

## Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019**

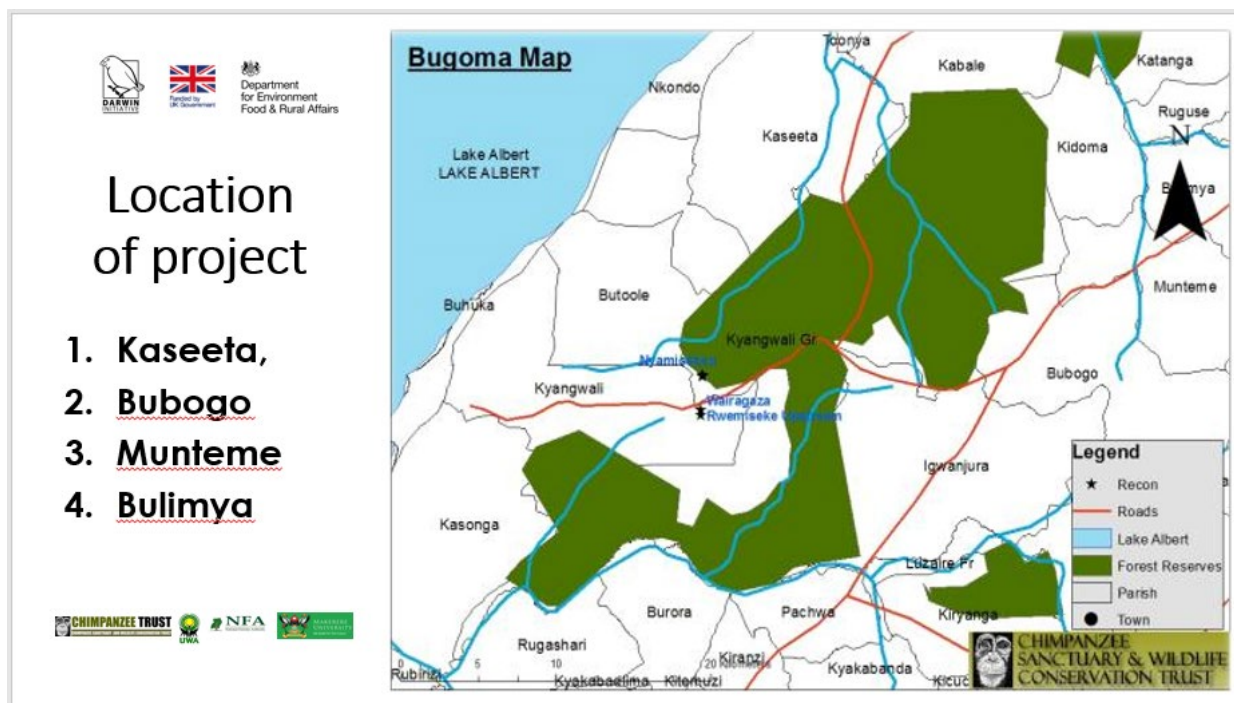
### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-028
Project title	Community adaptability to loss occasioned by wildlife in Uganda.
Host country/ies	UGANDA
Lead organisation	Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust
Partner institution(s)	Makerere University, School of Forestry Environmental and Geographical Studies Uganda Wildlife Authority National Forestry Authority
Darwin grant value	£ 284,970
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2018
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2018 to March 2019 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Joshua Rukundo
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="https://ngambaisland.org/darwin-initiative/">https://ngambaisland.org/darwin-initiative/</a>
Report author(s) and date	Dr. Joshua Rukundo, Kasozi Nebat Atuhura, Silver James Birungi, April 24, 2019

### 1. Project rationale

Protected areas such as Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR) and wildlife habitats outside protected areas such as private and community forests harbour wild animal populations that pose threats while inflicting costs on communities that live at the frontline. The concerns include crop raiding, economic and social losses and the loss of human life or injury. Conversion of forests to agriculture amplifies human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) including crop damage and attacks on humans. In turn, local residents develop negative attitudes towards protected areas and wildlife exacerbating the conflict and undermining conservation efforts (Di Stefano, 2004). In the Bugoma CFR area, there has been limited effort to manage human wildlife conflict, and specifically address impacts of HWC on local communities. Through HWC management, it is believed that rural livelihoods would be better protected, vulnerability reduced and losses would be counter balanced with benefits and faster community-based conservation.

The “Community Adaptability to loss occasioned by Wildlife in Uganda” project is a timely intervention that is helping address HWC in the Bugoma landscape. Targeting communities adjacent to Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR), is establishing community led compensation mechanisms so as to improve the relations between affected communities and wildlife originating from Bugoma CFR and adjacent private and community forests. The project is implementing an education strategy, integrated community adaptability program and academic research facet to change attitudes, minimise damage, compensate affected persons and improve local livelihoods. At the same time, this project is operationalising a number of aspects in the wildlife policy and wildlife act.



## 2. Project partnerships

As per the project Charter, the Lead institution is the Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (Chimpanzee Trust) that is foreseeing project implementation and in lead contact with key partners and stakeholders.

