effective. We were invited by UWA to present the ICD Guidance at UWA's 2015 annual Community Conservation Warden meeting, which we then planned to be the formal launch event. Unfortunately, this meeting was delayed until after project completion. However we have secured additional funds for launching and distributing the ICD Guidance in Uganda, and are arranging a launch event with UWA. The guidelines are available to download here: pubs.iied.org/14649IIED.

2.2 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Our sub-goal of this project was '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'. Our logframe indicators for this sub-goal included 'livelihood benefits from ICD are better targeted towards poorer households neighbouring the national park' and 'national and local conservation policy includes improved provisions for poverty alleviation'. Our project has contributed towards this higher-level impact as follows:

Our research provided the scientific evidence-base that equity is a necessity for protected area conservation to be effective and sustainable. Backed up by broader international experience, its one clear message was that un-targeted projects that aim to reduce poverty at a general level are not the most effective in addressing threats to conservation. Instead, taking an **equity perspective** can help by improving the targeting of interventions especially to benefit those suffering the greatest costs of protected areas. We presented the research findings in Uganda at various events including the Final Research Workshop and a launch event of the research report^{15,16} both attended by UWA and leading conservation NGOs in Uganda, as well as various blogs and articles (listed in the Annex).

As described in Section 2.1, following our research that highlighted the need for more equitable conservation, the UWA accepted the U-PCLG's proposal to increase the community share of the Mountain gorilla tourism permit (US\$600) from US\$5 to US\$10. Based on last year's figures for tourism revenue, this raises the total amount to be shared with local communities by 40% to over US\$300,000 per year.

Also described in Section 2.1, by the time we presented our research findings at the Final Research Workshop, UWA staff and U-PCLG members were engaged in discussions on how best to overcome the challenges to conserving protected areas in regions of high rural poverty. When our research showed that one of UWA's most prominent ICD intervention tended to benefit more wealthy people rather than the poorest households ("elite capture"), UWA immediately reviewed the governance arrangements of this intervention, which permitted some local people to harvest basketry and medicinal plants from Bwindi. Just under three months later, UWA held a ceremony to issue 226 new Harvester Identity Cards (required to enter the national park) to local people with the aim to benefit the poorer households around Bwindi. While addressing the inequities that our research uncovered, the new cards were a direct, immediate and tangible benefit for local people of Bwindi and one that resulted from the collaborative nature of our project¹⁷.

Our key research finding - local beliefs that national park conservation is unfair are as important as poverty in driving illegal activities - became the focus of our workshop at Bwindi in January 2015 on 'sensitising local policy-makers to conservation and development issues'. Hosted by ITFC and facilitated by U-PCLG members, this 'Enhancing Equity' workshop was attended by local government officials, local communities, senior UWA management and Wardens of Bwindi. This proved to be an exceptional gathering, with many commenting that they rarely discuss together how Bwindi can benefit local people. During the workshop, attendees shared their views on what equity within conservation meant to them, why it was important and how UWA's sharing of tourism revenue with local people could be more equitable. This provided a forum for local people to describe, direct to UWA, their understanding of fairness in protected area conservation. While not a tangible result like the gorilla permit increase, the workshop has far reaching implications. Firstly for Uganda because it reframed the 'story' of Bwindi's ICD - no

¹⁵ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/natureuganda-public-talk>

¹⁶ <http://www.iied.org/fairness-can-address-resentment-drives-hunting-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park>

¹⁷ <http://www.iied.org/built-collaboration-how-conservation-research-can-benefit-local-people>

longer are challenges to conserve Bwindi solely framed in a poverty context, but are now understood to be deeply rooted in UWA's relationship with local communities and whether benefits from conservation are shared on an equitable basis with those facing the greatest costs from the national park. Secondly for the international community because while definitions of equitable conservation emerge, these workshop discussions provided valuable insight into stakeholders' differing views of what equitable conservation means. The workshop outputs included a list of practical steps for making UWA's tourism revenue sharing programme more equitable¹⁸, especially by targeting those most affected by the national park. This has now become the basis for a new project, funded by the Arcus Foundation, which aims to strengthen the implementation of revenue sharing at BINP to become both more effective in conservation terms and more equitable. Also a simple FAQ about the new Revenue Sharing Guidelines was produced, which was translated in local languages for distribution around communities of Bwindi in order to increase their understanding of their decision-making rights within the Revenue Sharing process.

The project also has an impact level indicator relating to the numbers of mountain gorillas in the park being stable or increasing. The means of verification is the census of gorillas that is conducted periodically. Although the next census is not until 2016, other available evidence suggests that the gorilla population is increasing although to what extent this is attributable to this project is beyond the scope of this project to determine.

2.3 Outputs

The team made good progress with all of our outputs, as described below.

Output.1 Research - 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.

In Sections 2.1 and 2.2 we described the collaborative nature of our research, and how it generated an unexpected momentum of interest and engagement by UWA in the project and U-PCLG's advocacy activities. There were three key stages of this collaboration - our Project Inception Workshop in 2012¹⁹ when UWA and U-PCLG members helped to establish the research framework and our primary research questions; our Interim Research Workshop in March 2013²⁰ when they gave feedback on our preliminary research findings; and our Final Research Workshop in September 2013 when they had direct input into the policy and practical implications of our research findings, namely the need for ICD interventions to adopt an equity perspective and benefit the people most affected by protected areas.

The project team's collaboration with Imperial College London led to complementary studies by two Conservation Science Master students²¹, and with IGCP for an IGCP-led study on life histories of pit-sawyers and miners during gazettement of Bwindi as a national park.

