



**Darwin Initiative/D+ Project  
Half Year Report  
(due 31<sup>st</sup> October 2019)**

<b>Project reference</b>	25-028
<b>Project title</b>	Community adaptability to loss occasioned by wildlife in Uganda.
<b>Country(ies)/territory(ies)</b>	UGANDA
<b>Lead organisation</b>	Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust
<b>Partner(s)</b>	Makerere University, School of Forestry Environmental and Geographical Studies Uganda Wildlife Authority National Forestry Authority
<b>Project leader</b>	Dr Joshua Rukundo
<b>Report date and number (e.g. HYR3)</b>	October 22, 2019 HYR2
<b>Project website/blog/social media etc.</b>	<a href="http://www.ngambaisland.org">www.ngambaisland.org</a>

**1. Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – Sept) against the agreed baseline timetable for the project (if your project human-wildlife started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to end September).**

**Develop new conservation education materials and or adapt existing materials to address the identified needs**

In the last 6 months, the project team adapted a book from the Pan African Sanctuary Alliance (PASA) “I protect chimpanzees” that has been distributed to 53 schools (20 in the project area). This PASA Book distributed book addressed human-wildlife conflict issues that are cross-cutting in the African continent.

In addition, another book illustrated by an Artist has been finalised and is due for printing in October. The book with stories on human-wildlife conflicts and how they have been addressed in the project area. In addition, too, a PASA Illustrator has been engaged to design posters for the project, back and forth follow up have slowed this, but the posters will be ready in this quarter.

With funding from Columbus Zoo conservation fund Columbus Zoo and Aquarium Conservation Fund, and cofounding by Darwin, Season III for the local Radio drama has been prepared and recording due in December. Season III of the radio drama will solely cover human-wildlife conflicts. The drama with 30 episodes will run for on local radio starting in February 2020.

**Identify, train, equip and deploy local community conservation education facilitators and champions.**

We have tested and reviewed the education program in schools, 20 nature clubs formed, we are yet to brand the nature clubs in each of the schools. The school focal teachers were equipped

with the modified education and awareness program including session plans, and instructional materials.

We noted that 3 schools already had similar clubs, and we decided to work closely with the existing arrangements in such schools. In next quarter we intend to brand each school club, engage the schools in developing a human-wildlife conflict community impact activity and register the school clubs with the broader network of Wildlife Clubs of Uganda (WCU). Wildlife Clubs of Uganda is a countrywide membership organisation promoting wildlife conservation and recognised by Uganda Government ministries and parastatals such as the Uganda Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities. This will ensure countrywide sustainability of the nature clubs.

The village Champions in 32 villages have had continued training on human-wildlife conflict, primate behaviour and other on-going community engagement training on mitigation and adaptability interventions.

Promotional and awareness materials including T-shirts and field back park bags are being procured to increase awareness of the project.

### **Conduct awareness campaigns and programs in target communities using the most appropriate methods and relevant awareness materials**

The project has held regular awareness engagements at least once monthly in each of the 32 villages of the project. A total of 160 visits were made (5 for each village). Unlike the school awareness and education programs, the community awareness campaigns are more practical and are directed towards addressing the issue at hand. With this in mind, we have engaged communities in primate ecology and behaviour, habitat management, enterprises and livelihoods that are harmonious with Human-Wildlife Conflict interventions and implementation of the village action plan. The awareness engagements were in the form of Village meetings and workshops.

The village champions took lead in mobilising the communities for the campaigns. In addition, household visits were made to 1800 home who were engaged from the baseline data collection process. During this activity, the household had their capacity built-in relations to human-wildlife conflicts and enterprise development.

The Village Champions have also held household/home meetings, on average 60 households in each of the 32 villages.

The awareness campaigns also included 3 Village trainings for the 32 villages, 2 Parish trainings and 2 Radio awareness on local radio Spice FM and visit by national Print and TV media to the Chimpanzee Trust project area highlighting the plight of human-wildlife conflicts.