The project is collaborating with **Makerere University, School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical Studies, Department of Forestry** who have for the past year been part of the project actively. The University has identified 2 Masters’ students (Chrispus Muhindo and Rachel Asaba) who are carrying out research concerning the scheme. The topics are as follows;

- Impact of cropping systems on mitigating crop raiding by wildlife. The key aspect is to examine homogeneous and heterogeneous cropping systems and how they are pre-disposed to raiding wildlife. Under this topic we would also look at some trial crops in demonstration gardens to determine how effective they could be in deterring crop raiders. **(Rachel to carry out this)**
- Assessing the institutional framework (including policy and administration) for effective human-wildlife conflict management. This would include analyzing the existing framework; analyzing its weaknesses and strength; suggesting ways of strengthening the framework. **(Chripus to carry out this)**

One of the postgraduate students, Rachel Asaba took part in baseline data collection process and reporting, needs assessments and engagement of the communities, educators’ workshop. Prof. Fred Babweteera is also a member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, and has provided inputs to project implementation. The partnership with **Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)** in the first year has been two-fold, with Charles Tumwesigye, the Deputy Director,

Conservation Program also a member of the PSC. In addition, on the ground, the Community Conservation team of UWA has supported the project in awareness raising especially with engaging communities around Bugoma Forest., and have taken part in all project activities. The **National Forestry Authority (NFA)** has hosted the PSC meeting in Kampala and in addition, with a sister project implemented before that supported reinvigorating of Collaborative Forest Management Groups.

The project has also ensured that the focal persons for CITES from the **Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities** and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) from the National Environment Management Authority are members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

Addition unforeseen partnership: In project Year 1, we established partnership with the **Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU)** the lead institution that builds capacity of private sector players. PSFU is also a member of the Project Steering Committee supporting private sector engagements,

The project also ensured that there was partnership with **Kikuube District Local Government** and **Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom (BKK)** with the MoU with BKK renewed during Year 1 of the project. For both the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Kikuube District Local Government, delegations were sent that were part of the National Educators' workshop.

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

##### **Output 1 Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased**

###### **1.1 Stakeholder's workshop to launch the project and review activity workplan (COMPLETED)**

As scheduled, this was completed in Year 1 of the project. The meeting was held on November 23, 2018 in Hoima Town. The workplan activity was reviewed by the meeting quorum who advised alignment to avoidance and mitigation strategies. The Stakeholders included Local Government, Civil Society Organisations, Private Sector, Media, Government Autonomous bodies, Cultural Institutions and the local community representatives. **(Activity report attached)**

###### **1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey (COMPLETED)**

This baseline survey was carried out in December 2018 and it established the status and extent of HWC, current HWC management interventions, financing mechanisms and institutional players in the Bugoma landscape. The survey provided recommendations for feasible HWC mitigation measures, financing mechanisms and institutional arrangements to suit current context for the project area. The information generated is guiding development of project implementation strategies and form a basis for monitoring and reporting of project impact. **(Activity report attached)**

###### **1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment. (COMPLETED)**

Education and learning needs assessment was carried out with 32 villages engaged using participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methodology to identify avoidance and mitigation strategies gaps that the communities had. Schools' Needs Assessments were carried out in a sample of 11 schools of the 20. School groups were engaged through questionnaires to collect data on the learning needs of community.

###### **1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists' meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment (COMPLETED)**

3-day Conservation Education Specialists' meeting. The meeting was held to brain storm and come with structure for education. Experts who attended included staff from Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Forestry Authority, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, and other Civil Society Organisations. **(Activity report attached)**

**1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs (UNDERWAY) To be finalised by Q1 of Year 2.**

Materials have been developed and partner educators have shared existing material. Currently engaging designer for better presentation of material and printing to be carried out. Posters to be printed that will be provided to the community. Designs for the book that will be used in schools is available.

**1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions. (UNDERWAY). To be finalised by Q1 of Year 2.**

Identification of Local Community Conservation Education Facilitators was done with 32 individuals got from each village. Training for the persons was carried out and they were deployed. Equipping them with conservation materials is what is remaining as the Education team finalises material printing. The Local Community Conservation Education Facilitators were trained in how-to live-in harmony with wildlife, behaviours of primates, do's and don'ts aligned to human wildlife conflict, mitigation, avoidance and adaptability strategies to address human wildlife conflicts. The trainings built on the community action plan to address human wildlife conflicts. For the school Lead Teachers' group, the teachers who contribute to cognitive development of children, had their capacity built in animal behaviour and how this is impacted by children's actions. **(Activity report attached)**

**1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials (UNDERWAY)**

This began at baseline data collection, and during needs assessments villages were engaged, however fully blown awareness due to start by end of April 2019. An awareness campaign schedule for the 32 villages has been designed.

1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field: **Planned for Year 2**

1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation: **Planned for Year 3**

**Output 2 A scalable community-led compensation program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats.**

**2.1 Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model (COMPLETED)**

Meetings were held in 32 villages, discussing with farmers the community led compensation program. This was carried out in January/February 2019. At the village meetings, potential beneficiaries had been mobilised through the Local Leaders and discussions were held with them. Community action plan is feeding into this. **(Activity report attached)**

**2.2 Consult potential beneficiaries on viable economic activities, and identify priority activities for implementation per village/ producer group. (UNDERWAY) Finalised in Q1 of Year 2**

Listing of farmers is ongoing during reporting period. With the lists developed, farmers visits are to be made to consult at household level.

2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation. **Planned for Year 2**

2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans. **Planned for Year 2**

2.5 Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities. **Planned for Year 2**

2.6 Negotiate and sign memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups. **Planned for Year 2**

2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program. **Planned for Year 2-3**

**Output 3 Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices**

**3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners (COMPLETED)**

An agreement was discussed and signed between Makerere University, School of Forestry Environmental and Geographical Studies and Chimpanzee Trust in 2018. Agreement also signed with Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.