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 were collected within the timeframe for the research component

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

In addition to our project workshops, we presented the research findings and recommendations at various events throughout the project, as listed in the table below:

¹⁸ Workshop Report. Enhancing equity within conservation: Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. Available to download from <http://pubs.iied.org/G03901.html>

¹⁹ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/uganda-darwin-research-policy-inception-workshop-report>

²⁰ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/interim-research-workshop-12th-march-2013>

²¹ <http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/Harrison.pdf> and <http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/Shirkhorshidi.pdf>

No.	Date	Presentation	Event
1	November 2012	'Assessing Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP) effectiveness at Bwindi National Park, Uganda' by Julia Baker ²²	Oxford Brookes University, 'African Environments' seminar series
2	March 2013	'The forgotten stakeholders of Bwindi' by Stephen Asuma ²³	University of Cambridge Student Conference on Conservation Science
3	May 2013	'The forgotten stakeholders of Bwindi' by Stephen Asuma	IIED seminar, London
4	June 2013	'Understanding the profiles and motivations of resource users and local perceptions on ICD governance' by Mariel Harrison and May Shirchorshidi	Annual UWA-ITFC Information Sharing Workshop, Bwindi Uganda
5	November 2013	'Poverty, payback and poaching at Bwindi' by Mariel Harrison and May Shirchorshidi,	Imperial College seminar, Ascot
6	January 2014	'Understanding the profiles and motivations of resource users and local perceptions on ICD governance' by Julia Baker, Mariel Harrison and May Shirchorshidi	IIED seminar, London
7	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 Shirchorshidi	Oxford Brookes University seminar ²⁴
8	March 2014	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 Shirchorshidi)	University of Cambridge Student Conference on Conservation Science
9	June 2014	Poster presentation: Who poaches and why? Resource use at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda ²⁵	BES and DICE Joint Symposium
10	September 2014	Research Launch Event ²⁶ - the event was well attended, featured presentations by Mariel Harrison (Imperial) and Medard Twinamatsiko (ITFC) ²⁷ , and was supported by a press release ²⁸ and television news item on Prime News	Nature Uganda Event, Kampala, Uganda

²² <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/julia-baker-evaluating-icd-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park>

²³ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/stephen-asuma-presentation-student-conference-conservation-science>

²⁴ <http://www.brookes.ac.uk/hss-events/primates-10>

²⁵ [Who poaches and why? Resource use at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda \[PDF\]](#) -

²⁶ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/natureuganda-public-talk>

²⁷ <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/natureuganda-public-talk>

²⁸ <http://www.iied.org/fairness-can-address-resentment-drives-hunting-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park>

11	March 2015	Equity and conservation at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park by Medard Twinamatsiko (ITFC)	IIED-hosted international workshop
12	April 2015	Who poaches at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and why by Julia Baker ²⁹	DICE; University of Kent, Canterbury lunchtime seminar series
13	June 2015	Challenges to researching the wildlife trade by EJ Milner-Gulland	DICE; University of Kent, Canterbury wildlife trade symposium

We also disseminated the research through the research report³⁰, which was supported by a blog³¹ and article³². The research was also the subject of several other blogs, articles and the IIED and U-PCLG newsletter updates (listed in the Annex).

Our means of verification have been achieved – please refer to previous sections for website links for these reports: Project Inception Workshop (this was originally listed as Research Planning Workshop in the logframe); Research Update Workshop; Final Research Workshop (this was originally listed as From Research to Policy Workshop in the logframe). The research was presented at the annual ITFC-UWA information sharing workshop in June 2013, and our previous project reports have documented our progress with the research and our 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 (which include the forthcoming international ICCB-ECCB in August 2015), and acceptance of a manuscript for publication in *Conservation Biology*.

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

Our achievements in our three logframe indicators for this output are described below. The indicators were capacity building programme developed by ACODE in consultation with U-PCLG members; U-PCLG members trained in effectively influencing decision-makers and in advocacy policy reform by FGLG; and U-PCLG increased capacity to prepare and submit policy briefs.

The first capacity building activity for U-PCLG members was a 2-day workshop held by ACODE (the convenors of the Uganda Forest Governance Learning Group - FGLG) in Kampala in February 2013³³. Day One focused on 'How to become an effective policy advocacy network' and included lessons learned on policy influence from the Uganda Forest Governance Learning Group. Day Two was on 'Running a Media Clinic for Journalists'. Members of Uganda's press attended and workshop sessions included the challenges facing journalists in reporting on conservation and poverty issues, as well as practical sessions on writing stories and reporting.

U-PCLG members received training on the Theory of Change by IIED's M&E Specialist as part of the Final Research Workshop. They then applied the training to develop a partial Theory of Change for Improved ICD in collaboration with ICD stakeholders of Uganda. They later refined this Theory of Change (shown below) and developed work plans for specific advocacy activities at the R2P Planning Workshop in March 2014³⁴.

²⁹ <http://www.slideshare.net/pclg/who-poaches-at-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park-and-why-dice-010415>

³⁰ <http://pubs.iied.org/14630IIED.html?c=biodiv>

³¹ <http://www.iied.org/conservation-works-better-social-justice>

³² http://bulletin.pbworld.com/volumes/2014_08/social_justice_imperative_nature_conservation.aspx

³³ <http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/ADVOCACY%20WORKSHOP%20REPORT%202013%20FINAL%20APPROVED%20POSTED.pdf>

³⁴ <http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/R2P%20Event%20Report%20March%20Planning%20Workshop%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

Summarised 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

Immediately after the workshop, ACODE held a 1-day training course for U-PCLG members on 'Turning research into policy briefs'. This worked extremely well, as ACODE used advocacy activities planned by U-PCLG members as examples for the practical sessions. The report of the event is available here: [U-PCLG Training Workshop on Turning Research Results into Policy Briefs and Other Research Products](#)

Year Three was the main advocacy phase. During Year Three, capacity building was designed specifically to address the needs that U-PCLG members themselves identified during the R2P Planning Workshop, which in turn were specific to their advocacy activities. This capacity building was in the form of individual guidance and support by ACODE to U-PCLG members. This 'mentoring' approach ensured a more interactive approach rather than stand-alone training events, whereby U-PCLG members could ask advice from ACODE while they progressed their advocacy activities and engaged with UWA and the media.

In addition to the support described above, ACODE produced a guidance note on current revisions to the Wildlife Act 2000 in Uganda and opportunities for U-PCLG members to influence that process³⁵.

Our assumptions for this output held true. At project completion, all U-PCLG 'trainees' had remained in post thereby ensuring that capacity building from this project benefits their organisations. The assumption that local and national media retain current interest in

³⁵ <http://pubs.iied.org/G03911.html>

environmental issues as newsworthy items has been validated by media coverage of this project in Uganda, as described above.

