

## Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	27-017
Project title	Community-led approaches to reforestation benefitting chimpanzees and livelihoods in Uganda
Country/ies	Uganda
Lead organisation	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	Jane Goodall Institute; Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA); National Forest Authority (NFA); Private Forest Owners' Associations (PFOAs) from Bulyango, Kidoma & Kasenene Parishes
Darwin grant value	£ 357,873.39
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2020 - 31/03/2023
Reporting period	April 2020 – March 2021, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Cath Lawson
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org/countries/uganda">www.fauna-flora.org/countries/uganda</a>
Report author(s) and date	Niwamanya Rogers M; Cath Lawson; Michelle Villeneuve; Kiran Mohanan – 30 April 2021

## 1. Project summary

Habitat degradation, forest fragmentation and human-wildlife conflict (HWC) are well-documented problems in the project area. Forest cover used by chimpanzees for movement, food and nesting regularly encroached upon by community members for subsistence farming. At the same time, agricultural yields are too low to ensure food security for the local population, and agriculture's contribution to the economy is further hindered by lack of value addition and market development. Local farmers are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as changing rainfall patterns impacting rain-fed staple crops; the threat of catastrophic crop loss looms large, lowering farmer tolerance towards chimpanzee crop raiding.

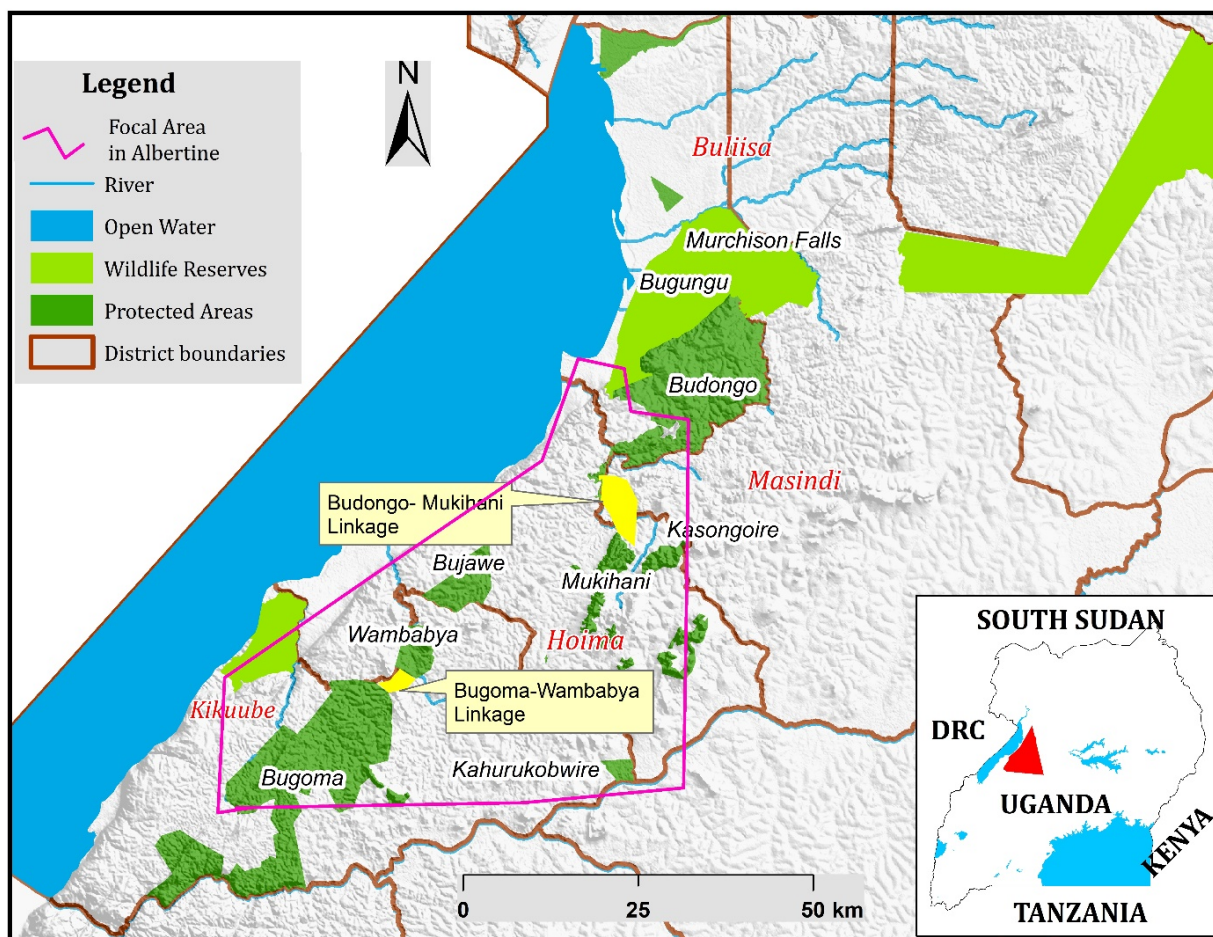
Since 2014, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) has been active in the project area and observed that conversion of forested land to agriculture destroys chimpanzee habitat, breaking connectivity between remaining, viable forest blocks, and increasing HWC as chimps move across agricultural land. Maintaining and reforesting corridors between forest reserves is a Ugandan

government priority and is essential for preserving local biodiversity, including the genetic diversity of chimpanzees and other species.

Private Forest Owners Association (PFOA) members, that FFI has been working with in the project area, have requested technical assistance with managing HWC, as well as with increasing native tree cover along chimp movement paths, improving the productivity and sustainability of local farming systems, and diversifying income generation sources. This project addresses these requests directly by providing PFOA members in the Budongo-Mukihani and Bugoma-Wambabya corridors with training and access to appropriate indigenous tree seedlings for reforestation of riverine corridors, agroforestry seedlings and trainings to help place them sustainably and strategically on-farm, support in the creation of local and individual land use plans, access to commercially valuable agroforestry crop inputs, enterprise development assistance, and the knowledge to help mitigate HWC.

The project is located in two linkage areas between four central forest reserves:

- **Linkage 1** between Budongo and Mukihani forest reserves in the north, located at: 1°37'33.68"N; 31°23'23.99"E and 1°39'23.99"N; 31°26'13.20"E to the north, and 1°35'35.20"N; 31°23'30.93"E and 1°35'3.75"N; 31°25'8.18"E to the south.
- **Linkage 2** between Wambabya and Bugoma forest reserves in the south, located at: 1°26'28.37"N; 31° 6'9.93"E and 1°24'30.09"N; 31° 8'20.78"E to the north, and 1°23'4.02"N; 31° 6'16.49"E and 1°24'20.30"N; 31° 4'54.01"E to the south.



**Figure 1:** Map showing location of project sites between the four Central Forest Reserves

## 2. Project partnerships

The partnership between FFI and Jane Goodall Institute (JGI); Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA); National Forest Authority (NFA); and the Private Forest Owners' Associations (PFOAs) from Bulyango, Kidoma and Kasenene Parishes has been positive over the past year. Formal and informal communications have been maintained throughout project implementation.

In the reporting period, JGI has provided technical input into baseline chimpanzee surveys. At project outset, ways of working between FFI and JGI were agreed during a meeting on partnership modalities and a project focal person has been assigned at JGI (**Annex 2**). At field level, FFI and JGI share an office.

UWA has also assigned a focal person to oversee input into the implementation of this project (**Annex 3**). Through this person, UWA has provided technical input into community engagement and chimpanzee ecology and monitoring as well as guidance on alignment with national legislation. NFA has also provided technical guidance to project implementation and formally granted permission for chimpanzee surveying within the Central Forest Reserves (**Annex 4**).

PFOAs Kidoma-Bulimya, Bulyango, and Kasenene have engaged in the following activities: chimpanzee threat monitoring, through designated community threat monitors in each parish; co-design of agro-forestry options, including selection of crop products; and nursery establishment at community level. All engagement activities have been designed to encourage participation and help community members partake in decision making processes. It was identified that Kidoma-Bulimya PFOA had some governance issues which have been addressed during Year 1 through review of their constitution (**Annex 1**) and changes in leadership.