**3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities (COMPLETED)**

Research questions were discussed in liaison with Prof. Fred Babweteera and 2 Masters research students (Chripus and Rachel) identified to carry out the research. The topics agreed on are;

1. Impact of cropping systems on mitigating crop raiding by wildlife. The key aspect is to examine homogeneous and heterogeneous cropping systems and how they are pre-disposed to raiding wildlife. Under this topic we would also look at some trial crops in demonstration gardens to determine how effective they could be in deterring crop raiders. **(Rachel to carry out this)**
  
2. Assessing the institutional framework (including policy and administration) for effective human-wildlife conflict management. This would include analyzing the existing framework; analyzing its weaknesses and strength; suggesting ways of strengthening the framework. **(Chrispus to carry out this)**

**3.3 Conduct field research, collect data and analyse results (UNDERWAY)**

Concept and proposal development is underway and finalisation due during reporting period and approval by the University will mean, that the 2 Researchers go to the Field to collect data.

3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation. **Planned for Year 2**

3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences. **Planned for Year 2-3**

3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results. **Planned for Year 2**

3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations 3.8 End of project evaluation. **Planned for Year 2-3**

**3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

Output 1	Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased			Comment
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2019	Source of evidence	
Indicator 1.1	1.1. Number of villages in the target landscape reached by education and awareness campaigns increases from 14 to 32 by end of the first year, with active participation of 50% women	Chimpanzee Trust had worked with 14 villages and reached out to more 18 villages making it 32 villages reached by the project by Year 1	Community Needs Assessment report  Community Consultation report	We reached out to 32 villages during the Needs Assessment and Consultation activities.
Indicator 1.2	1.2. By 2019, the number of primary and secondary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns increases from 5 to 20	20 schools reached by Education awareness campaign. 20 Teachers identified and engaged	Needs assessment report and Community Facilitators Workshop meeting	20 Schools have been reached out to, and a Teacher from each trained.

Indicator 1.3	1.3. Environmental education and awareness materials (brochures, posters and banners) designed and distributed to each of the 32 targeted villages by year 3	Material designing taking place and Graphic Designer engaged	Educators' Workshop report	Information for the posters and books are in place and Art designer contacted.
Indicator 1.4	1.4. 3,840 community members (60% women) positively changed their attitude towards primates and other wildlife by end of project.	Target on track	End of project report	Expected by 2020
Indicator 1.5	1.5 By end of year 1, sixty-four (64) respected local leaders (at least 50% women) have been selected, trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges	53 leaders trained. However, of these only 30% were female. Target set to be achieved when engaging remaining persons	Community Facilitators and Champions Training report	Because of cultural consideration, recommendation as per village, more men were identified, but project is to ensure that each Village has a Lady to support community operations.
Output 2	A scalable community adaptability program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats			
Indicator 2.1	2.1 At least 1 community-based producer group per village established by end of year 1.	Underway. Farmers engaged at village level.	Consultation meeting report	Listing of farmers per village ongoing during reporting period and these are being organized per producer group
Indicator 2.2	2.2 Operational guidelines/governance system for the community adaptability program developed by end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.	The project is building on from a sister project and is in contact to utilize/update operational guidelines developed.	-	Operational guidelines yet to be got from partner but this will be requested for in first quarter of Year 2.
Indicator 2.3	2.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from project incentives by year 3	Underway	Year 2 reports	Expected by end of Year 2
Indicator 2.4	2.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.	Underway	Year 2 reports	Expected by end of Year 2
Indicator 2.5	2.5 The Four (4) business enterprises organized into cooperatives. Each cooperative contributes 5% of annual profits to the	Underway	Year 2 reports	Expected by end of Year 2

	community-led compensation account.			
Indicator 2.6	2.6 By 2021, the number of partners investing in the community-led compensation program increased, disaggregated by category (donors, private sector, government and NGOs)	Underway	Year 2 reports	Expected by end of Year 2
Indicator 2.7	2.6 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.	Target on track	End of project report	Expected by 2021

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Output 1	A scalable community adaptability program supports 12,800 people to avoid, minimize and mitigate wildlife caused damage and improve livelihoods of frontline communities around 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas in Western Uganda.			Comment
	Baseline	Change recorded by 2019	Source of evidence	
By 2021, human retaliatory actions due to wildlife-caused damage reduces by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.	At baseline level farmers surveyed, 22% of them retaliated when wildlife caused damage.	Actual values yet to be got	Baseline report	
By 2021, human induced injuries and deaths on wildlife is reduced by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.	Currently information not detailed.	Actual values yet to be got	Baseline report	
By 2021, surveys of 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) show 50% reduction in encroachment occasioned by Human-Wildlife Conflict.	Currently information with NFA, relations to show encroachment occasioned by HWC gap noted.	This yet to be carried out	Baseline report	

By 2021, the number of farm plots adjacent to the KBA and adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation, increases by 30%.	0	0	Baseline report	
By 2021, business enterprises supported by the project are making an additional 10% contribution to household incomes of individuals actively engaged in the community adaptability program with 50% women.	Household values yet to be collected	-This project component has yet to be implemented	-	

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The outcome and output assumptions have remained the same with no noted change so far. However cultural considerations have ensured that men taking part more than women, however project team is rolling out operation and ensuring equity and equality. The assumptions are listed as below.