U-PCLG members started the process of policy reform when their Chairman submitted a letter to the UWA Board to request an increase in the community share of the mountain gorilla permit. They advocated for improved governance of natural resources, whereby UWA reviewed governance arrangements of its harvesting programme and issued new Harvester Identity Cards to local people with the aim to benefit the poorer (described above). They also advocated for greater equity in conservation policy, notably as part of their Theory of Change for Improved ICD at Bwindi and the Enhancing Equity Workshop at Bwindi in January 2015 (Section 3).

In terms of our means of verification - 'U-PCLG policy reform activities including the policy briefs are reported on the PCLG website' and 'policy briefs picked up and reported on by local and national media' were both achieved. The 'capacity needs assessment' was reported in the R2P Planning Workshop Report of March 2014. The workshop / event reports were uploaded onto the U-PCLG website (please see footnotes above) and included the February 2013 training report, the September 2013 workshop, the March 2014 report as well as the Guidance Note on amending the Uganda Wildlife Act. The internal yearly report by ACODE documented their 'mentoring' support for U-PCLG members during Year Three.

Output 3. Capacity Building for Improved Conservation Practice - Ugandan project partners' capabilities in applied conservation research developed through their collaboration on the research project'

For this output, one-to-one support was given to our Lead Researcher of ITFC and project partner Stephen Asuma of IGCP to increase their knowledge and skills in conservation-poverty research, and help them to achieve their goals to undertake a PhD and Masters respectively. Field assistants of ITFC received training on using ACCESS databases and undertaking social-conservation research. Two UK student volunteers who were at ITFC during the fieldwork phase, were invited to become involved in the research to help them gain first-hand experience of conservation-poverty surveys. Throughout the research, ITFC engaged UWA-Bwindi to increase their capabilities to collect social data and use the data to better target their community conservation activities.

All project partners supported the research report³⁶ to ensure its scientific credibility while being accessible and of practical application. Partners also worked together on workshop agendas and presentations, reports, the book chapter and the research manuscript. This increased the experience of all team members of this type of joint-working between different groups (research, conservation and advocacy) and different communication outputs.

The Final Research Workshop and the Enhancing Equity Workshop were key events in achieving our indicators 'practitioners are more able to formalise scientific research findings into practical and applied conservation action' and 'practitioners have the knowledge and tools for more strategic targeting of ICD to achieve conservation goals by improving local livelihoods'.

At the Final Research Phase Workshop, IIED's M&E Specialist guided workshop participants through the process of developing a Theory of Change for improved ICD at Bwindi based on the research findings. This made clear the 'translation' process of using evidence from scientific research to develop specific conservation outcomes, each with indicators that can relate to a series of practical actions (U-PCLG members devised these actions at their Planning Workshop in March 2014). Our Theory of Change consolidated two Theory of Change outlines that had been developed during Year One based on conceptual linkages between conservation and poverty. It also formed the basis of the ICD Guidance.

Our Enhancing Equity Workshop was the planned activity (3.2) of 'sensitising local policy makers to conservation and development issues'. It was also the culmination of our engagement with UWA from when the research began, which had become a much greater part of this project than we had originally hoped for. Through workshop sessions on equitable

³⁶ <http://pubs.iied.org/14630IIED.html>

conservation, we raised awareness and understanding of the importance of equity within conservation and how practitioners can adopt an ‘equity lens’ to target (and make more effective) their ICD interventions. We also held sessions on how tourism revenue sharing at Bwindi can be fairer, which resulted in a set of recommendation for UWA and local government. A follow-on project funded by Arcus Foundation will facilitate the further development of these recommendations into practical actions.

The ICD Guidance is a key product to achieve the indicator ‘practitioners have the knowledge and tools for more strategic targeting of ICD to achieve conservation goals by improving local livelihoods’. It contains a series of practical guidance sheets that are intended to help practitioners explore different aspects of their ICD interventions and better understand and predict its effectiveness in protected area conservation. The sheets were designed so that they can be used for any protected area and the full variety of ICD interventions already in place, and comprise:

- Understanding the who-and-why of resource use
- Mapping poverty-conservation linkages
- Creating an ‘evidence model’ to help plan what works
- Enabling local voices in decision-making
- Enhancing equity within conservation
- ICD checklist

Regarding our means of verification:

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 – the Theory of Change which was produced by project partners and stakeholders during the Final Research Workshop and formed the basis of the ICD Guidance.

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 – as described above and in the Annex, also the manuscript of the research is anticipated to be published in Conservation Biology either July or August 2015.

New IIED publication as part of the IIED Natural Resource Issues Series – this is the research report.

Our assumptions for this output have held true: U-PCLG “trainees” have remained in post in respective organisations and organisations remain members of U-PCLG; the ICD Guidance was developed in line with UWA’s new ten-year General Management Plan for Bwindi and Mgahinga Conservation Area; collaboration with Bwindi conservation and development stakeholders and UWA continued and they have responded extremely positively to the ICD Guidance; ICD initiatives at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park have continued to receive funding; and, UWA’s involvement of local community members in PA management continued and the importance of this involvement was strengthened by our research findings and the Enhancing Equity workshop.

3 Project Partnerships

We established and undertook this project in partnership with leading research, conservation and advocacy organisations in Uganda. These were the Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation (ITFC), the Jane Goodall Institute Uganda (JGI-U), and the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), with support from Imperial College London and Parsons Brinckerhoff. Our partnerships were fundamental to this project and built on a history of collaborative work between individual partners (this project was the first for us all to work together). Each partner’s role relied on complementary skills and experience of other partners, and all were involved at each stage of the project - notably in designing the research so that it linked with subsequent pressures for policy change, in identifying how the research, capacity

building and advocacy stages would fit together, in planning and delivering the project workshops and in producing the project outputs. Relationships between partners strengthened over the course of the project, particularly when the research was well received by UWA and NGOs and the U-PCLG achieved results from their advocacy work. Now on project completion, ACODE has committed their continued support to U-PCLG members for the advocacy work on increased harvest quotas at Bwindi, and IIED continues its support for the U-PCLG.