Although not formal partners, District Authorities in Kikuube, Masindi and Hoima have played an important role in supporting project implementation. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs; **Annexes 5, 6, 7**) have been established between these District Authorities and FFI so that the project can draw on local government technical expertise on agroforestry and tree planting, and alignment with local development plans can be enhanced.

## 3. Project progress

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

*Output 1: PFOA members have the knowledge and skills to support their peaceful co-existence with chimpanzees in two forest corridors, increasing secure habitat contiguous to four protected areas.*

**Activity 1.1:** Planned for Year 2/3

**Activity 1.2:** Ongoing. Covid-19 restrictions prevented face-to-face gatherings for HWC mitigation training / awareness raising. Instead, in August 2020, the project broadcast a radio talk show in Hoima and Masindi Districts (**Annex 8**). The show focused on raising awareness of the project activities; the PFOAs; the importance of riverine restoration; and chimpanzee ecology, including some HWC mitigation. In total, the two radio stations have a listenership of 80,000.

**Activity 1.3:** Ongoing. From October 2020, community members have been undertaking systematic monitoring of threats to chimpanzees in the project area. Six (6M) community 'Threat Monitors', working with a further 40 (22M, 18F) community members, are responsible for data collection. Data is collected on a monthly basis along six set transects, two in each parish, which are positioned on river lines. and through phone call enquiries with the wider community group on threats encountered in the area near the transects (**Annex 9**).

**Activity 1.4:** Completed. In November 2020, baseline household surveys were conducted with 298 (214M, 84F) individuals to establish baseline perceptions of chimpanzees and attitudes to coexistence. Attitudes to chimpanzees were as follows: very negative 6%, negative 31%, 14% neutral, 24% positive, and 25% very positive. Of the respondents, 22% reported having had their crops raided by chimpanzees (**Annex 10**).

**Activity 1.5:** Ongoing. In February 2021, 130 PFOA members (110M, 20F) living in and around the corridors of Bugoma–Wambabya, and Mukihani–Budongo were identified as monthly interviewees / data providers to inform chimpanzee / primate monitoring. These individuals had primate identification skills built under a previous project. Household locations for these individuals have been mapped in GIS to aid clear analysis in future. From April 2021, these individuals will be called on a monthly basis to gather data on chimpanzee / primate sightings that can be analysed to determine spatial and temporal use of the linkage areas.

*Output 2: Critical riverine areas on private lands reforested with native species by PFOA members, trained and knowledgeable in reforestation techniques*

**Activity 2.1:** Completed. In January 2021, a Training of Trainers (ToT) training on Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) was provided to 20 (15M, 5F) PFOA members (**Annex 11**). The training focused on developing land use plans that provide connectivity for chimpanzees to move along riverine corridors, while also finding ways to support farmers' livelihoods. Each participant then trained 10 additional community members. A total of 220 (70F, 150M) farmers have been taken through PLUP and progress of all trainees is monitored on a monthly basis.

**Activity 2.2:** Ongoing. During project development, the area of riverine buffer for reforestation was measured to be 109 hectares, based on the Uganda Government recommended buffer of 30 metres each side of the river. Further mapping work is ongoing to determine particular habitat characteristics and suitability for specific species. This will determine how much of the 109 hectares can be reforested with indigenous species for chimpanzee food and connectivity purposes.

**Activity 2.3:** Ongoing. In March 2021, initial restoration planning meetings were held in Kidoma, Bulyango and Kasenene Parishes and attended in total by 95 participants (68M, 27F) (**Annex 12**). These initial meetings provided the foundations for development of a restoration plan that informs implementation of reforestation activities throughout the project period (**Annex 13**).

**Activity 2.4:** Ongoing. Guided by the restoration plan, seed for six indigenous trees species has been purchased. These were sourced either from the National Seed Centre or, with guidance from the District Forest Office, sourced locally through local seed gatherers (**Annex 14**).

**Activity 2.5:** Ongoing. Three community nurseries have been established in the parishes of Bulyango, Kasenene and Kidoma. As of 31 March 2021, 67,000 tree seedlings had been potted and are growing at the nurseries (**Annex 14**).

**Activity 2.6** Ongoing. During the first planting season of 2021 (mid-march to April), 300 PFOA members were supported with 27,300 tree seedlings to plant on their farms and riverine areas, following decisions made during the PLUP work. These seedlings included *Grevillea* (19,800), *Measopsis eminii* (1,500), *Milicia excelsa* (1,500), *Entandrophragma utile* (1,500), *Neem* (1,500), *Prunus Africana* (1,500) (**Annex 14**).

**Activity 2.7:** Planned for Year 2/3.

### Output 3: PFOA member capacity built in agroforestry systems and land use planning

**Activity 3.1:** Completed. In November 2020, baseline household surveys were conducted with 298 (214M, 84F) participants (**Annex 10**). Basic household information and data on agricultural practices were collected.

**Activity 3.2:** Completed. In January 2021, a community workshop, attended by 191 (122M, 69F) members from across the three PFOAs, was held to co-design agricultural interventions. Four staple crops (maize, beans, groundnuts and rice) and one commercial crop (ginger) were prioritised (**Annex 15**).

**Activity 3.3:** Completed. Refer to 2.1

**Activity 3.4:** Completed. In February 2021, ToT training on agroforestry systems and practices was provided to 18 (14M, 4F) PFOA members. Each participant now mentors and monitors the progress of at least 10 additional community members in agroforestry practices on farm, and has established a compost pit for purposes of demonstration to other community members (**Annex 16**). On a monthly basis, ToTs report on the progress of each of the 10 community members they subsequently trained and identify where they need on-site support.

**Activity 3.5** Completed. In January 2021, ToT training on Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD) was provided to 20 (15M, 5F) PFOA members. Knowledge assessment prior to the training, indicated that no participants were aware of PMSD. After the training, 18 participants were able to outline PMSD and its importance for improving livelihoods (**Annex 17**).

**Activity 3.6:** Completed. Three seedling nurseries have been established in order to grow a sufficient number of seedlings.

**Activity 3.7:** Ongoing. Refer to 2.5

**Activity 3.8:** Ongoing. Guided by the reforestation plan, in March 2021, specific tree species to plant within the riverine buffer and agroforestry systems were procured (**Annex 13**).

**Activity 3.9, 3.10, 3.11:** Planned for Year 2/3

### Output 4: PFOA members involved in agroforestry-based market development report an improved wellbeing and increased income from diversified livelihood activities

**Activity 4.1:** Refer to 3.5

**Activity 4.2:** Completed. Covid-19 restrictions prevented large face-to-face gatherings so this activity was modified. Instead of a series of meetings at PFOA level, representatives of PFOA members were selected to attend the ToT workshop (see 4.1) and this meeting platform was used to shortlist products for market development (4.2) empower community members on supply chain and market system operation (4.3) (**Annex 17**).

**Activity 4.3:** Ongoing. Refer to 4.2. Additionally, in February 2021, a rapid market study was conducted in Hoima, Masindi and Kikuube central markets to identify products with high market

demand and to understand current market demand characteristics particularly for prioritised crops (see 3.2). The data will inform value chain development (**Annex 18**).

**Activity 4.4:** Ongoing. Refer to 5.4. Fifteen PFOA members (10M, 5F) were supported with 75 x 100kgs bags of ginger seed each to be planted on 15 acres. This was prior to preparing gardens for planting (**Annex 21**).

**Activity 4.5:** Ongoing. Covid-19 restrictions prevented large face-to-face gatherings so this activity was modified. In March 2021, a multi-stakeholder workshop was held (**Annex 22**) to conduct initial consultation on a strategic plan for market system development but, because of Covid-19 restrictions, attendance was very limited. A follow up, more representative, multi-stakeholder workshop is planned for Year 2 to ensure that additional inputs are captured.

**Activity 4.6:** Ongoing. Refer to 4.2, During the PMSD ToT workshop, community members were trained on how the supply chain and market system operate. Training was also provided to build the confidence of community members in sharing concerns with buyers directly (**Annex 17**). As empowerment is a gradual process, further support and training will be provided at workshops in Year 2.