#### Outcome assumptions

- Communities willing to report HWC incidences to designated authorities.
  - Still holds true. During the engagement with the communities in Year 1, it was noted that the communities are willing to report HWC incidences, though the reporting structures through present are not fully functional. The project is set to build capacity and ensure functional structures in the 32 operational villages.
- Authorities able and willing to accurately record and disclose incidences reported.
  - Still holds true
- Community attitudes towards wildlife improves and the established groups remain willing to engage in this project.
  - Still holds true.
- Other factors facilitating forest encroachment remain within measurable limits
  - Still holds true.
- Local and international markets for products and services from the enterprises remain available and stable
  - Still holds true
- Policy, legal and political environment in Uganda remains conducive and supportive.
  - Still holds true

#### Output assumptions

##### Output 1

- All community members (men and women) are responsive to participate in community awareness programs (Largely, men are castigators of the HWC and women are victims).
  - Still holds true.
- Surveyed individuals are willing to objectively disclose their perceptions towards wildlife.
  - Still holds true
- Individuals motivated to become champions will be readily found in each village.
  - Still holds true

##### Output 2

- Policy and legal framework continues to support establishment, operationalization and replication of the community-led compensation program.
  - Still holds true



- Community producer groups continue to function in accordance with established rules and regulations.
  - Still holds true
- Partners are willing and able to invest in the community-led compensation program.
  - Still holds true
- Markets for products/ services remain available and competitive.
  - Still holds true

#### Output 3

- Technical and political leaders available and willing to participate in trainings.
  - Still holds true
- The community-led compensation program is successful and can be replicated
  - Still holds true

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

As noted in the project charter document, the anticipated impact of the project is the long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement. Initial steps have been made to ensure that this is achieved with engagement of the community starting in Year 1.

## **4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

The project is relevant and is contributing to 6 SDGs;

SDG 1 Eradicating Poverty, as one of the main causes of land conversion is poverty levels and the project has raised awareness and is set to build on this in the next financial year. A community adaptability fund is to be established that will contribute to poverty alleviation,

SDG 2 Eradicating hunger and in the rural communities where farmers depend mainly on natural resources for food and health security. Farmers' food crop regime is next to forests and the project is addressing sustainable mechanisms of supporting this. Farmers are to be trained in hands on skills and this will contribute to contributing to this SDG

SDG 3 Good health and well-being. The project here is looking minimizing injuries to people and wildlife especially children and women who are at the frontline in the conservation of wildlife.

SDG 4 Quality education for the children and the community. The project component for building capacity of the communities and schools in avoidance and mitigation mechanisms, which is under the education SDG ensuring its practical and visual education and suited for their environment.

SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production, particularly farming communities whose practices are unsustainable for example shifting cultivation resulting in forest degradation and deforestation on private land exacerbating human wildlife conflicts.

SDG 15 Life on land, the project is contributing to conservation of species living in Bugoma Central Forest and private forest patches.

SDG 13 Climate Change with forests being carbon sinks, working with communities to conserve wildlife habitats so as to minimise on HWC thus contributing to addressing climate change.

## **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

The project contributed to Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD and its sustainable use of its components mainly through education and public awareness. This has been done through the engagement of communities and partners in Year 1. The project has engaged the national Focal Person for CITES who sits on the project Steering Committee, Dr. Barirega Akakwansah. In Uganda the Lead Agency overseeing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the National Environment Management Authority, Francis Ogwal, the CBD focal person, a is designated member of the PSC. The project is using these partnerships to influence government policies and practices in Uganda.

The current project Leader, Dr Joshua Rukundo is a top management member for the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, that oversees the CITES convention.

## 6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project is establishing a community resilient fund to provide sustainable financing for implementation of HWC management interventions among communities in the Bugoma landscape working with communities living adjacent to Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR), Kabwoya Wildlife Reserve (KWR) and private forests dotted across the landscape. The project through the baseline in Year 1, had recommendations for feasible HWC mitigation measures, financing mechanisms and institutional arrangements to suit current context for the project area that will contribute to poverty alleviation. Follow up was made with the communities on the practicality of the interventions through meetings held.

The project is working to alleviate poverty and under the baseline survey, income and well-being details were collected for example income sources of farmers, with the data collected documenting average annual income being at £ 472. The project through the baseline went further to the crop and animal kept for household incomes and sustainable recommendations to better what was available. As noted, the household income is impacted by wildlife and options to support house hold income is a vital strategy for the project.

The expected beneficiaries are the communities engaged in the 32 villages, with a target of 80 households per village. The expected direct impact of the project will be on improved household income as a result of implementing recommended interventions that contribute to household incomes.

There has been no notable achievement this year concerning poverty alleviation.

## 7. Project support to gender equality issues

The project has been focussed on gender equality issues by engaging women and men equitably during activities that have been carried out in Year 1. During the baseline activity it was important to get information with gender aligned perspective, noting that all gender categories (men, women and children) participate in implementation of HWC mitigation measures in the landscape. Baseline questionnaire roll-out was gender aligned, with the data collection team of 10 having 4 ladies. Some of the human wildlife conflict measures have been mainly implemented by women and children for example guarding the garden to prevent crop raids by wildlife, and the project intends to roll-out strategies, that may impact on roles of women in the community, this being a gender equality impacts from the project. The project mobilised both men and women for attendance for meeting held and ensured persons engaged both men and women. The project has hired both male and female staff who are implementing the project, with formerly the project leader, a lady. The Masters' Research Students under the project, 1 female and the other is male.

- The notable achievement for the project in Year 1, has been having a gender balanced Masters' Research team.

## 8. Monitoring and evaluation

The Chimpanzee Trust developed the Project M&E plan documents that aligns with the Trust's M&E Strategy (**Copy attached**). The Chimpanzee Trust carried out the **baseline as benchmark** for all the work the project is to carry out. The baseline survey aligned to avoidance and mitigation parameters are helping track performance of the project against set targets in the log-frame. The baseline survey collected data on key indicators of the project. A **needs assessment** was also carried out for the project. It was agreed however that detailed household data is to be collected that will set household benchmarks for the scheme. The project with its research component led by Makerere University, provided another layer of monitoring and evaluation of project activities with key randomised control strategy. To ensure that the project continues to adhere to the laid-out implementation plan and that corrective actions are being made in the wider interest of achieving useful conservation results, the project established a **Steering Committee** which has an overall responsibility of ensuring that outputs are delivered in the format and quality desired,

and that lessons are being used to inform adaptive management. For the data collected during in Year 1, training for tools used was done, and mock data collection and pre-trials carried that helped improve the tool, re-edits carried out to better the tool. After this the data was collected and entered into Excel, sorted and analysed with reports produced.