**School campaigns:** The project visited the 20 project schools thrice during the last 3 months. School outreaches were carried out in April and May, and distribution of 1400 children's wildlife books in June in 53 schools, in addition setting up of school nature clubs in July and August. Schools have been responsive as we engaged them in the last 6 months.

### **Maintain regular contact with local community conservation education facilitators and champions through monitoring and technical backstopping in the field**

- Political heads and government personnel in the project area, play an influential role in creating awareness amongst the communities in their jurisdiction, In this respect the following local government personnel were met (*sub-county chief, parish chiefs, District Environment and Community development Officers*) and educated about the objectives of the project, the activities involved and status of the project.
- Regular contact: The project team maintained regular contact with the Local community Conservation Education Facilitators and champions. Weekly contact has been made to

all the field teams on the ground. Communication phone costs have been provided to the teams too. In addition, regular visits to the villages have ensured that meeting all the village and school facilitators happens.

- Technical backstopping: Capacity building for the team has been done individually as we visited the villages and the schools. For villages that neighbour each other, the Champions have been guided on what to do together.

**Discuss with potential beneficiaries on viable economic enterprises, and identify priority activities for implementation per village/producer group**

Meetings were held in the 32 villages to discuss with potential beneficiaries the viable economic enterprises that could be implemented in each the villages. Mushroom, soya bean, ginger onions came up as the key enterprises that could be implemented at the village level.

As the discussions were held, Village action plans on how these could be implemented were designed for each of the 32 villages. A committee with leadership was set up to oversee each of the economic enterprises. In addition, priority activities identified that are to be carried out at the village level with an Implementation plan developed. As noted for implementation of the activities, the producer groups per village have Head Committee identified to oversee this implementation.

**Parish level planning:** A series of planning meetings were organized at parish level where community members were taken through the planning process. Participants were then split into groups for each of the enterprises that had been prioritized. For each enterprise, a seasonal calendar was developed that details all activities carried out starting from land preparation through harvesting to the marketing of the produce. Activities in the seasonal calendar for each enterprise were used to quantify inputs required for each activity and assign a monetary value. Total cost of inputs was established. Expected income was estimated and gross profit calculated. Up to 283 farmers, some doubling as community leaders participated in the planning meetings, 28% of them being females,

**Village level planning:** Enterprise plans were translated into village-level plans by way of establishing the number of farmers for every enterprise in each village as well as land area that each farmer intended to cultivate. Out of this planning exercise, the total area to be cultivated under each crop enterprise in each village was established.

**Farm-level planning:** Farm-level planning is the core of the whole planning exercise. This was carried out amongst farmers that intended to cultivate in a distance of 100m from the forest boundary. The reasoning here was that most crop damage occurs within a distance of 100m from the forest boundary according to the baseline study. More-over once the first 100m is under a none palatable crop, it will also act as a buffer to other crops that are frequently raided.

The prioritization exercise resulted in the selection of a few enterprises with all parishes but Kaseeta selecting three enterprises each. Even for Kaseeta parish, they eventually zeroed down to only three enterprises.

Table shows the enterprises prioritized per parish, number of farmers and ranking of each enterprise.

Sub-county	Parish	Crop selected	Number of Interested Farmers	Parish Level Ranking	
Kabwoya	Kaseeta	Onions	245	1	
		Ginger	179	2	
		<sup>1</sup> Soybean	48	5	
		<sup>2</sup> Mushrooms	36	7	
	Bubogo	Ginger	170	1	
		Irish potatoes	165	2	
Onions		84	3		
Kiziranfumbi	Bulimya	Irish potatoes	238	1	
		Hot pepper	111	2	
		Soybean	70	3	
	Munteme	Irish potatoes	212	1	
		Ginger	155	2	
		Hot pepper	91	3	

In all six crop enterprises namely Irish potatoes, ginger, onions, hot pepper, soybean and mushrooms were prioritized. Irish potatoes and ginger were the most popular having been prioritized in three parishes each enterprise with 615 and 504 farmers respectively (see table 4). Onions, hot pepper and soybean were prioritized in only two parishes each with 329, 202 and 118 farmers.