IIED established partnerships with key individuals to provide technical support to the host country partners - Dr Michelle Wieland and Stephen Asuma. Michelle, a conservation specialist in conservation-community projects, provided 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, and their involvement in the research. Following IIED's support for Stephen Asuma (International Gorilla Conservation Programme and U-PCLG member) to contribute to the research during year one with his complementary study, 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.

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 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 project workshops.

Particular achievements included close coordination and communication between our project partners within Uganda and between the UK and Uganda. This was fundamental to our collaboration, especially during Year Three when different groups within the U-PCLG were working on different advocacy activities. This was challenging at times to coordinate these efforts and time carefully when each group approached UWA. But the enthusiasm and commitment by project partners and U-PCLG members to contribute towards the process ensured that the challenges were overcome and the momentum that this project had generated continued. Other challenges included staff changes within ACODE when the lead for this project left. However following this, the ACODE team were always forthcoming with advice and support for U-PCLG members, and made valuable suggestions (for example the guidance note for U-PCLG to prepare for the wildlife act amendment) which added to the overall project achievements.

4 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

We describe the major achievements of this project elsewhere in this report. Here we consider the impact and outcomes of these achievements.

The increase in the community share of the mountain gorilla permit comes into effect on 1st July 2015. This will have a direct and tangible benefit for local communities of Bwindi in terms of the increased funding they will receive through revenue sharing. It also signifies how a research project can lead to positive change through stakeholder collaboration – at Bwindi and more widely. At Bwindi, there have been countless community surveys since Bwindi was gazetted as a national park in 1991. Research fatigue by local people has been an increasing concern and, indeed, many people we interviewed spoke of how they never receive feedback from researchers. The ITFC research team held community meetings to discuss the research findings with local people and announcements have been made in local communities that this project led to the US\$10 increase to the community fund. More widely, the importance of undertaking research in collaboration with stakeholders in order to lead to change has been promoted through presentations, articles and blogs by the project team.

The increase in the community share of the mountain gorilla permit marks recognition by UWA of the need for protected area conservation to benefit local communities, and the fact that they are receptive to change. This has far reaching implications beyond the life of this project; for other initiatives that have developed because of this project ('more jobs for local people' for

which funding is being sought; and revenue sharing for which funding has been obtained) and other activities by the U-PCLG and other organisations.

The 226 new Harvester Identity Cards was an immediate benefit to local people of Bwindi. It also demonstrated a change in perception – this harvesting programme has been subject to criticism because of concerns that allowing local people into protected areas will increase illegal activities. Our research found no evidence of this increase, and the new Harvester Identity Cards symbolised a wider acceptance (led by UWA) that this type of ICD programme is an integral part of protected area management.

The Enhancing Equity Workshop gave a platform for local people to speak directly to UWA staff of Bwindi and the Kampala headquarters, and local government officials, on what equitable conservation means to them. While UWA Community Wardens and Ranger hold meetings with local communities, many commented that this was a rare opportunity for local people to speak about equity and fairness within such a forum. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, while not a tangible result like the gorilla permit increase, the research findings and this workshop changed the narrative of the ‘poverty’ challenges to conserving Bwindi and raised awareness and understanding of equity. The extensive discussions and debates during the workshop, which are documented in the workshop report, indicate the interest in the equity issue and recognition of its importance to protected area conservation by all stakeholders.

The Ugandan media coverage of this project and U-PCLG’s activities raised the profile of conservation-equity-poverty issues within the public domain in Uganda. The Ugandan journalists we engaged with reported that conservation issues are increasingly being reported in mainstream media. Our project contributed towards this reporting, and helped stronger relationships to form between journalists and U-PCLG members for the longer-term.

4.1 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 has supported 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 has also supported 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 has also made a significant contribution to Aichi target 11 in terms of promoting equitable management of protected areas. This is both at country level in terms of Uganda reporting its efforts to increase equity in PA management and also at global level in contributing to wider efforts to help countries better understand the meaning of equitable PA management and assess progress in this respect.

4.2 Project support to poverty alleviation

As noted elsewhere in this report, 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 review of the harvesting programme at Bwindi and the U-PCLG successfully advocated for UWA to increase the community share of the mountain gorilla permit fee. 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.

Greater equity in tourism revenue sharing – this became a focus at the Enhancing Equity Workshop when a series of practical recommendations for fairer revenue sharing were developed by UWA, local government officials, NGOs and local communities. Also, a FAQ was produced in the local language to raise awareness by local people of their rights and decision-making powers within the revenue sharing process.

More jobs filled by local people – an initial IGCP study led to a more in-depth study undertaken by a UPCLG member to explore who is employed by tourism lodges around Bwindi and the

challenges that tourism lodges face to employ local people. This will become the foundation for a new funding application to develop this area further. The results of this study are available at <http://pubs.iied.org/G03942.html>

Reduced human-wildlife conflict – UWA’s guidelines on revenue sharing make clear that funding should go to projects that tackle human-wildlife conflict. However, when ITFC’s study showed that this is not the case in the areas of study around Bwindi, U-PCLG members decided to merge this issue with their work on ‘greater equity within revenue sharing’ to have one, focused advocacy activity.

Better access to sustainable resource use – this is U-PCLG’s work to advocate for increased harvest quotas and frequency of access to the national park for local harvesters, as described above.

4.2.1 Programme indicators

- **Did the project lead to greater representation of local poor in management structures of biodiversity?**

Advocacy by the U-PCLG for greater equity within UWA’s harvesting programme at Bwindi did lead to greater representation by the local poor within this programme. The other advocacy activities and the research will contribute towards greater representation. Most relevant is : U-PCLG members submission to UWA on the new 10-year Bwindi Management Plan, in which several comments related to greater involvement by local people.

- **Were any management plans for biodiversity developed?**

Management plans for biodiversity were not included in our original project design although U-PCLG members submitted a consultation to UWA on the new management plan for Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

- **Were these formally accepted?**

N/A

- **Were they participatory in nature or were they ‘top-down’? How well represented are the local poor and women, in any proposed management structures?**

N/A

- **Were there any positive gains in HH income as a result of this project?**

We anticipate that the new Harvester Identity Cards will contribute towards increased income for the households involved because they now have access to the ‘harvesting zones’ within Bwindi. Furthermore the we anticipate that the increase from US\$5 to US\$10 in the community share of the gorilla permit fee will contribute to increased household income though increased support for income generating activities from revenue sharing funds.