The indicators of achievement for the M&E include number of meetings held, including project staff meetings, reporting on the project per Field Staff, numbers of villages reached out and trainings held for Field team during Year 1.

No changes have been made to M&E Plan during the reporting period.

## 9. Lessons learnt

Year 1 activities have centred around laying ground for implementation of the scheme. Through implemented activities, the Lessons learned include, human wildlife conflict in the Bugoma area being broader than anticipated, in that there are more problem animals and even if the species are similar, a vital recommendation for others doing similar projects in large landscapes. HWC affects the most productive age bracket that should be assisted to minimize loss to wildlife so as to reap maximum benefits from their agricultural enterprises. Crop growing and livestock rearing are the major sources of income. Majority of the respondents did not have other incomes sources and therefore depend on crop growing and livestock rearing as noted above. Overall, 92% are involved in small livestock, an indication of low levels of income. The project should therefore promote small livestock which majority is already experienced with. As will be discussed latter, livestock depredation by wild animals particularly poultry and goats was commonly reported. Promotion of improved small livestock rearing would also provide an opportunity for management of HWC. The number of households to enroll into the project for each village should be determined on the basis of only those households that are affected by HWC. This study established that affected households have their gardens located within a maximum distance of 1km from the nearby wildlife habitat. A uniform number per village or even targeting the entire village would bring on board households that may not be affected.

The project is building on the lessons learned by listing households per village with the help of the Village Champions. The socio-economic and ecological survey for the listed will be carried out in Year 2. From this producer crops and governance structures will be built.

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

The Chimpanzee Trust received comments from Darwin Review Committee at project proposal review and comments were incorporated into the project charter. The comments included

- **Lessons learning from other similar project;** thorough desk learning and follow up was done for similar aligned projects that have been implemented elsewhere. Citations were elsewhere were incorporated into project document.
- ensuring that **Component 1 is more aligned to HWC mitigation/avoidance rather than on attitudes to conservation.** This was incorporated commencing at baseline level, incorporating hands on training into the project aligned to avoidance and mitigation strategies, partnerships that had not been looked at such as cultural one with the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom have been brought on board with an MoU signed in February 2019.
- **It was still not totally clear how education will reduce pressure on the chimps;** Training and raising awareness of the community in forest habitat conservation, human-wildlife induced conflicts, preventative and mitigation mechanisms of human wildlife conflicts, conflicts information management, and with most of the households depend on agriculture (guard, injure or poison chimps) engaging them shall contribute to reduced pressure on the chimpanzees. School children are some of the main instigator of human-wildlife conflicts through unintended actions and these can be addresses when they learn in schools about wildlife.

- **The mechanism of making compensation to those affected by HWC conflict is unclear, what is the incentive for growers/co-ops producing crops of no interest to wildlife to contribute to the insurance scheme?** The farmers are to be organised in a village governance structure with members carrying out a similar economic activity, sell together as a group and get proceeds as a group. These farmers will save a portion of their profits contributing to the funds. The fund will loan out money to address key issues, majorly wildlife occasioned damage as an insurance mechanism. The project will support the fund grow with interest from loaned monies added to the fund. Each of the registered members will have a share capital in the community insurance scheme. The idea is the funds should cover for wildlife occasioned damages in the communities with farmers receiving funds at a minimal interest cost. The project will support the growers/co-ops as noted with crops of no interest to wildlife, however the farmers will also need to grow other household crops, as necessity that may be affected by wildlife. The project however will advise the communities to group food crops in areas that are less susceptible to wildlife occasioned damage.

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

The design has been slightly enhanced to include avoidance and mitigation strategies raised from comments made by review committee, and no significant difficulties have been encountered. We don't foresee the project facing any particular risks.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

The project has created a considerable profile in the Country. There has been a strong buy-in from the top partners agencies that sit on the project steering committee who are top decision makers in Uganda aligned to wildlife conservation, trade, forestry and policy development. The work of the project has also been promoted through meetings and workshops held in Kampala, Entebbe and in Hoima. The Educator's workshop particularly commenced building on sustainability plan for the education component especially Wildlife Clubs of Uganda, who support school's engagement in partnership with the Chimpanzee Trust beyond project lifetime. For community engagement, the Local government officials from Hoima and Kikuube have been involved in the project activities so far. The project engaged Local Government Officials as a means of building capacity and using government institutional set up. Additionally, having Makerere University researchers and academic reporting for project, innovative interventions.

The Chimpanzee Trust exit strategy has remained the same as planned with sustainability strategies to ensure project impacts beyond the project. The project is ensuring that the community adaptability program with functional structures is in place, the research from the Masters' students is published, and a long-term education program for Bugoma Forest Schools and communities. The exit strategy is still valid and no changes have been proposed thus far.

There will be a considerable legacy of the project including setting up of functional structures for the community adaptability program, academic research carried out this ensuring that the is human resources capacity by the 2 students who can implement similar projects elsewhere, and the educational programs for communities and schools around the Bugoma Landscape. The Chimpanzee Trust will continue looking for funds that will cover follow up project activities that build on this project.