Parish level enterprise plans developed for four enterprises namely ginger, Irish potatoes, onions and soybean. The enterprise plans entail a seasonal calendar, the plan itself, profitability analysis as well as marketing and market linkages. The plans were later on rolled out to villages and eventually pilot farm level planning was carried out.

#### **Develop economic models and business plans for priority economic activities for implementation**

The project engaged an Enterprise and Business Development Consultant who worked with the 32 Village Enterprise Head Committees and developed Economic models and business plans for the enterprises that were agreed on. The economic models and Business plans developed and in place, are for ginger, onions, Irish potatoes, soya beans and mushrooms.

For example, Ginger is one crop that is none palatable to wild animals while at the same time providing farmers a good return on their investment. The storage parts ginger (rhizomes) are spicy and also medicinal in nature. Ginger grows in deep fertile soils and takes 8-10 months to mature. Planting is usually carried out at the end of the dry season just before rains set in.

Stage	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Land clearance												
First Plough												
Second Plough												
Seed sprouting												
Pitting												
Manure application												

<sup>1</sup> While the ranking for soy bean was much lower, it was selected on gender considerations as they are important for females.

<sup>2</sup> Mushrooms were added for Kaseeta parish advocated for by women but would only be considered for training purposes and that they would then implement on their own.

Planting												
Weeding												
Irrigation												
Spraying												
Harvesting												
Drying												
Marketing												

As shown in the seasonal calendar above, farmers have planned to plant their ginger in the two seasons. Since this is a crop that farmers have not been planting on a commercial scale, it is advisable that they start with a small area in one season and add on in the second season.

Item	Kaseeta	Bubogo	Bulimya	Munteme	Average
Land Hire	900,000	-	-	-	
Land preparation	480,000	954,000	900,000	1,045,000	844,750
Planting (material)	1,022,000	2,095,000	2,550,000	2,340,000	2,001,750
Planting (labour)	150,000	30,000	120,000	120,000	105,000
Weeding	270,000	150,000	330,000	480,000	307,500
Harvesting	135,000	150,000	375,000	280,000	235,000
Storage	-	340,000	150,000	-	245,000
Marketing	-	-	330,000	100,000	215,000
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>2,807,000</b>	<b>3,719,000</b>	<b>4,755,000</b>	<b>4,365,000</b>	<b>3,954,000</b>
Income	13,200,000	10,500,000	7,500,000	12,000,000	9,600,000
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>10,393,000</b>	<b>6,781,000</b>	<b>2,745,000</b>	<b>7,635,000</b>	<b>6,888,500</b>

The inputs, their cost, productivity per acre and prices of each kilogram/bag were obtained from a commercial farmer based in Kampala. Farmgate prices rather than market prices were used to gauge whether the income was over or underestimated.

#### Ginger input estimates by a commercial farmer

Item	Quantity	Unit cost	Total
Land Hire	1	900,000	
Land preparation	1	400,000	
Manure (bags of poultry litter of coffee husks)	200	15,000	
Planting material – seed	5	750,000	
Planting (Labour) – lump sum	1	150,000	
Weeding	1	180,000	
Agrochemicals (lump sum)	1	500,000	
Harvesting	1	180,000	
<b>Total Expenses</b>			

Income (minimum of 100 bags harvested )	100	350,000	
<b>Gross profit</b>			

Total expenses by the commercial farmer on inputs are much higher – 6,377,000 (1.5 times) than the average total expenses – 3,954,000 estimated by farmers in the project area. The gross profit (28,623,000) is equally higher (almost 5 times) than the average gross profit (6,888,500) by farmers in the project area.

### **Train and put in place required infrastructure and institutional set-up to operate the priority economic models/ business plans**

The Consultant trained farmers in the 4 parishes and he set up governance structures for managing economic models/business plans. Farmer training to be held in next quarter as set up took more time than planned.

**Parish level farmer associations:** Farmers realized the need to work together and decided to form parish level enterprise groups for each of the enterprises. Parish level enterprise associations will be responsible for coordinating village-level enterprise activities through village-level associations/groups. Parish level enterprise associations will be responsible for bulking and joint marketing of farm produce. They will also coordinate trainings and act as an information channel between farmers and outside partners in matters relating to a given enterprise.