- **How many HH saw an increase in their HH income?**

There were 226 new Harvester Identity Cards issued. The increase in revenue sharing funding takes effect from July 1st 2015 and, at this point, it is not possible to predict the number of people who will benefits in terms of increased income.

- **How much did their HH income increase (e.g. x% above baseline, x% above national average)? How was this measured?**

Measuring this increase in household income was not part of our original project

4.3 Transfer of knowledge

While obtaining formal qualifications for project partners was not part of our project proposal, we supported a number of individuals obtain further academic qualifications. We supported our Lead Researcher, Medard Twinamatsiko, undertake fieldwork and write-up his PhD; Stephen Asuma of IGCP to obtain a place on the Masters in Conservation Leadership at Cambridge University; and the two Imperial Conservation Science students who undertook their Masters theses as complementary studies to the research.

Our Final Research Workshop was a key event to transfer new knowledge generated by the research to policy-makers and practitioners, and use the research findings to develop a Theory of Change for Improved ICD (i.e. applying the research findings to the challenges facing protected area conservation in areas of high rural poverty).

We presented the research at a number of workshops and events both in Uganda and the UK, all with the aim of raising awareness of our research findings, namely the importance of equity within conservation. This included our launch event of the research report, during which the variety of participants from academia and the NGO community discussed the implications of our research findings for protected area conservation in Uganda.

We produced various print media (reports, blogs and articles) and distributed these in both the UK and Uganda through events and the IIED and U-PCLG websites (with accompanying tweets) (please see the Annex for details).

4.4 Capacity building

We designed this project to build the capacity and knowledge of the 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. This was achieved by a combination of training, involvement in the research and support as U-PCLG members (both male and female) undertook advocacy activities. Their success in advocacy and transformation from a newly-formed group into an active, cohesive one is evidence that the project purpose was achieved.

We engaged UWA and NEMA throughout the project, including the design and implementation of the research, constructing our Theory of Change for Improved ICD, and reviewing drafts of the ICD Guidance. We anticipate that this involvement, combined with their attendance at workshops when we presented the research results, contributed towards building their knowledge and skills in conservation, poverty and equity issues.

In terms of the project team, our Lead Researcher, Medard Twinamastiko, started this project with a strong personal drive to learn and grow. He made great achievements in his personal development over the three years of this project, and went from being the 'new recruit' at the ecologically-focused ITFC to being highly respected as a Social Scientist by his colleagues at ITFC, U-PCLG members and staff at Bwindi and Headquarters of UWA. Two ITFC field assistants (one male, one female) who were employed on a temporary basis for our fieldwork have now been employed on a full-time basis, in large part because of the skills, knowledge and experience they gained from this research. Following her Masters research (undertaken as a complementary study for this research), Mariel Harrison was employed as a Research Assistant by Imperial College London for an IWT-funded project also based in Uganda.

4.5 Sustainability and Legacy

The project had (and still 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 launch event in Kampala of the Research Report was well attended by a variety of organisations including government, academia and NGOs. Presentations were followed by engaging discussions and the research findings (and interview with a member of the research team) were featured in a news item on Prime News.

Following completion of the research phase of the project, UWA implemented our recommendations for a review of their harvesting programme, 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 Guidance and we anticipate that it will be relevant and useful after this project has been completed. Furthermore, the project has received national and local media coverage, which also raised the profile of the U-PCLG.

Project staff were all employed by their respective organisation before this project commenced and so are not affected now that project funding has ceased. They have new knowledge and skills gained from this project to apply to their work.

Our exit strategy was based on the capacity building component for U-PCLG members that would enable them to take on new challenges and engage in policy debates after this project has been completed. This came into effect during Year Three when U-PCLG members started to engage with the Ugandan government on reforming policy and practice, and has held true after project completion. Finally, this project strengthened existing and formed new links between research groups, conservation practitioners and policy advocates in Uganda that are continuing now that the project has ended.

5 Lessons learned

Our original project proposal sought to tackle (among other issues) the gap between research and decision-making in conservation policy and practice. Designing and implementing the research in collaboration with our partners was an important focus when we started, and became one of our most important lessons learnt. As described above, involving UWA staff (at headquarters and Bwindi) and the U-PCLG in the research generated a momentum for change that continued during the main advocacy phase and became the foundation for our Enhancing Equity Workshop. This did not overshadow our original project purpose of building knowledge and capacity of the U-PCLG; instead the contrary because U-PCLG members experienced first-hand how constructive such partnerships can be and how vital they are to initiate change. However, a lesson learnt was that such a project is not two distinct phases of research and then advocacy but rather one project with two themes that interact throughout the project duration.

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.

We reviewed the capacity building programme when we moved from the research to the advocacy phase. All considered that a more effective approach would be for ACODE to provide a mentoring role for U-PCLG members, rather than hold specific training sessions. A lesson learnt here is to ensure that mentoring is built into the project design at the start.

The management structure of the project worked well, with IIED providing overall coordination and international learning that supported both the research and advocacy phases. Our partners – research, conservation and advocacy – greatly complemented each other given their differing expertise, which secured good working relationships especially for ACODE and U-JGI to input into the research and for ITFC to support the 'translation' of the research into advocacy activities.

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Throughout the project, we measured progress against the logframe indicators through visits by the project team and participation by all project partners in project workshops. There were no major changes in the project design. In retrospect, our indicators for the sub-goal should have been more readily measured and with clearer attribution. However, the M&E system was helpful for all project partners to clearly understand the framework of the project and how everything fitted together, and for us all to keep track of progress.

In Year One 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 one overarching theory of change for improved ICD, and the indicators of what success would look like. This overarching Theory of Change for Improved ICD was developed by project partners and stakeholders at the workshop. It was then discussed further by the project team and U-PCLG members at the R2P Planning Meeting in March 2014. At this meeting, U-PCLG members developed their advocacy workplans based on the activities they selected to progress from the Theory of Change. This in itself formed an framework for monitoring and evaluating progress against the workplans and, ultimately, the Theory of Change.