## **13. Darwin identity**

Chimpanzee Trust has used its website, social media Facebook and Constant contact pages to update and raise awareness on the Darwin Initiative funded Project Regular updates on Chimpanzee Trust Social Media. Chimpanzee Trust promoted Darwin funding opportunities and funded project by acknowledging that the project that we are implementing is through support from Darwin. For all presentations made concerning the project at all levels, the UK government and DEFRA have been recognised along the Darwin Initiative. The Chimpanzee Trust has

recognised the current project as a distinct project with a clear identity, acknowledging it's a separate entity.

There is an understanding concerning Darwin Initiative, with vital partners of the Chimpanzee Trust being familiar with it, including National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Private Sector Foundation of Uganda, Makerere University, and National Environment Management Authority, and the Local Government of Kikuube. The Chimpanzee Trust has been using its website, Facebook and constant contacts pages to raise awareness. [www.ngambaisland.org](http://www.ngambaisland.org) and Facebook page – Ngamba Island.

#### 14. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

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

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement.</p>		<p>Steps have been taken for long term community adaptability by involving the communities and partners in Year 1. Structures have also began being put in place.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> A scalable community adaptability program supports 12,800 people to avoid, minimize and mitigate wildlife-caused damage and improve livelihoods of frontline communities around 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas in Western Uganda.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021, human retaliatory actions due to wildlife-caused damage reduces by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.</p> <p>0.2 By 2021, human induced injuries and deaths on wildlife is reduced by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.</p> <p>0.3 By 2021, surveys of 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) show 50% reduction in encroachment occasioned by Human-Wildlife Conflict.</p> <p>0.4 By 2021, the number of farm plots adjacent to the KBA and adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation, increases by 30%.</p> <p>0.5 By 2021, business enterprises supported by the project are making an additional 10% contribution to household incomes of individuals</p>	<p>Baseline activity noted that 22% of farmers retaliated, however team is currently listing farmers per village during this reporting period. Detailed household survey in May/June 2019 to be done that will provided actually values</p> <p>Similarly, data for this, information provided was sampled and the per household values will depend on actuals got in first few months of Year 1</p> <p>Underway</p>	<p>Detailed household socio economic an ecological-surveys to be carried out that will be provided actual values</p>

	<p>actively engaged in the community adaptability program with 50% women.</p> <p>2.7 By 2021, forest clearance and encroachment reported incidences reduce by 10% of baseline value</p> <p>2.8 By 2021, 10% reduction in communities harassing wildlife sighted.</p>		
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased</p>	<p>1.1. Number of villages in the target landscape reached by education and awareness campaigns increases from 14 to 32 by end of the first year, with active participation of 50% women</p> <p>1.2. By 2019, the number of primary and secondary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns increases from 5 to 20.</p> <p>1.3. Environmental education and awareness materials (brochures, posters and banners) designed and distributed to each of the 32 targeted villages by year 3.</p> <p>1.4. 3,840 community members (60% women) positively changed their attitude towards primates and other wildlife by end of project.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 1, sixty-four (64) respected local leaders (at least 50% women) have been selected, trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges.</p>	<p>32 villages have been reached in Year 1. Education and Learning Needs Assessment Report with details</p> <p>20 schools have been engaged by the project during the training. With 1 Focal Point Teacher identified per school (20 School) who will carry out lessons in liaison with the project. Needs Assessment Report with details.</p> <p>Material to be used was developed in Year, and designers commenced being engaged. First quarter of Year 1 we will initiation materials in place</p> <p>Engagement of communities has happened and contribution made to this. However better comparison to this target value to be got in Year 2</p> <p>53 Leaders trained, More hands-on trainings to be provided by ensuring 2 persons per village (1 champion had been identified by villages). 30% were women.</p>	
		<p>(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output)</p>	<p>(Outline what will be carried out in the next period)</p>

Activity 1.1 Stakeholder's workshop to launch the project and review activity workplan	Completed	
Activity 1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey	Completed	
Activity 1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment.	Completed	
Activity 1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment	Completed	
Activity 1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs	Underway Material has been developed with inputs provided from partner agencies and has been shared with Graphic Designer. We have sketch work for educational book, posters and radio drama play.	Set to finalize work with designer and print material that will be distributed.
Activity 1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.	Underway 32 Community Conservation Education Facilitators and 20 Leader teachers identified. These have been trained. They will work had in hand with the 32 Village Leaders.	These will work along with the village Chairpersons, and will be equipped with material and schedules and deployed in the first quarter of Year 2
Activity 1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials	Underway The community needs assessment commenced participatory rural appraisal and awareness campaigns in the 32 villages. However, a schedule for raising awareness	With relevant materials in place, monthly awareness raising campaigns to be carried out in each of the villages.
Activity 1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field	To be carried out in Year 2	Monthly awareness meeting to be held by project team in the villages to support Community Conservation Education Facilitators and Champions.  Monitoring and technical backstopping in the field to be carried out by M&E Director.
Activity 1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation	To be carried out in Year 3	



<p><b>Output 2.</b> A scalable community adaptability program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 1 community-based producer group per village established by end of year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Operational guidelines/ governance system for the community adaptability program developed by end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.</p> <p>2.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from project incentives by year 3</p> <p>2.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.</p> <p>2.5 The Four (4) business enterprises organized into cooperatives. Each cooperative contributes 5% of annual profits to the community-led compensation account.</p> <p>2.6 By 2021, the number of partners investing in the community-led compensation program increased, disaggregated by category (donors, private sector, government and NGOs)</p> <p>2.7 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.</p>	<p>Producer groups per villages were yet to be in Place by Year 1 end, but team had just commenced listing beneficiary farmers per village. This to be completed in early Year 2.</p> <p>The project is building on from a sister project and is updating operational guidelines developed from that sister project.</p> <p>Underway</p> <p>Enterprises development by Year 2</p> <p>Governance structures of enterprises to be put in place by Year 2</p> <p>Partnerships investment to be reported on commencing Year 2</p> <p>The ££ value of the community-led compensation to be reported on starting in year 3.</p>	
		<p>(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output)</p>	<p>(Outline what will be carried out in the next period)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model</p>		<p>Completed</p>	