**Village level farmers' associations and /groups.** Farmers were encouraged and guided on the formation of associations/groups that would bring them together. The associations would be formed at village level comprising of all the interested farmers in all selected enterprise. Farmers would also have enterprise sub-groups for each selected enterprise in a particular village. Those that already had established associations were advised to consider working through existing ones if farming with the selected enterprises fits within their objectives or could add farming-related objectives. A tool to capture group profiles was designed and shared with individuals from each village. A summary of groups established/profiled in each of the four parishes is available.

Parish	Sub-County	No. of groups	No. of members	Group Leadership composition		
				Male	Female	Total
Kaseeta	Kabwoya	6	328	38	7	45
Bubogo	Kabwoya	8	436	35	18	53
Bulimya	Kiziranfumbi	8	655	43	18	61
Munteme	Kizifanfumbi	8	277	41	13	54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>213</b>

As shown in the table above 30 groups were formed in all the four parishes with the membership of up 1,696. In each parish, 8 associations were established corresponding to the number of villages; except for Kaseeta where only 6 associations were established as they combined a number of villages to form one association. Group leadership positions are dominated by males with an average of only 25% occupied by females.

### **Create market linkages for products and services that accrue from the economic activities**

Market linkages were made for all the enterprises for the project. For example, the market for ginger is so big that current production cannot satisfy it. Ginger is mainly grown by farmers in Mpigi district in the areas of Butambala and Kyabadaza. Ginger market is local, regional and international. Ginger bought from farmers in Mpigi currently finds its way to almost all markets in

Kampala (Kalerwe, Owino, Nakawa, Nateete and Nakasero) as well as markets for major towns including Hoima. Table shows prices in Ginger in various markets

Market area	Price /kg (Ug. Shs)	Price for 120kg bag (Ug. Shs)
Kalerwe market	3,400	408,000
Nakasero	5,000	600,000
Nakawa	5,000	600,000
Hoima	5,000	600,000
Project area	7,000	840,000

From the table above, the average price per kg is Uganda shillings 5,080. When project area price is excluded, the average goes down to 4,600. This indicates that currently most if not all the ginger sold in the project is much more expensive the other markets.

### **Conduct field research, collect data and analyse results**

In the last 6 months, the 2 Masters Students have had their concepts and proposals developed and both have been accepted by the University. Pre-field visits have been made by both Chrispus and Rachel. Data collection commenced with the pre-visits. This is underway and finalisation due during reporting Q3 and Q4 of Year 2. It is anticipated that Chrispus shall complete his research before by end of Year 2 of the project.

### **Regular monitoring and reporting of activities implementation**

Makerere University Prof. Fred Babweteera has made 3 field visits with the students, the first one as a reconnaissance visit to the field area, second a sit down with the team and last in September, approval of proposal and planning for actual data collection.

### **Translate results into policy briefs, publications, media reports and recommendations for different audiences.**

In the last 6 months, the project team published a research poster presented at the African Primatological Society Conference held in Entebbe Uganda. The published poster was on "Primate and human overlap in needs; the human-wildlife conflict situation in the Bugoma Landscape" authored by Dr. Joshua Rukundo, Kasozi Nebat Atuhura and Byamukama Johnson (Baseline Consultant). <https://apsuganda.africanprimatologicalsociety.org/program/>

### **2a. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments/lessons learnt that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.**

We are to buy inputs for farmers during the next planting season. We had planned to support farmers with inputs this planting season but the setting up structures has led to delay of the trainings of the farmers which are necessary before fully implementing the enterprises. We have set up structures in all the 32 villages for the project. In-addition we have scaled down on farmers we are to support at the start in terms of enterprises, however, we shall still train all the farmers as planned. The farmers at the edge of the forest are the ones most affected and if we work with these farmers, we shall address the issue head-on.

As per the agreed plan, we were to ensure we supported farmers this quarter but the season for planting has passed as we planned and set up structures for the farmers. As such we shall ensure we train extensively as planned and then plant in the February-March period of 2020. However

other strategies will continue and be put in place such as guarding groups, live fencing and others planned for. The change is that we shall plant in February and March 2020.