An evaluation of the project was conducted by LTS as part of their evaluation of the Darwin portfolio of Ugandan projects. We have not however heard the outcomes of the evaluation as yet.

5.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

We have responded to all the issues raised in the reviews of our annual reports. We responded to those raised in our Year 2 review in our Year 3 half-year report.

We discussed all reviews with our projects to close out any actions and ensure that all partners were fully informed on feedback from Darwin.

6 Darwin identity

Funding from the Darwin Initiative has been acknowledged on the project outputs, which have included presentations, articles, website blogs and other 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. The new harvester 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 for this project resulted in these new identity cards.

7 Finance and administration

At the time of submitting this report, our project audit is being finalised. Although we do not expect them to change, please consider the figures in Section 7.1 to be **provisional**. We will submit final figures with our project audit certificate within the next month.

7.1 Project expenditure

This report is against the budget we last agreed with the Darwin Initiative through a change accepted on 28 January 2014.

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs			4.0%	
Consultancy costs			6.1%	
Overhead costs			6.4%	
Travel & Subsistence			-10.5%	Slightly lower travel costs result from costs for visits to Uganda being shared with other projects with Ugandan partners
Operating costs			-2.4%	
Capital Equipment			0.0%	
Other costs			-72.5%	More of IIED office costs covered by co-funding than predicted. High % variance but very low absolute variance.
Total			-2.5%	

Staff employed (name and position)	Cost (£)
IIED Dilys Roe, Researcher	
IIED Alessandra Giuliani, Communications	
IIED Fiona Roberts, Coordinator	
IIED Phil Franks, Project Leader	
ITFC Director	
ITFC Senior Research Staff	
ITFC Driver	
JGI Staff Panta Kasoma	
ACODE Research Fellow	
ACODE Research Assistant	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
None	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Consumables (office costs including bank charges)	
TOTAL	

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Additional funds or in-kind contributions raised for the project are listed below. All sources except the Arcus Foundation were identified at the time of our original application. In the second year of the project, IIED was awarded a grant from the Arcus Foundation which supported the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group and enhanced our project's communications and advocacy activities.

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
ITFC	
Imperial College	
IIED Frame Funds	
IIED DFID Accountable Grant	
IIED Arcus Foundation	
TOTAL	

Communications and advocacy activities funded by the Arcus Foundation will continue in 2015 and utilise outputs generated by the Darwin project. We have also just secured a new grant (also from the Arcus Foundation) to further the project's work relating to revenue sharing around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park.

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
New Arcus Foundation Grant (USD 50,000) 'Evaluation of impact of revenue sharing from Gorilla permits - and community-based monitoring of revenue sharing - around Bwindi National Park'	
Continuation of existing Arcus Foundation Grant 'Great Ape Conservation and Poverty Reduction'	
TOTAL	

7.3 Value for Money

The project has delivered on all its targets and in some cases exceeded expectations. It has done so almost entirely through a set of partners in Uganda, in many cases building on work that they were already doing with other funding. Working through these partners, and limiting the role of UK-based partners to project coordination and targeted technical support has maximised the value for money. The project has also managed to leverage additional funds for follow up activities - from the Arcus Foundation and, locally, from the International Gorilla Conservation Programme.

Value for money was also enhanced by synergies between this project and IIED's Arcus Foundation-funded support to the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group. As a result the communications and advocacy activities of the project were able to be significantly enhanced either through provision of additional resources sourced by U-PCLG or enhanced capacity as a result of Arcus-funded activities.

Annex 1 Project's logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

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

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>Outcome: 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</p> <p>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:</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>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>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>

	U-PCLG increased capacity to prepare and submit policy briefs.	Policy briefs picked up and reported on by local and national media.	
<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 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 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>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>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>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>
<p>Activities (details in workplan)</p> <p>1. Research</p> <p>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>1.2 Collect existing records: historical law enforcement data, Ranger Based Monitoring Data and socio-economic GIS data; commence the literature review.</p> <p>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>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>			

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 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year (Insert years e.g., 2015-2016)	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>		See below	N/A
<p>Outcome</p> <p>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</p> <p>National and local conservation policy includes improved provisions for poverty alleviation.</p>	<p>Our research provided the scientific evidence-base that equity is a necessity for protected area conservation to be effective and sustainable. Following this, the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) accepted U-PCLG's proposal to increase the community share of the Mountain gorilla tourism permit from US\$5 to US\$10 – a landmark decision. UWA also reviewed the governance arrangements of their programme that allows local people inside the National Park to harvest basketry and medicinal plants. They then adapted the governance to address inequities uncovered by our research, which was an immediate benefit to poorer households neighbouring the Park. These responses by UWA to the research and advocacy resulted in direct and tangible benefits for local communities of Bwindi (increased funding from revenue sharing; harvesting access for poorer households). It also signifies how a research project can lead to positive change through stakeholder collaboration, and marks recognition by UWA of the need for protected area conservation to benefit</p>	N/A

		<p>local communities, and the fact that they are receptive to change.</p> <p>The indicators relating to the numbers of mountain gorillas in the park being stable or increasing, and reduction on conservation threatening behaviours: the next gorilla census is not until 2016, although available evidence suggests that the gorilla population is increasing. However, to what extent this is attributable to this project is beyond the scope of this project to determine</p>	
<p>Purpose</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 became an active and cohesive group. They achieved a number of successes with their advocacy activities; the most notable was UWA's acceptance to increase the community share of the Mountain gorilla permit fee. At project end, U-PCLG members are evidently more empowered as individuals and as a group.</p>	N/A
<p>Output 1.</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</p>	<p>The collaborative nature of our research generated an unexpected momentum whereby UWA became far more involved and engaged with this project than we originally had hoped for. This enriched the experience for U-PCLG members of being involved with this project, strengthened their relations with UWA for the longer-term and formed the foundation for U-PCLG members to take forward their advocacy activities.</p> <p>The research was completed and findings disseminated at project workshops and a variety of external events in the UK and Uganda (and the forthcoming international conservation conference of ICCB-ECCB).</p> <p>Project workshops were designed to be a constructive forum with discussions held with UWA and the NGO community on the implications of the research results for protected area conservation, and how the recommendations can be practically applied notably the Theory of Change for ICD Improved that all stakeholders</p>	