		Consultation meetings were held with meetings held in the 32 villages.	
Activity 2.2 Consult potential beneficiaries on viable economic activities, and identify priority activities for implementation per village/ producer group.		Underway Potential beneficiaries have commenced being listed and during the listing, consultations are being carried out. Lead persons have been identified per village spearheading potential beneficiaries per village engagement per village	Finalise listing of household per village  Meetings to be held in 32 villages to organise farmers into user groups per village. Identification of priority activities
Activity 2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation		Due Year 2	Consultant to be engaged who will support farmers to develop economic models
Activity 2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans		Due Year 2	Consultant to be engaged who will support farmers to establish institutional set-ups per priority economic model.
Activity 2.5 Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities		Due Year 2	In liaison with Consultant commence market linkages.
Activity 2.6 Negotiate and sign memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups		Due Year 2	To be carried out in Q3/4 of Year 2.
Activity 2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program.		Underway Inquiries have been made with certain agro-companies such as the Kisaru Tea, ESCO Uganda for pepper.	More connections to be followed up and partnership agreements signed  MoU and agreements to be signed in the next 6 months.
<b>Output 3.</b> Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices.	3.1 In 2021, at least 256 technical and political leaders (40% women) trained in community-led compensation program operations.  3.2 By end of project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond baseline level.	Reporting on this due in Year 2  At baseline level, only the Jane Goodall Institute was integrating community-led compensation programming. Reporting due in Year 2	

	<p>3.3 Recommendations from the project contribute to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.</p> <p>3.4 By 2021, there is interest to replicate a similar community-led compensation programs</p> <p>3.5 One (1) peer reviewed paper submitted for publication by end of project.</p> <p>3.6 Three (3) half yearly reports, and two annual reports (2), and one (1) project final report.</p>	<p>Reporting on this due in Year 2</p> <p>Reporting on this due in Year 2</p> <p>Reporting on this due in Year 3</p> <p>Annual and half-year reporting for project</p>	
		(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this Output)	(Outline what will be carried out in the next period)
Activity 3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners		Completed	
Activity 3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities		Completed	
Activity 3.3 Conduct field research, collect data and analyse results		Underway	Proposals to be finalised by students and data collection commencing.
Activity 3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation		Underway	Regular visits by University Professor.
Activity 3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences		Report commencing Year 2	Policy briefs, publication,
Activity 3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results		Report commencing Year 3	
Activity 3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations		Report commencing Year 3	
Activity 3.8 End of project evaluation		Due in Year 3	

## Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Long-term community adaptability programs that promote ecological balance and livelihood improvement. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) A scalable community adaptability program supports 12,800 people to avoid, minimize and mitigate wildlife-caused damage and improve livelihoods of frontline communities around 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas in Western Uganda.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021, human retaliatory actions due to wildlife-caused damage reduces by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.</p> <p>0.2 By 2021, human induced injuries and deaths on wildlife is reduced by at least 20% of the baseline level averaged 3 years prior to project start.</p> <p>0.3 By 2021, surveys of 64,660ha of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) show 50% reduction in encroachment occasioned by Human-Wildlife Conflict.</p> <p>0.4 By 2021, the number of farm plots adjacent to the KBA and adopting alternative farming practices compatible with wildlife conservation, increases by 30%.</p> <p>0.5 By 2021, business enterprises supported by the project are making an additional 10% contribution to household incomes of individuals actively engaged in the community adaptability program with 50% women.</p> <p>2.7 By 2021, forest clearance and encroachment reported incidences reduce by 10% of baseline value</p> <p>2.8 By 2021, 10% reduction in communities retaliating to random wildlife sighted.</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and end of project survey reports on socio-economic and ecological parameters.</p> <p>0.2 Reports from UWA, police and local council.</p> <p>0.3 Reports from NFA</p> <p>0.4 Global Forest Watcher report</p> <p>0.5 Annual project monitoring and ground-truthing reports</p> <p>0.6 Records of community-based groups established by the project</p>	<p>0.1 Communities willing to report HWC incidences to designated authorities.</p> <p>0.2 Authorities able and willing to accurately record and disclose incidences reported.</p> <p>0.3 Community attitudes towards wildlife improves and the established groups remain willing to engage in this project.</p> <p>0.4 Other factors facilitating forest encroachment remain within measurable limits</p> <p>0.5 Local and international markets for products and services from the enterprises remain available and stable</p> <p>0.6 Policy, legal and political environment in Uganda remains conducive and supportive.</p>