**Activity 4.7:** Ongoing. Local market actors in the Hoima were identified during the market study (refer to 4.3; **Annex 18**) and invited to join the March 2021 multi-stakeholder workshop (refer to 4.5; **Annex 22**). Engaging with key actors will continue in Year 2, especially to identify and engage with key agribusiness companies interested in sourcing biodiversity-friendly products from PFOA members.

**Activity 4.8:** Ongoing. Refer to 4.5 (**Annex 22**). Due to Covid-19 restrictions, agribusiness from Kampala were not able to join the March 2021 multi-stakeholder workshop. In Year 2, follow up engagement with agribusiness market actors and follow up multi-stakeholder involving them is planned.

**Activity 4.9:** Ongoing: Refer to 4.8.

**Activity 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15:** Planned for Year 2/3

**Activity 4.16:** Ongoing. During market analysis and mapping (4.3), market linkages were established between processors, PFOA representatives and agro-input stockists.

*Output 5: Capacity and governance of three PFOAs are improved; PFOAs document experiences and participate in learning exchanges with other actors of NARCG across the Northern Albertine Rift.*

**Activity 5.1:** Completed. In November 2020, baseline household surveys were conducted with 298 (214M, 84F). Household surveys also collected data on PFOA governance, including participation, transparency and information sharing, rights, accountability, and equity (**Annex 10**).

**Activity 5.2:** Completed. Governance assessments for Kidoma-Bulimya, Bulyango, and Kasenene PFOAs were conducted using the Code of Good Governance self-assessment tool, developed by the Developing Governance Group (**Annex 23**). Capacity needs were also identified through this process. This assessment highlighted some issues that required immediate action which resulted in an update of the Kidoma-Bulimya PFOA's constitution, which was subsequently approved by the Kikuube District Community Development Office (**Annex 1**).



**Activity 5.3:** Ongoing. Refer to 5.2 – this process gathered information and lay foundations for PFOA action plans. PFOA revolving fund mechanisms were also assessed.

**Activity 5.4:** Ongoing. Fifteen PFOA members (10M, 5F), 5 from each of the three parishes, were selected as pilot ginger farmers to demonstrate ginger growing and provide peer learning within the project area. These individuals were provided with a three-day training in ginger growing and management (**Annex 19**). The pilot ginger farmers, plus 15 (9M, 6F) additional prospecting ginger farmers, were also facilitated to visit a ginger growing business in Wakiso District (**Annex 20**).

**Activity 5.5:** Ongoing. A rapid assessment of 30 (19M, 11F) non-PFOA members was conducted to establish a baseline understanding of reasons for not joining PFAOs. The primary reason for not joining was a lack of information. Additional reasons cited were limited land for tree planting, low performance of PFOA groups in the area, and limited financial resources for saving (**Annex 24**).

**Activity 5.6, 5.7:** Planned for Year 3

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

*Output 1: PFOA members have the knowledge and skills to support their peaceful co-existence with chimpanzees in two forest corridors, increasing secure habitat contiguous to four protected areas.*

At the outset of the project, no community members had been trained in HWC management. During Yr1, Covid-19 restrictions limited the training that could be provided in HWC management, threat identification and threat monitoring. There was no dedicated HWC training but 136 community members have been involved in chimpanzee threat identification and monitoring. Community awareness was further raised, and foundations for future training established, through broadcast of a radio talk shows (with potential listenership of 80,000) on chimp ecology and some aspects of HWC mitigation (refer to activity 1.2). Baselines were established on perceptions towards chimpanzees (refer to activity 1.4). Baseline chimpanzee survey data has been collected and a draft report of this is in review (**Annex 27**). Despite the delays caused by Covid-19 in Year 1, it is likely this output will be achieved.

*Output 2: Critical riverine areas on private lands reforested with native species by PFOA members, trained and knowledgeable in reforestation techniques*

At the outset of the project, no community members had been trained in reforestation techniques. In Year 1, 220 (70F, 150M) PFOA members have been provided with training in indigenous tree growing (refer to Activity 2.1). Reforestation of riverine areas is yet to begin but mapping of the available buffer (109 ha) has been done and mapping of habitat characteristics (i.e. particularly boggy / marshy areas) to determine precise reforestation potential is underway. A total of 4,500 tree seedlings have been procured for initial planting along the riverine areas within the three parishes. Once reforestation planting is underway, survival rates will be closely monitored after 6 months of planting and used to inform planning for the next planting season. Total acreage restored will be measured in plots and added together to determine the size restored. It is likely this output will be achieved.

*Output 3: PFOA member capacity built in agroforestry systems and land use planning*

PFOA capacity in agroforestry systems and land use planning has been built (refer to Activities 3.4, 3.5). Positive changes in crop yields from combined agroforestry-staple crop systems fuelwood/fodder/charcoal self-sufficiency are not expected until later in the project period.

Baseline data has been established through household surveys (refer to Activity 3.1). It is likely this output will be achieved.

*Output 4: PFOA members involved in agroforestry-based market development report an improved wellbeing and increased income from diversified livelihood activities*

At the outset of the project, no community members had been trained in agroforestry-based market techniques. Covid-19 restrictions limited the training that could be provided on PMSD. In Year 1, 20 (15M, 5F) PFOA members were provided with ToT training on PMSD (refer to Activity 3.5) and Steps 1-7 of the PMSD roadmap were progressed but, because of Covid-19 restrictions, it was only possible to do this with a limited multi-stakeholder group. In Year 2, as Covid-19 restrictions ease, additional activities will be undertaken to ensure wider stakeholder representation. Progress against other indicators under this Output is not expected until later in project implementation. Despite the delays caused by Covid-19 in Year 1, it is likely this output will be achieved.

*Output 5: Capacity and governance of three PFOAs are improved; PFOAs document experiences and participate in learning exchanges with other actors of NARCG across the Northern Albertine Rift.*

To establish a baseline, governance and capacity assessments for Kidoma-Bulimya, Bulyango, and Kasenene PFOAs have been conducted. Governance of Kidoma-Bulimya PFOA has already been strengthened through engagement with the project (refer to Activity 5.2). Repeat governance checks will be conducted every 6 months and findings presented at the PFOA's Annual General Meetings (**Annex 23**). Annual summaries of project progress will be shared with NFA, UWA, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group (NARCG). It is likely this output will be achieved.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

The project outcome is: *Critical riverine forest restored via indigenous-species reforestation, facilitating chimp movement throughout 2,710 ha of forest corridor; local communities benefit from diversified incomes and reduced HWC via agroforestry and enterprise development.* Indicators set for measuring project outcome are adequate and, despite the impacts of Covid-19 in Year 1, the project is likely to achieve its outcome by end of the project. Baselines have been established against Outcome indicators 0.2 (**Annex 10**), 0.3 (**Annex 27**), 0.4 (**Annex 25**). A baseline for Outcome indicator 0.6 will be determined early in Year 2, building on data collected during the household survey.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

*Assumption 1: Total critical riverine buffer area in target corridors equals 109ha:* This assumption has not changed but areas within the 109ha that are boggy (which are not favourable for tree planting) are being measured to determine areas that would be left for natural regeneration.

*Assumption 2: Communities maintain willingness to devote part of their private land to reforestation with indigenous tree species:* This holds true; communities are still committed to devoting some part of their land for tree planting as evidenced by proactive tree planting requests from community members.

*Assumption 3: Communities maintain willingness to engage in sustainable agroforestry practices:* This holds true; all 220 community members that were trained in agroforestry practices remain engaged in project activities.

*Assumption 4: Government remains supportive of the efforts to reforest the corridors:* This holds true.

*Assumption 5: Chimpanzees stick to current patterns of moving through the landscape between Budongo - Mukihani and Bugoma - Wambabya forests corridors:* Evidence to date supports this assumption holding true.



Assumption 6: Typical survival rate of seedlings remains at around 70% in this region: There is no evidence to suggest that this assumption does not hold, but it will be fully assessed when the first survival rate monitoring is conducted in October 2021.

Assumption 7: The proposed infrastructure from the new oil pipeline development does not impact reforestation efforts or targeted land areas: This assumption holds true; to date infrastructure development has not impacted reforestation efforts. Ongoing infrastructure in the project region does not currently impact any plots identified for either tree planting of agroforestry farms.