	<p>recommendations.</p> <p>Research findings and recommendations disseminated internationally via PCLG network, journal articles, research reports and conference presentations.</p>	<p>developed at the Final Research Workshop.</p>
<p>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 – the workshop was held in Kampala, a decision taken so that senior staff from UWA and NEMA would attend.</p>
<p>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 – UWA gave the research team access to ranger records; ITFC completed the literature review which the Imperial Masters students later built on; ITFC’s existing GIS data were combined with the survey data</p>
<p>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 – UWA participated in data collection and supported the field teams in identifying known offenders; our research was completed with studies by two Imperial Masters students and an IGCP-led study on life history stories of former miners and pit-sawyers of Bwindi</p>
<p>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 – the Scientific and Research Advisors reviewed the preliminary data analyses and GIS modelling; the workshop became the Interim Research Workshop and held for 1-day, as the second day was combined with participation of UWA staff in the field surveys.</p>
<p>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 – with support from Imperial College</p>
<p>1.6 Write up research reports including journal articles and conference abstracts.</p>		<p>Completed – completed, journal article due to be published in Conservation Biology summer 2015; research to be presented at the international ICCB-ECCB conference in August 2015</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p><u>Capacity Building for Policy Reform</u></p> <p>U-PCLG capacity developed for promoting improved governance of natural resources and greater equity in</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>The successes achieved by U-PCLG members in advocacy and the policy briefs they produced are evidence of their increased skills and knowledge in advocacy gained from ACODE’s training and being involved with this project. One planned advocacy could not be taken forward during the project (amendment to the Uganda Wildlife Act as the public consultation was not launched). Nonetheless, ACODE used this as an opportunity for learning by producing a Guidance Note for U-PCLG members to be able to engage with the public consultation when it is launched.</p>

conservation policy.	U-PCLG increased capacity to prepare and submit policy briefs.	
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.		Completed – combined with the Running a Media Clinic for Journalists. Held as 1-day to enable ACODE to provide support to U-PCLG by attending U-PCLG meetings and providing on-going advice as they began to plan and discuss possible advocacy activities during Year One of the research
2.2 Prepare for and run the training event: <i>Turning research results into policy briefs</i> . To be organised and implemented by ACODE and targeted at U-PCLG members. 1 day event in Kampala		Completed – this was undertaken immediately following the Planning Workshop in March 2014, which worked extremely well because actual advocacy activities were used as practical examples
2.3 Prepare for and run the training event: <i>Running a Media Clinic for Journalists</i> . To be organised and implemented by ACODE working with U-PCLG members. 1-day event in Kampala.		Completed – held in February 2013, attended by journalists and combined with training on How to become an effective policy advocacy network
2.4 Prepare for and run the <i>Strategic Policy Outreach Meetings</i> . 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.		Completed although these meetings were integrated with other project activities given the difficulties of securing time by senior officials at meetings. The meeting planned for Bwindi was combined with the Enhancing Equity Workshop, which was attended by local government officials and UWA staff from Bwindi and Kampala. The meeting planned for Kampala was combined with the Final Research workshop, which was attended by ministries and senior officials from UWA.
<p>Output 3. <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 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</p>	<p>The ICD Implementation Guidelines (which became ICD Guidance after consultation with UWA and U-PCLG members) was produced in collaboration with UWA and U-PCLG members. Feedback from UWA and U-PCLG members was very positive, with U-PCLG commenting that the guide and practical sheets were useful for their work. The planned launch event at UWA’s annual Community Conservation Wardens meeting was delayed by UWA, although additional funds have been secured for a launch and distribution of the ICD Guidance in Uganda. This is being planned with UWA.</p> <p>The Final Research Workshop and Enhancing Equity Workshop were key events when the research findings were disseminated; workshop attendees were guided through the ‘translation’ process of turning research findings into practical action; and the importance of equity for protected area conservation to be effective raised.</p>

	project team and Scientific Advisors.	
3.1 Prepare for and hold the 2 day <i>From Research to Policy</i> 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.		Completed – the workshop was the Final Research Workshop and held in September 2013.
3.2 Prepare for and run the capacity building event: <i>Sensitising local policy makers to conservation and development issues</i> . To be organised and implemented by ACODE with U-PCLG members. Target audience is local policy makers in Bwindi. 1-day event in Bwindi.		Completed – this Enhancing Equity workshop built on the momentum generated by UWA’s involvement with the project, was held for 2 days at Bwindi and attended by UWA (Kampala and Bwindi based), local government officials and local communities
3.3 Finalise the ICD Implementation Guidelines in collaboration with ICD policy makers and practitioners (including Uganda Wildlife Authority and conservation and development NGOs).		Completed – the ICD Guidance was finalised in collaboration with UWA and U-PCLG members; the launch was delayed (as noted above) but is being planned with UWA
3.4 Project reports and articles developed and written collaboratively with Uganda partners.		Completed – reports, articles and the research manuscript was written as a collective effort by all partners
3.5 One-to-one support for Ugandan researchers of the project team to develop research skills – including CVs, publications, proposal writing.		Completed – one-to-one support given throughout the project

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
Training Measures							
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis						
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained						
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained						
3	Number of other qualifications obtained						
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training						
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students						
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)						
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students						
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(e.g., not categories 1-4 above)	5	Ugandan	4 male; 1 female ITFC field assistants	Conservation social science field survey skills; ACCESS training	English	Training throughout the research phase
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (e.g., not categories 1-5 above)	20	Ugandan	Mixed ITFC senior scientists; U-PCLG members	Conservation social science training Capacity building	English	ITFC training throughout the research phase; U-PCLG capacity building programme

Code	Description	Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	4 weeks	Ugandan	Mixed U-PCLG members	Capacity building for this project	English	U-PCLG capacity building programme
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s) (describe training materials)	6	n/a	n/a	Research training (ACCESS manual; research training packs); advocacy training materials for U-PCLG	English	