<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. Education and awareness of local communities on causes and management of Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) increased</p>	<p>1.1. Number of villages in the target landscape reached by education and awareness campaigns increases from 14 to 32 by end of the first year, with active participation of 50% women</p> <p>1.2. By 2019, the number of primary and secondary schools reached by the education and awareness campaigns increases from 5 to 20.</p> <p>1.3. Environmental education and awareness materials (brochures, posters and banners) designed and distributed to each of the 32 targeted villages by year 3.</p> <p>1.4. 3,840 community members (60% women) positively changed their attitude towards primates and other wildlife by end of project.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 1, sixty four (64) respected local leaders (at least 50% women) have been selected, trained and actively engaged in dialoguing with their respective villages to address HWC challenges.</p>	<p>1.1 Education and awareness reports</p> <p>1.2 Procurement records and samples of education awareness materials</p> <p>1.3 Baseline and end of project report on knowledge, attitudes and practices of local communities towards primates and other wildlife</p> <p>1.4 Media articles and reports</p> <p>1.5 Training reports</p>	<p>1.1 All community members (men and women) are responsive to participate in community awareness programs (<i>Largely, men are castigators of the HWC and women are victims</i>).</p> <p>1.2 Surveyed individuals are willing to objectively disclose their perceptions towards wildlife.</p> <p>1.2 Individuals motivated to become champions will be readily found in each village.</p>
<p>2. A scalable community adaptability program developed and implemented to directly benefit 2,560 affected households and improve conservation of wildlife and their habitats.</p>	<p>2.1 At least 1 community-based producer group per village established by end of year 1.</p> <p>2.2 Operational guidelines/ governance system for the community adaptability program developed by end of year 1. At least 40% of the leadership positions reserved for women.</p> <p>2.3 2,560 beneficiary households report increased incomes by at least 10% from project incentives by year 3</p> <p>2.4 At least four (4) business enterprises developed and strengthened by 2021.</p>	<p>2.1 Records of established community-based producer groups</p> <p>2.2 Copies of manuals and guidelines containing rules of operation of managing the established producer groups</p> <p>2.3 Baseline and end-of project socio-economic surveys and market survey results</p>	<p>2.1 Policy and legal framework continues to support establishment, operationalization and replication of the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>2.2 Community producer groups continue to function in accordance with established rules and regulations.</p>

	<p>2.5 The Four (4) business enterprises organized into cooperatives. Each cooperative contributes 5% of annual profits to the community-led compensation account.</p> <p>2.6 By 2021, the number of partners investing in the community-led compensation program increased, disaggregated by category (donors, private sector, government and NGOs)</p> <p>2.6 By 2021, the ££ value of the community-led compensation program account is growing by at least 5% annually.</p>	<p>2.4. Government sector performance reports at national and local level</p> <p>2.5 Copies of MoUs/ agreements with partners involved in the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>2.6 Bank statements of the community-led compensation program account/s.</p>	<p>2.3 Partners are willing and able to invest in the community-led compensation program.</p> <p>2.4 Markets for products/ services remain available and competitive.</p>
<p>3. Lessons on effectiveness of project implementation documented and widely disseminated to influence national and international policies and practices.</p>	<p>3.1 In 2021, at least 256 technical and political leaders (40% women) trained in community-led compensation program operations.</p> <p>3.2 By end of project, the number of conservation partners integrating community-led compensation programming increased beyond baseline level.</p> <p>3.3 Recommendations from the project contribute to the review process of the wildlife act and policies.</p> <p>3.4 By 2021, there is interest to replicate a similar community-led compensation programs.</p> <p>3.5 One (1) peer reviewed paper submitted for publication by end of project.</p> <p>3.6 Three (3) half yearly reports, and two annual reports (2), and one (1) project final report.</p>	<p>3.1 Training report/s.</p> <p>3.2 Workshop/conference reports and copies of presentations made to stakeholders.</p> <p>3.3 Government wildlife sector performance reports.</p> <p>3.4 Media reports and publications</p> <p>3.5 Project Board/ steering committee records.</p> <p>3.6 End of project evaluation report.</p> <p>3.7 Correspondences with interested partners.</p> <p>3.8 Draft article for publication in international journals.</p>	<p>3.1 Technical and political leaders available and willing to participate in trainings.</p> <p>3.2 The community-led compensation program is successful and can be replicated.</p>

**Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 1.1 Stakeholder's workshop to launch the project and review activity workplan
- 1.2 Socio-economic and ecological baseline survey
- 1.3 Conduct knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) needs assessment.
- 1.4. Convene a conservation education specialists meeting to discuss key messages to address identified needs in the KAP assessment
- 1.5 Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs
- 1.6 Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.
- 1.7 Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials
- 1.8 Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field
- 1.9 Conduct KAP evaluations at end of project implementation
  
- 2.1 Consultation meetings with potential beneficiaries on the proposed community-led compensation program model
- 2.2 Consult potential beneficiaries on viable economic activities, and identify priority activities for implementation per village/ producer group.
- 2.3 Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation
- 2.4 Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans
- 2.5 Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities
- 2.6 Negotiate and sign memorandum of understanding with beneficiary producer groups
- 2.7 Create the connections and partnerships to ensure long-term implementation and replication of the community-led compensation program.
  
- 3.1 Sign implementation agreements with partners
- 3.2 Develop and approve study questions, and identify students to undertake research activities
- 3.3 Conduct field research, collect data and analyse results
- 3.4 Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation
- 3.5 Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences
- 3.6 Conduct meetings and workshops with key stakeholders at local, national and international level to present results
- 3.7 Regular meetings with top management of key ministries and departments in government to lobby for inclusion of policy recommendations
- 3.8 End of project evaluation

## Annex 3: Standard Measures

Please expand and complete Table 1: new projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing project should cut and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period. Quantify project standard measures over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures (see website for details: <http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>) and give a brief description. Please list and report on relevant Code No's only. The level of detail required is specified in the Standard Measures Guidance notes under 'definitions and reporting requirements' column. Please devise and add any measures that are not captured in the current list. Please note that these measures may not be a substitute for output level objectively verifiable indicators in the project logframe.

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc.)	1M, 1F	Ugandan			2	0	2
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided			4	24	24		52
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country			0	3	1		4
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings			0	2	5	0	7
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated.			0	3	7	0	10
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							



In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (\*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

**Table 2      Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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

### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	No
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	