Assumption 8: Two established nurseries in the landscape are available for use, and construction of a third is possible with NFA support: This assumption holds true; all the three nurseries have been established / expanded and NFA have been able to provide the necessary support required.

Assumption 9: Successful interventions will be replicated within the project area: Too early to test but there is no evidence to suggest that this assumption does not hold.

Assumption 10: Seeds of target tree species are available, and seeds are of good quality: This assumption largely holds true. Some tree seeds were unavailable at the National Tree Seed Centre. These seed types have been sourced through local gatherers from the Central Forest Reserves with the help of NFA staff, but there have been some issues in terms of the quantities and the viability of the seeds available.

Assumption 11: Weather will be favourable for staple crop growing and tree planting: This assumption holds true; the weather has been favourable for tree and crop growing and rain has arrived as expected.

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

This project directly contributes to ensuring that well-managed and restored forests in the Albertine Rift conserve biodiversity, improve and sustain the conservation status of chimpanzee populations, enhance resilience, and contribute to local communities' sustainable livelihoods and well-being. We are working to restore 2,710 ha of critical riverine forest, via indigenous-species reforestation, facilitate chimpanzee movement through this area. We are also seeking to enhance local community benefits through the diversification of incomes, via agroforestry and enterprise development, and reduction of HWC.

Contributions at impact level are yet to be realised, but important foundations have been established during Year 1.

*Higher-level impact on biodiversity conservation:* Relevant Outcome indicators 0.1, 0.3. Reforestation efforts under this project will ensure that the habitat connectivity of two corridors between four protected areas is sustained. This will also enable chimpanzee movement across the landscape, maintaining genetic diversity and supporting a viable chimpanzee population for the future.

*Higher-level impact on human development and wellbeing (poverty alleviation):* Relevant Outcome indicators 0.4, 0.6. Through engagement with agroforestry-based enterprise development, PFOA member household income from agricultural and agroforestry products will increase by 15% against the Year 1 baseline. Household income will be diversified through the sale of cash crops (e.g. ginger) and it will be increased through reduced loss due to crop-raiding, as well as improved post-harvest storage practices (allowing farmers to retain more of their yield, and to sell it on the market at a higher price at the optimal time). Additionally, 70% of PFOA members both male and female will report an improved sense of wellbeing (material, physical and subjective).

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

This project contributes to **SDG1**, particularly **target 1.5**, by supporting diversified agricultural production and income-generating activities. Through application of the PMSD approach the project is further helping local community members to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, value addition, and market access and contributing to **SDG8 (target 8.2)**. In this reporting period, steps 1-3 of the PMSD approach have been completed. By helping communities to access relevant information, and build the capacity to manage resources and develop enterprises sustainably, this project is also contributing to **SDG 12 (targets 12.2, 12.8)**. In this reporting period, PFOA members have had their capacity built on agroforestry systems; indigenous tree growing; and cultivating maize, rice, groundnuts and beans. By recognising the different roles, responsibilities, needs and aspirations of men and women, and identifying and addressing the specific barriers women face to equitable participation and support their right to natural and economic resources and benefits, this project contributes to **SDG 5 (5.A)**. At the project outset, was primarily comprised of men but this is progressively changing during project implementation. The project also contributes to **SDG 15** by supporting the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of a terrestrial ecosystem (**15.1**); conserving biodiversity in order to enhance its capacity to provide benefits for sustainable development (**15.4**); protecting a terrestrial ecosystem, halting biodiversity loss, and preventing the extinction of the threatened eastern chimpanzee (**15.5**). In this reporting period, restoration planting is yet to commence but seedling production is underway. Chimpanzee monitoring has also been established to better inform conservation efforts. The project contributes to **SDG17 (target 17.16)** by seeking to forge and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships in Uganda and encourage the sharing of knowledge, expertise, and resources for chimpanzee conservation, protected area management, connectivity and human-wildlife conflict.

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

This project supports Uganda in the fulfilment of its obligations under the CBD by supporting both the conservation of biodiversity in the Albertine Rift (as part of its Strategic Plan for the Northern Albertine Rift of Uganda 2011-2020) and the sustainable use of natural resources by local people.

By reducing forest pressure and fostering sustainable practices, the project aims to lessen the impact of communities and other actors on forest habitats, and to develop robust and diversified livelihoods that do not encroach upon forest conservation zones. The project will therefore directly support CBD Strategic Goal B (Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use), targets 5 and 7, and C (Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity). The project also aims to ensure that wider society, beginning with the most vulnerable communities, can benefit from healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services (Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services), by working to reduce the direct pressure on biodiversity caused by land clearance for agriculture (Target 14).

The project will work to ensure that community members are aware of the value of biodiversity, and are equipped with the knowledge and practices that will enable them to co-exist alongside chimpanzee populations (Aichi Target 1), and to implement sustainable land use strategies through improved agricultural practices (Aichi Target 7). Additionally, the project aims to improve the conservation status of the endangered eastern chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*), which is a key CITES-listed species.

## 6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The direct beneficiaries of this project are landowning members of Bulyango, Kidoma and Kasenene Private Forest Owners' Associations, who are situated in and around in Wambabya-Bugoma and Mukihani-Budonga wildlife corridors, and their household members. There are likely to also be indirect benefits for the wider community. The project is expected have a direct impact on community members household incomes, with a 15% increase in agricultural income at the household level for participating PFOA members, and wellbeing, with 70% of PFOA members both male and female reporting an improved sense of wellbeing (material, physical and subjective). Personal security and food security will also be enhanced through reduced HWC (indirectly measured through indicator 0.2). Income and security benefits are yet to be realised. Beyond direct benefits, community governance will also be strengthened through increased PFOA membership, from 620 to 1,000, and improved capacity and governance of three PFOAs. Progress on improving PFOA governance has already been achieved in Year 1 (refer to Activity 5.2).

## 7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Through project implementation, understanding of gender relations in the project area is growing. All data collection and analysis is 'gendered' and in all project activities steps are taken to ensure that women are consulted, represented and enabled to benefit from project activities. Activities are facilitated and project information distributed in such a way as to ensure women are able to engage, through targeting, scheduling, and separate discussions. Representation of women in PFOAs was very low at the outset of the project. Additional PFOA membership, with a particular focus on women, is being actively encouraged as part of the project.

FFI project staff have received gender training (provided by FFI internal expertise) during Year 1 of the project.

## 8. Monitoring and evaluation

There are no significant changes to the M&E plan over the reporting period, although there has been slight delay in the collection of some baselines. Indicators of achievement at Outcome level are: (0.1) measurement of total land reforested via photographic evidence, farmer testimony and GIS mapping; (0.2) Knowledge and attitude assessments of PFOA membership towards chimp presence; (0.3) chimp population counts and monthly monitoring reports; (0.4) household surveys; (0.5) records of PFOA membership; (0.6) Participatory Impact Assessment as wellbeing. M&E is led by FFI, with JGI providing technical expertise into chimpanzee monitoring.

Of particular note in this reporting period, additional detail on the M&E for the impact of agricultural interventions has been articulated (see overview; **Annex 24**). Monitoring will be undertaken using the yield of focal crops (maize, beans, and a subset of agroforestry trees) as the primary indicator, supplemented by market sale price and farmer sentiment data. A comprehensive baseline survey of farmer yields (**Annex 10**) and incomes (**Annex 25**) for key crops was undertaken in Year 1, and the results were used in developing associated field trainings (e.g. **Annex 16**). Moving into Year 2, yield data will be collected for key crops post-harvest (twice annually), as will farmer sentiment information (such as feelings of wellbeing). These data will be used to track progress against project objectives for yield increases (Output indicator 3.3) and agricultural income increases (Output Indicator 4.3), as well as for adaptive management of the project's interventions. An annual summary of project progress is shared with all partners to inform project planning and adaptive management processes.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

Introducing local communities to novel and complex ideas, such as the PMSD approach, can take a significant investment of time and may require iterative training processes. With hindsight, the time allocated for this activity was insufficient, further complicated by the challenges presented by Covid-19. There is also a need to align application of the PMSD approach with the agricultural calendar so that practical application is clear and it does not become a theoretical exercise.