We are not able to provide inputs this season and request we plant earlier 2020 (February-March) season as the farmers have not been fully trained in the enterprises they are to carry out. Risking to plant this season, may lead to seasonality losses that will impact on the harvest of the farmers, and proper planning is necessary for this.

**2b. Have any of these issues been discussed with LTS International and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?**

Discussed with LTS: Yes/No

Formal change request submitted: Yes/No

Received confirmation of change acceptance Yes/No

**3a. Do you currently expect to have any significant (e.g., more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this year?**

Yes  No  Estimated underspend: £

**3b. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully.** Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project, please submit a rebudget Change Request as soon as possible. There is no guarantee that Defra will agree a rebudget so please ensure you have enough time to make appropriate changes if necessary.

**4. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to Darwin's management, monitoring, or financial procedures?**

Comments response from annual report.

No	Comment	Update
1.	The approved date change to run October 2018 to 30 June 2021 does not seem to have been matched by a reallocated budget - hence an underspend in Year from the original budget of £103,674. The budget re-scheduling needs to be discussed and agreed with the Darwin Initiative.	The budget was rescheduled and shared with Darwin for year 1 but no response from Darwin in this regard.
2	There appear to be 2 additional Outcome indicators in the project log frame listed as 2.7 and 2.8. These may be useful although they need to be more clearly differentiated from indicators 0.1 and 0.3. If you wish to include them they should be confirmed and submitted to Darwin Initiative for approval. The log frame is a dynamic entity and I would encourage you to think about whether any further changes are needed as experience of the project progresses. There is recognition that the project now	The team had incorporated the 2 indicators to capture what could have been left out  With a focus towards HWC avoidance and mitigation more practical training have been provided to the farmers. For example, in the last 6 months, we have engaged farmers who border forest directly in detailed planning to address HWC.



	has a greater focus towards HWC avoidance and mitigation than originally anticipated and this might need to be reflected by any additional or modified activities, for example to support practical adoption of different farm practices, and protection of small livestock.	HWC avoidance and mitigation has been incorporated into the awareness and training sessions in schools and in the villages.
3	Please do ensure that you have collected any necessary additional baseline data to ensure your ability to undertake agreed monitoring of the impact of the project. I assume this will be done through the household survey and the upcoming research studies.	Additional data was collected during the baseline, community action planning, enterprise design and development activities. These have provided data that is a benchmark for the project.  This data is being used as a benchmark when monitoring.
4	I am aware of the publicised threat to Bugoma from a proposal for a sugar plantation which from the maps appears to have a small overlap with the project area. Since this could have an impact on the project from a both a practical impact and through impacts on local perception, it would be important for the project to reflect this and include any impacts in risks and assumptions. It will be for the project to consider whether any additional action is needed and to discuss this with the DI if so.	Chimpanzee Trust has been part of the pressure group, Association for Conservation of Bugoma Forest, that has been working with National Forestry Authority to protect the forest.  The project is closely following the progress of this with care, as this is going to be a protracted battle. We would need support and resources in the future to lobby the powers that be and the international community to protect the forest.  The project is focusing on communities and the forest, these have no issue and they support the existence of the forest.
5	I have seen the approved request to change Project Leader. I am not sure if the new project leader has now relinquished his role in monitoring and evaluation or is undertaking both roles. It would be good to understand this and any budget implications of any reassigned roles	The Project Leader has overseen the 2 roles with support from the Finance and Administrative Manager. Once replacement and recruitment is made in the next few months, the role shall be relinquished.

**If you were asked to provide a response to this year's annual report review with your next half year report, please attach your response to this document. Additionally, if you were funded under R25 and asked to provide further information by your first half year report, please attach your response as a separate document.**

**Please note: Any planned modifications to your project schedule/workplan can be discussed in this report but **should also** be raised with LTS International through a Change Request. **Please DO NOT send these in the same email.****

Please send your **completed report by email** to [Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk). The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number in the header of your email message e.g. Subject: 25-035 Darwin Half Year Report**