Research Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (ies)	1	n/a	n/a	ICD Guidance	English	
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.						
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	1	n/a	n/a	Scientific research findings	English	Published in Conservation Biology
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere						Location?
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over	1	n/a	n/a	Bwindi Harvest	English	Handed to

	to host country				Monitoring		ITFC
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country						
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)						
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)						

Dissemination Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	3	n/a	n/a	For this project	English	3 project workshops
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	Target of 2 exceeded	n/a	n/a	Research findings	English	In the UK and Uganda

Physical Measures		Total	Comments
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)		
21	Number of permanent educational, training, research facilities or organisation established		
22	Number of permanent field plots established		Please describe

Financial Measures		Total	Nationality	Gender	Theme	Language	Comments
23	Value of additional resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	194,505					

Annex 4 Aichi Targets

	Aichi Target	Tick if applicable to your project
1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	
2	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	
3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	
5	The rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	
6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	
7	Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	
8	Pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
9	Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
10	The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	
11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.	X
12	The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	X
13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	

14	Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	
15	Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
16	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
17	Each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
18	The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.	
19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
20	The mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	

Annex 5 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
Report	Tourism-related employment of local people around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda Namara, 2015	Ugandan	Ugandan	Female	IIED, London	http://pubs.iied.org/G03942.html
Scientific Journal	Profiling of natural resource users for better targeting of conservation interventions. Harrison et al. 2015	English	English	Female	Conservation Biology, New York	In press
Guidance; toolkit	Fairer, better: a guide to more effective Integrated Conservation and Development in Uganda Baker, J. 2015	English	English	Female	IIED, London	pubs.iied.org/14649IIED
Radio talk shows	Various 2015	Ugandan	Ugandan	Male and female	UPCLG, Kampala	Uganda PCLG Radio Talk Shows
Music video	Imagine Bwindi UPCLG, 2015	Ugandan	Ugandan	Male and Female	U-PCLG, Kampala	'Imagine Bwindi' music video launched on World Wildlife Day
Report	Research to policy: building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation. Final project workshop 19 th to 21 st January 2015. Baker, J. 2015	English	English	Female	IIED, London	http://pubs.iied.org/G03901.html
Blog	Enhancing equity and fairness Nambogwe, H. 2015	Ugandan	Ugandan	Female	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/enhancing-equity-fairness
Article	Equitable Conservation for Bwindi's Gorillas	English	English	Female	B&RD, Berlin.	http://www.berggorilla.org/en/journal/chronological/journal-no-49/journal-no-49-article-

	Baker, J. 2015.					view/artikel/bwindi-gerechter-gorillaschutz/
Blog	Built on collaboration – how research can benefit local people. Baker, J. 2015	English	English	Female	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/built-collaboration-how-conservation-research-can-benefit-local-people
Blog	Conservation works better with social justice Baker, J. 2014	English	English	Female	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/conservation-works-better-social-justice
Report	Linking Conservation, Equity and Poverty Alleviation: Understanding profiles and motivations of resource users and local perceptions of governance at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda Twinamatsiko et al. 2014	Ugandan	Ugandan	Male	IIED, London	http://pubs.iied.org/14630IIE D.html?c=biodiv
Press release	Fairness can address the resentment that drives hunting in Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Corcoran, T. 2014	English	English	Female	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/fairness-can-address-resentment-drives-hunting-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park
Master's thesis	Local community perceptions on natural resource governance at protected areas Shirkhorshidi, M. 2013	Iranian	English	Female	Imperial College, London	http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/S hirkhorshidi.pdf
Master's thesis	Penetrating the Impenetrable: Establishing profiles and motivations of resource users at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda Harrison, M. 2013	English	English	Female	Imperial College, London	http://www.iccs.org.uk/wp-content/thesis/consci/2013/Harrison.pdf
Policy memo	U-PCLG Policy Memo on the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park General Management Plan 2013-23 Planning Process	Ugandan	Ugandan	n/a	IIED, London	http://pubs.iied.org/G03913.html

	UPCLG, 2013					
Guidance note	Guidance Note on amendments to the Wildlife Act ACODE, 2013	Ugandan	Ugandan	n/a	IIED, London	http://pubs.iied.org/G03911.html
Book chapter	Linking Protected Area Conservation with Poverty Alleviation in Uganda: Integrated Conservation and Development at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park Baker, J. 2013.	English	English	Female	Nova Publications, New York	https://www.novapublishers.com/catalog/product_info.php?products_id=42191
Blog	Maps reveal what motivates people to take resources from flagship national park Kirby, A. 2013	English	English	Male	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/maps-reveal-what-motivates-people-take-resources-flagship-national-park
Report	Final Research Phase Workshop, 17-18 September 2013, Kampala Kirby, A. & Roe, D. 2013	English	English	Male; female	IIED, London	http://povertyandconservation.info/sites/default/files/Research%20to%20Policy%20Workshop%20Report%20September%202013%20FINAL.pdf
Report	Conservation through poverty alleviation. Interim research workshop ITFC, 2013	Ugandan	Ugandan	Male and female	IIED, London	http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/interim-research-workshop-12th-march-2013
Blog	Uganda: can a gorilla park deliver more benefits to local people? Gordon-Maclean, 2013	English	English	Male	IIED, London	Uganda: Can a gorilla park deliver more benefits to local people?
Report	Research to policy: building capacity for conservation through poverty alleviation. Inception workshop report 12th – 14th July, 2012 UPCLG, 2012	Ugandan	Ugandan	Male and female	IIED, London	http://povertyandconservation.info/en/uganda-darwin-research-policy-inception-workshop-report
Blog	Uganda: Conserving Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and reducing local poverty	English	English	Female	IIED, London	http://www.iied.org/uganda-conserving-bwindi-impenetrable-national-park-reducing-local-poverty

	Roe, D. 2012					
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Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	
Project Title	
Project Leader Details	
Name	Phil Franks
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	IIED,
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Robert Bitariho
Organisation	ITFC
Role within Darwin Project	ITFC Director
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Partner 2	
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