Being unable to purchase certain indigenous tree seed from the National Tree Seed Centre was also challenging. To source these seeds, it was necessary to work with local gatherers from the Forest Reserves, but this brought about potential issues on the available quantities and viability of seeds. Earlier sourcing of seeds, and identification of those seeds that cannot be sourced from the National Seed Centre, and testing of viability are lessons that have been learnt and will be applied in future years to enable better planning.

Lesson learnt from this project are being documented, discussed between partners, and used to inform future planning.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

As part of project implementation, FFI has entered into partnership with local government. With the support of all project partners, this creates significant opportunity to sustain project activities and priorities through integration into wider conservation and development planning.

Sustainability is also being enhanced by significantly contributing to increased PFOA capacity by improving governance, expanding membership, and creating sustainable economic incentives for members. Additionally, FFI has already begun the process of establishing a modest revolving fund (further supplemented by the Darwin Initiative Covid-19 Rapid Response Fund) operating with and through the PFOAs; part of the interest payments of these funds will support the long-term conservation efforts of PFOAs.

Agroforestry is promoted to demonstrate the long-lasting direct positive benefits to PFOA members' livelihoods and to pilot chimpanzee-friendly agricultural practices. A Participatory Market System Development approach for enterprise development ensures that FFI plays the role of facilitator, encouraging PFOA members and market actors to see benefits and capitalise on the market opportunities themselves, for their own economic benefits. This facilitator role is important in avoiding any dependency on FFI for the supply chain operations and ensures long term sustainability of the conservation enterprise

Progress towards updating FFI's dedicated Uganda webpage to host project resources and outputs and provide open access has been delayed by staff changes in FFI UK. These activities will be progressed in Year 2.

## **13. Darwin identity**

The Darwin Initiative funded work is recognised as a distinct project by all project partners. The Darwin Initiative has been acknowledged as a donor of this project, and its logo included, in all community meetings / workshops and in all related reports. Because of the impacts of Covid-19, wider communications on project activities have been limited in Year 1. Early in Year 2, there are

plans to establish a blog on the FFI website, where project progress can be communicated and then promoted on social media, and to contribute to the Darwin Initiative newsletter.

#### **14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

Covid-19 and associated travel restrictions delayed the implementation of project activities as activities could not begin until onsite inception meetings had been held. Inception meetings (following Covid-19 safe protocols) were only possible in August 2020 when national restrictions in Uganda sufficiently eased. Despite this delay, most activities have been achieved although ongoing restrictions on large gatherings have meant that certain project activities, particularly under Output 4, have had to be modified. Additional activities have been planned in Year 2 to ensure that community participation is not compromised. Through FFI internal crisis funding, additional support was provided to the three PFOAs targeted by the project to enable the procurement of hand sanitiser and face masks and provide training on social distancing.

Beyond impacting project implementation, Covid-19 created additional socio-economic pressure on the intended beneficiaries of the project. This had the potential to both increase the risk of unsustainable pressure on natural resources in the project area, as people focused on immediate survival needs, and reduce the ability of PFOA members to purchase the agricultural inputs and equipment needed to engage with enterprise opportunities created through this project. However, in order to counter this risk, additional funds were secured through the Darwin Initiative Covid-19 Rapid Response Fund. This enabled an injection of additional seed funding into established VSLAs thereby enhancing financial resilience by creating additional opportunities for community members to take loans.

#### **15. Safeguarding**

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred  during this financial year.

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to [ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk](mailto:ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk) as indicated in the T&Cs.

FFI's Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure was developed in December 2014 and last updated in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants, service providers and any third parties who carry out work on behalf of FFI, in partnership with FFI or in conjunction with FFI. The policy demonstrates the organisation's commitment to safeguarding children and adults at risk and to complying with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; confirms the arrangements and procedures in place to safeguard children and adults at risk, including FFI's code of conduct; and provides clear guidance on how to raise, and how FFI responds to, concerns and allegations regarding the maltreatment of children and adults at risk. The policy expressly states that FFI does not tolerate sexual exploitation and abuse of any kind.

FFI's Anti-bullying and Anti-harassment Policy was developed in March 2018. The policy applies to Members of Council and its sub-committees, FFI employees, temporary staff provided through agencies, volunteers and interns, contractors, consultants and any other third parties who carry out work on FFI's behalf. The stated purpose of the policy is to ensure a safe, welcoming and inclusive working environment, which is free from intimidation, threats, discrimination, bullying or harassment; to communicate clearly FFI's zero-tolerance of any form of bullying or harassment; to define the terms 'bullying' and 'harassment' and provide examples, so that there is a clear understanding of the types of conduct that are prohibited; to communicate the importance of reporting incidents of bullying and harassment; and to communicate the procedures in place to manage incidents of bullying and harassment. The policy expressly states that bullying or

harassment of any kind against a person or group of people, whether persistent or an isolated incident, will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

FFI's Whistleblowing Policy was developed in June 2013 and last updated in December 2019. The policy applies to FFI employees. The stated purpose of the policy is to encourage employees to report suspected wrongdoing in the organisation as soon as possible, in the knowledge that their concerns will be taken seriously and investigated as appropriate, and that their confidentiality will be respected. It provides guidance on how to raise those concerns and aims to reassure employees that they can raise genuine concerns in good faith without fear of reprisals, even if they turn out to be mistaken.

FFI's partner due diligence procedures include checking whether any safeguarding concerns have arisen with the partner concerned and the Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure forms part of contracts and agreements with third party contractors and sub-grantees. We are also currently researching LMS platforms (Learning Management Systems) which would enable online training in policies & procedures. We monitor updates in Government and Charity Commission guidance and review our policies and procedures accordingly.

In terms of social safeguards, FFI has publicly available position papers on our approach to Livelihoods and Governance, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Gender in Conservation, Displacement and Restrictions on Access to Resources and Conservation, and Rangers and Human Rights (links below). Our specialist Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team supports regional FFI staff and partners to take a holistic, people-centred approach to biodiversity conservation, and ensure project activities are strongly aligned with these principles.

[https://cms.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/FFI\\_2019\\_Position-on-free-prior-and-informed-consent.pdf](https://cms.fauna-flora.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/FFI_2019_Position-on-free-prior-and-informed-consent.pdf)

## 16. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)**

<b>Project spend (indicative since last annual report</b>	<b>2020/21 Grant (£)</b>	<b>2020/21 Total Darwin Costs (£)</b>	<b>Variance %</b>	<b>Comments (please explain significant variances)</b>
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>				

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Well-managed and restored forests in the Albertine Rift conserve biodiversity, improve and sustain the conservation status of chimpanzee populations, enhance resilience, and contribute to local communities' sustainable livelihoods and well-being.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Critical riverine forest restored via indigenous-species reforestation, facilitating chimp movement throughout 2,710 ha of forest corridor; local communities benefit from diversified incomes and reduced HWC via agroforestry and enterprise development.</p>	<p>0.1 At least 90 ha of critical riverine land reforested, representing reforestation of approximately 80% of available riverine land in the target corridors.</p> <p>0.2 At least 75% of PFOA members report a neutral or favourable attitude toward chimp presence in targeted corridors against baseline by end-of-project (EoP); PFOA leadership represents member experience to local authorities as emerging, local best practice for upscaling chimpanzee conservation efforts across 2,710 ha of critical forest corridor.</p> <p>0.3 Chimpanzees' use of the corridors remains stable, if not growing, by EoP, compared with 2017 baseline, whilst threats to</p>	<p>0.1 7,500 Assorted indigenous tree seedlings purchased for planting along the riverine buffer zone in Year 2.</p> <p>0.2 Baseline attitudes to chimpanzees were as follows: very negative 6%, negative 31%, 14% neutral, 24% positive, and 25% very positive</p> <p>0.3 Chimpanzee threat monitoring has been ongoing since October 2020. Baseline chimpanzee population survey data has been collected and a draft report is in review.</p> <p>0.4 Baseline household income from a subset of key agricultural products calculated to be £■■■■ per annum.</p> <p>0.5 Current membership status for the PFOAs to be confirmed.</p> <p>0.6 Baseline wellbeing assessment to be established.</p>	<p>Planting of the purchased indigenous tree seedling in April and continue tending the tree seedlings that are being raised on the nurseries.</p> <p>Analysis of the data – end of Dec 2021 to determine usage and concentration of chimps within the corridor.</p> <p>Supporting agricultural agroforestry systems especially for selected staple crops and ginger.</p> <p>Supporting recruitment of more PFOA members through engagement of non-PFOA members in livelihoods and conservation activities.</p>



	<p>chimps in the corridors reduced by at least 75% against baseline.</p> <p>0.4 15% increase in agricultural income at the household level for participating PFOA members, with at least 75% of the women engaged reporting an increase.</p> <p>0.5 Membership across the 3 PFOAs is increased from 620 to 1,000 in total, of which membership by women in increased from 40 to 45% of the total.</p> <p>0.6 70% of PFOA members both male and female report an improved sense of wellbeing (material, physical and subjective) by EoP.</p>		
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. PFOA members have the knowledge and skills to support their peaceful co-existence with chimpanzees in two forest corridors, increasing secure habitat contiguous to four protected areas.</p>	<p>1.1 At least 1,000 people across both corridors trained in HWC management, threat identification and threat monitoring.</p> <p>1.2 At least 75% of the PFOA membership report a positive/better/improved perception of chimpanzees and about their co-existence in the landscape by EoP.</p> <p>1.3 At least 75% of PFOA membership reports increased</p>	<p>1.1 136 community members involved in chimpanzee threat identification and monitoring. Radio talk show on chimpanzee ecology and HWC mitigation (potential listenership 80,000).</p> <p>1.2 Baseline attitudes to chimpanzees were as follows: very negative 6%, negative 31%, 14% neutral, 24% positive, and 25% very positive. 22% of people said their crops get raided by chimpanzees.</p> <p>1.4 Chimpanzee threat monitoring has been ongoing since October 2020. Baseline chimpanzee population survey data has been collected and a draft report is in review.</p>	

	<p>capacity in human-chimp conflict mitigation strategies by EoP.</p> <p>1.4 Chimpanzees and other primates' use of the corridors remains stable for the duration of the project. Chimpanzees and other primates observed using agricultural/agroforestry land reduces by EoP, whilst their observed use of the corridors increases by EoP.</p>	
Activity 1.1 Support each PFOA to share lessons learned and approaches to HWC management (incl deterring buffer zones, native fruit trees attracting primates)		Lessons learnt exchanges between PFOAs will be done in Year 2/3
Activity 1.2: Training and raising awareness for each PFOA membership on specific HWC mitigation techniques (i.e. planting non-palatable crops for buffer, interactions human-primates, chimp scouts)	Two radio talk shows on chimp ecology, riverine restoration importance, HWC mitigation (80,000 potential listenership)	Ongoing awareness and training activities
Activity 1.3: Regular & systematic community threat monitoring across the corridors	Data collection on chimp threats since October 2020	Ongoing threat monitoring
Activity 1.4: Household Survey (pre/post) which includes the perception of chimpanzees and their coexistence in the landscape	Baseline attitudes to chimpanzees were as follows: very negative 6%, negative 31%, 14% neutral, 24% positive, and 25% very positive. 22% of people said their crops get raided by chimpanzees	
Activity: 1.5: Monthly community chimpanzee/primate monitoring	Data providers identified and household locations mapped	Ongoing chimpanzee/primate monitoring
<b>Output 2.</b> Critical riverine areas on private lands reforested with native species by PFOA members, trained and knowledgeable in reforestation techniques.	2.1 Capacity of PFOA members (45% women) increased through a series of (estimated) three trainings on reforestation techniques by end Q2 Y2.	2.1 220 PFOA members trained in Participatory Land Use Planning 2.2 / 2.3 7,500 assorted indigenous tree seedlings in production, to be planted in Year 2

	<p>2.2 No. of ha (minimum target 90 ha) of private land reforested with indigenous tree species by EoP.</p> <p>2.3 Number of indigenous tree seedlings planted by PFOA members on riverine buffer land by EoP.</p>	
Activity 2.1. Training of trainers of PFOA selected group for Participatory Land Use Planning activities	220 PFOA members trained in Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)	PLUP training used in implementing reforestation and general agroforestry on farm in Year 2/3
Activity 2.2. Baseline measurement of existing riverine forest cover	109 ha measured using Arc GIS, ongoing work to map boggy areas within	Determine acreage planted through measuring planted plots to establish actual acreage after every 6 months of planting
Activity 2.3. Reforestation planning with communities and JGI	95 PFOA members skills in reforestation enhanced and a reforestation plan developed to guide the process	Implementation of reforestation plan
Activity 2.4. Purchase of indigenous tree seed	Seed for 6 indigenous tree species purchased	Some seed which have specific harvesting periods are targeted for planting in Year 2/3
Activity 2.5. Establishment of indigenous tree seedlings	67,000 tree seedlings had been potted and growing at the nurseries	80,000 assorted indigenous and agroforestry tree seedlings
Activity 2.6. Seedling distribution	Work to distribute and transplant 27,300 tree seedlings began in March 2021	Planting to go on until early May 2021. Second round of transplantation will be undertaken August to November 2021
Activity 2.7. Seedling survival rate monitoring (@ 6 months post-distribution)		Commencing in October 2021

<p><b>Output 3.</b> PFOA member capacity built in agroforestry systems and land use planning.</p>	<p>3.1 By EoP, 85% of PFOA members have been trained in one or more relevant agroforestry system(s).</p> <p>3.2 95% of trained PFOA members adopt land use planning on their own lands by EoP.</p> <p>3.3 By EoP crop yields from combined agroforestry-staple crop systems equal or exceed staple crop yields prior to the introduction of agroforestry trees.</p> <p>3.4 80% of PFOA members participating in timber agroforestry report a 20% increase in fuelwood/fodder/charcoal self-sufficiency by EoP</p>	<p>3.1 198 PFOA members (31.9%) trained in agroforestry systems</p> <p>3.2 Baseline data for crop yields established</p> <p>3.4 Baseline data on timber and fuelwood needs established</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.1.</b> Design and roll out baseline household survey</p>	<p>Baseline household survey completed</p>		
<p><b>Activity 3.2.</b> Community co-design workshop for agricultural interventions</p>	<p>191 community members engaged in workshop to co-design agricultural interventions</p>	<p>Ongoing implementation of agricultural interventions</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.3.</b> Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) training of trainers (with 2.1)</p>	<p>220 PFOA members trained in Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)</p>	<p>PLUP training used in implementing reforestation and general agroforestry on farm in Year 2/3</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.4.</b> General agroforestry systems training curriculum delivered</p>	<p>198 PFOA members had their skills in agroforestry system design and implementation enhanced</p>	<p>Additional training to reach addition PFOA members</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.5.</b> Training of trainers on the PMSD approach (with 4.1)</p>	<p>20 trainers trained in PMSD</p>	<p>PFOA members awareness meetings on PMSD feed back</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.6.</b> Establish one additional seedling nursery</p>	<p>Three seedling nurseries established</p>		

<b>Activity 3.7.</b> Establishment and growth of agroforestry tree seedlings	67,000 tree seedlings had been potted and growing at the nurseries	80,000 assorted indigenous and agroforestry tree seedlings
<b>Activity 3.8</b> Targeted distribution of seedlings	Ongoing	Ongoing
<b>Activity 3.9</b> Seedlings survival rate monitoring (@ 6 months post-distribution)		Ongoing in Year 2/3
<b>Activity 3.10</b> Monitoring of adoption of the participatory PLUP through a random selection of PFOA members		Ongoing in Year 2/3
<b>Activity 3.11</b> EoP household (HH) survey to monitor change in yields, livelihoods and fuelwood use		
<p><b>Output 4:</b> PFOA members involved in agroforestry-based market development report an improved wellbeing and increased income from diversified livelihood activities.</p>	<p>4.1 By Year 1, Step 1-7 of the PMSD roadmap (see references) completed with 450 women and 550 men, three traders and three buyers during various stages of activities, and mutually agreed action plan developed.</p> <p>4.2 By Year 3, at least one enterprise that procures and markets at least one agroforestry product (likely ginger) from the PFOA members established.</p> <p>4.3 By Year 3, PFOA members involved in agroforestry and conservation enterprise see their agricultural income increase by 15%.</p> <p>4.4 By the end of the project, there are at least three established buyers for the enterprise product.</p>	<p>4.1 Steps 1-2 completed; Steps 4-7 ongoing Step 1- 2 have been completed</p> <p>4.2 One commercial crop selected (ginger) plus 4 staple crops</p> <p>4.3 Baseline household income from a subset of key agricultural products calculated to be £996 per annum.</p> <p>4.5 7,500 indigenous tree and 19,800 Grevillea seedlings being planted March-May 2021</p>

	4.5 Number of economically beneficial trees planted on agricultural land by EoP.		
<b>Activity 4.1</b> Training of trainers on the PMSD approach		20 trainers trained in PMSD	
<b>Activity 4.2</b> Series of workshops and PFOA meetings focusing on Product Selection (step 1 of PMSD). This would include prioritisation of staple crop interventions to maximise yields		Refer to 3.5	
<b>Activity 4.3</b> Market research of the selected products focusing on district, national level and international market as appropriate		A rapid market study was conducted	
<b>Activity 4.4</b> Cultivation of selected crop (most probably ginger) in demonstration plots to train farmers in cultivation technique and to see for themselves the crop yield		146 people supported with inputs such as maize, bean, groundnut, rice and ginger to engage in production of the selected enterprises, 15 pilot farmers for ginger supported with 7500kgs of ginger seed for planting	
<b>Activity 4.5</b> Developing a strategic plan and design for market system development to integrate and balance conservation and sustainable livelihood activities (step 3 of PMSD)		Multi-stakeholder workshop on the selected products conducted and action points agreed up on	Workshop to capture the comprehensive views of the wider stakeholder group (Covid-19 restrictions allowing)
<b>Activity 4.6</b> Community level preparation and empowerment for multi-stakeholder workshop (step 4 for PMSD)		Ongoing. Community members trained on supply chain and market system operations, to build confidence to share concerns directly with buyers	Ongoing
<b>Activity 4.7</b> Engaging with the private actors along the supply chain through one-to-one meetings (step 5 of PMSD)		Ongoing. Local private actors invited to join the multi-stakeholder workshops	Ongoing
<b>Activity 4.8</b> Multi-stakeholder workshop to bring PFOA members, traders, and companies together to share knowledge across the supply chain actors and recognise issues (step 6 of PMSD)		Ongoing. Multi-stakeholder workshop held but limited attendance due to Covid-19	Ongoing (Covid-19 restrictions allowing)
<b>Activity 4.9</b> Formulation of participatory action plan – issues, what needs to be done and the benefits that will be accrued (step 7 of PMSD)		Initial action plan developed	Workshop to capture the comprehensive views of the wider

		stakeholder group (Covid-19 restrictions allowing)
<b>Activity 4.10</b> After having met supply chain actors (activity 4.8), interested PFOA members adopt cultivation of the selected product		Tending of the cultivated crops, Provision of on-site support/extension services. YR2
<b>Activity 4.11</b> Agriculture extension and support provided to PFOA members for cultivation of the selected crop		Ongoing through Year 2/3
<b>Activity 4.12</b> Following up on activity 4.9, implementing the participatory action plan from the workshop		Ongoing through Year 2/3
<b>Activity 4.13</b> Organising PFOA members under conservation enterprise to market the selected produce		Ongoing through Year 2/3
<b>Activity 4.14</b> Developing a governance structure of the conservation enterprise with membership rules and benefit sharing among the PFOA members involved		Planned for Year 2
<b>Activity 4.15</b> Training PFOA members on bookkeeping practices and management of the enterprise		Planned for Year 2
<b>Activity 4.16</b> Facilitating meetings with potential buyers to establish market linkage for the selected product	Market linkages established between processors, PFOA representatives and Agro-input stockists	One-to-one meetings with potential buyers
<b>Output 5.</b> Capacity and governance of three PFOAs are improved; PFOAs document experiences and participate in learning exchanges with other actors of NARCG across the Northern Albertine Rift.	<p>5.1 70% of men and 70% of women in each of the PFOAs perceive an improvement in the management of the PFOAs by Y3 against Y1 baseline.</p> <p>5.2 Farmer exchange days take place (two in each corridor) with other farms with other corridor farmers in Y2 and Y3 to inform activities and share lessons.</p> <p>5.3 Annual summary of progress is shared with NARCG for input and feedback.</p>	<p>5.1 Baseline on the performance based on the governance of PFOAs established.</p> <p>5.3 / 5.4 Annual summaries to be shared early in Year 2</p>



	5.4 Annual summary of progress is shared with local representatives of NFA, UWA and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).	
<b>Activity 5.1</b> Governance assessment (incorporate with Household baseline)	Baseline survey completed	
<b>Activity 5.2</b> Capacity Needs Assessment – PFOA leadership (potential review of constitution to capture the enterprise and agricultural development coming under PFOA remit)	Baseline assessment completed	
<b>Activity 5.3</b> Combine governance and capacity needs for action plan to enhance PFOA effectiveness	Actions plans under development	Action planned completed
<b>Activity 5.4</b> Peer to peer village level farmer exchange	Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange visit facilitated for 30 ginger farmers	Additional peer-to-peer exchanges
<b>Activity 5.5</b> Survey of non PFOA members as part of the inception phase and repeated by EOP to determine reasons why they are not joining	Baseline assessment completed	
<b>Activity 5.6</b> Compile lessons learned in case studies to be shared with all relevant stakeholders		Planned for Year 2
<b>Activity 5.7</b> Participatory Impact assessment to measure the impact of the project on household agriculture incomes.		Planned for Year 2

## 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> (Max 30 words) Well-managed and restored forests in the Albertine Rift conserve biodiversity, improve and sustain the conservation status of chimpanzee populations, enhance resilience, and contribute to local communities' sustainable livelihoods and well-being.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) Critical riverine forest restored via indigenous-species reforestation, facilitating chimp movement throughout 2,710 ha of forest corridor; local communities benefit from diversified incomes and reduced HWC via agroforestry and enterprise development.</p>	<p>0.1 At least 90 ha of critical riverine land reforested, representing reforestation of approximately 80% of available riverine land in the target corridors.</p> <p>0.2 At least 75% of PFOA members report a neutral or favourable attitude toward chimp presence in targeted corridors against baseline by end-of-project (EoP); PFOA leadership represents member experience to local authorities as emerging, local best practice for upscaling chimpanzee conservation efforts across 2,710 ha of critical forest corridor.</p> <p>0.3 Chimpanzees' use of the corridors remains stable, if not growing, by EoP, compared with 2017 baseline, whilst threats to chimps in the corridors reduced by at least 75% against baseline.</p> <p>0.4 15% increase in agricultural income at the household level for participating PFOA members, with at least 75% of the women engaged reporting an increase.</p> <p>0.5 Membership across the 3 PFOAs is increased from 620 to 1,000 in total, of which membership by women is increased from 40 to 45% of the total.</p> <p>0.6 70% of PFOA members both male and female report an improved sense of wellbeing (material, physical and subjective) by EoP.</p>	<p>0.1 Summed measurement of total land reforested via photographic evidence, farmer testimony and GIS mapping.</p> <p>0.2 Knowledge and attitude assessments of PFOA membership at beginning and end of project; documentation of results/lessons shared.</p> <p>0.3 Baseline and EoP chimp population counts; monthly monitoring reports.</p> <p>0.4 Household surveys, wellbeing assessment, reports.</p> <p>0.5 Records of membership for three PFOAs.</p> <p>0.6 Participatory Impact Assessment to assess wellbeing of beneficiaries in Yr 1 and repeated at EoP.</p>	<p>Total critical riverine buffer area in target corridors equals 109 ha.</p> <p>Communities maintain willingness to devote part of their private land to reforestation with indigenous tree species.</p> <p>Communities maintain willingness to engage in sustainable agroforestry practices.</p> <p>Government remains supportive of the efforts to reforest the corridors.</p>

<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. PFOA members have the knowledge and skills to support their peaceful co-existence with chimpanzees in two forest corridors, increasing secure habitat contiguous to four protected areas.</p>	<p>1.1 At least 1,000 people across both corridors trained in HWC management, threat identification and threat monitoring.</p> <p>1.2 At least 75% of the PFOA membership report a positive/better/improved perception of chimpanzees and about their co-existence in the landscape by EoP.</p> <p>1.3 At least 75% of PFOA membership reports increased capacity in human-chimp conflict mitigation strategies by EoP.</p> <p>1.4 Chimpanzees and other primates' use of the corridors remains stable for the duration of the project. Chimpanzees and other primates observed using agricultural/agroforestry land reduces by EoP, whilst their observed use of the corridors increases by EoP.</p>	<p>1.1 Training attendance records.</p> <p>1.2 &amp; 1.3 PFOA membership surveys.</p> <p>1.4 Chimpanzee and primate monitoring data and reports, maps.</p>	<p>Chimpanzees stick to current patterns of moving through the landscape between Budongo - Mukihani and Bugoma - Wambabya forests corridors.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (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)</p> <p>1.1 Support each PFOA to share lessons learned and approaches to HWC management (incl deterring buffer zones, native fruit trees attracting primates)</p> <p>1.2 Training and raising awareness for each PFOA membership on specific HWC mitigation techniques (i.e. planting non-palatable crops for buffer, interactions human-primates, chimp scouts)</p> <p>1.3 Regular &amp; systematic community threat monitoring across the corridors</p> <p>1.4 Household Survey (pre/post) which includes the perception of chimpanzees and their coexistence in the landscape</p> <p>1.5 Monthly community chimpanzee/primate monitoring</p>			
<p>2. Critical riverine areas on private lands reforested with native species by PFOA members, trained and knowledgeable in reforestation techniques.</p>	<p>2.1 Capacity of PFOA members (45% women) increased through a series of (estimated) three trainings on reforestation techniques by end Q2 Y2.</p> <p>2.2 No. of ha (minimum target 90 ha) of private land reforested with indigenous tree species by EoP.</p> <p>2.3 Number of indigenous tree seedlings planted by PFOA members on riverine buffer land by EoP.</p>	<p>2.1 Training course curriculum, attendance records.</p> <p>2.2 PFOA member surveys on land availability and land reforested with indigenous tree species; field-level monitoring and verification of a sample by project staff.</p>	<p>PFOA members remain willing to plant indigenous trees on private land as stated in community meetings.</p> <p>The legally-required river buffer equates to around 109 ha of riverine forest.</p> <p>Typical survival rate of seedlings remains at around 70% in this region.</p>

		<p>2.3 Number of indigenous trees taken and transplanted by PFOA members; field level monitoring and verification of a sample by project staff.</p>	<p>The proposed infrastructure from the new oil pipeline development does not impact reforestation efforts or targeted land areas.</p> <p>Two established nurseries in the landscape are available for use, and construction of a third is possible with NFA support.</p> <p>Rainfall patterns support the growth of seedlings and saplings for the duration of the project.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>2.1 Training of trainers of PFOA selected group for Participatory Land Use Planning activities</p> <p>2.2 Baseline measurement of existing riverine forest cover</p> <p>2.3 Reforestation planning with communities and JGI</p> <p>2.4 Purchase of indigenous tree seed</p> <p>2.5 Establishment of indigenous tree seedlings</p> <p>2.6 Seedling distribution</p> <p>2.7 Seedling survival rate monitoring (@ 6 months post-distribution)</p>			
<p><b>3.</b> PFOA member capacity built in agroforestry systems and land use planning.</p>	<p>3.1 By EoP, 85% of PFOA members have been trained in one or more relevant agroforestry system(s).</p> <p>3.2 95% of trained PFOA members adopt land use planning on their own lands by EoP.</p> <p>3.3 By EoP crop yields from combined agroforestry-staple crop systems equal or exceed staple crop yields prior to the introduction of agroforestry trees.</p> <p>3.4 80% of PFOA members participating in timber agroforestry report a 20% increase in fuelwood/fodder/charcoal self-sufficiency by EoP.</p>	<p>3.1 Agroforestry curriculum, attendance records.</p> <p>3.2 Survey on effectiveness of farm planning exercise; EoP survey on adoption.</p> <p>3.3 Targeted yield data collection and farmer surveys.</p> <p>3.4 Surveys of fuel needs and use (baseline, EoP).</p>	<p>Successful interventions will be replicated within the project area.</p> <p>Plot sizes are large enough to support various, desired productive uses.</p> <p>Seeds of target tree species are available, and seeds are of good quality.</p> <p>Weather will be favourable for staple crop growing.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>3.1 Design and roll out baseline household survey</p>			

<p>3.2 Community co-design workshop for agricultural interventions</p> <p>3.3 Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) training of trainers (with 2.1)</p> <p>3.4 General agroforestry systems training curriculum delivered</p> <p>3.5 Training of trainers on the PMSD approach (with 4.1)</p> <p>3.6 Establish one additional seedling nursery</p> <p>3.7 Establishment and growth of agroforestry tree seedlings</p> <p>3.8 Targeted distribution of seedlings</p> <p>3.9 Seedlings survival rate monitoring (@ 6 months post-distribution)</p> <p>3.10 Monitoring of adoption of the participatory LUP through a random selection of PFOA members</p> <p>3.11 EoP household (HH) survey to monitor change in yields, livelihoods and fuelwood use</p>			
<p>4. PFOA members involved in agroforestry-based market development report an improved wellbeing and increased income from diversified livelihood activities.</p>	<p>4.1 By Year 1, Step 1-7 of the PMSD roadmap (see references) completed with 450 women and 550 men, three traders and three buyers during various stages of activities, and mutually agreed action plan developed.</p> <p>4.2 By Year 3, at least one enterprise that procures and markets at least one agroforestry product (likely ginger) from the PFOA members established.</p> <p>4.3 By Year 3, PFOA members involved in agroforestry and conservation enterprise see their agricultural income increase by 15%.</p> <p>4.4 By the end of the project, there are at least three established buyers for the enterprise product.</p> <p>4.5 Number of economically beneficial trees planted on agricultural land by EoP.</p>	<p>4.1 Workshop reports, participants attendance records, participant feedback, action plan document.</p> <p>4.2 Enterprise governance documents, membership records.</p> <p>4.3 Semi-structured interview data.</p> <p>4.4 Purchase agreements.</p> <p>4.5 Number of economically beneficial trees taken and transplanted by PFOA members; monitoring and verification of a sample by project staff.</p>	<p>PFOA members remain interested in non-palatable crops to chimpanzee that can diversify and increase incomes. Women have access to land and are motivated to join the enterprises. Markets remain accessible, prices are relatively stable, and no new externalities or barriers disrupt demand for products.</p> <p>No crop failure or infestation.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>4.1 Training of trainers on the PMSD approach</p>			

- 4.2 Series of workshops and PFOA meetings focusing on Product Selection (step 1 of PMSD). This would include prioritisation of staple crop interventions to maximise yields
- 4.3 Market research of the selected products focusing on district, national level and international market as appropriate
- 4.4 Cultivation of selected crop (most probably ginger) in demonstration plots to train farmers in cultivation technique and to see for themselves the crop yield
- 4.4 Preliminary supply chain mapping and analysis for the selected products (step 2 of PMSD)
- 4.5 Developing a strategic plan and design for market system development to integrate and balance conservation and sustainable livelihood activities (step 3 of PMSD)
- 4.6 Community level preparation and empowerment for multi-stakeholder workshop (step 4 for PMSD)
- 4.7 Engaging with the private actors along the supply chain through one-to-one meetings (step 5 of PMSD)
- 4.8 Multi-stakeholder workshop to bring PFOA members, traders, and companies together to share knowledge across the supply chain actors and recognise issues (step 6 of PMSD)
- 4.9 Formulation of participatory action plan – issues, what needs to be done and the benefits that will be accrued (step 7 of PMSD)
- 4.10 After having met supply chain actors (activity 4.8), interested PFOA members adopt cultivation of the selected product
- 4.11 Agriculture extension and support provided to PFOA members for cultivation of the selected crop
- 4.12 Following up on activity 4.9, implementing the participatory action plan from the workshop
- 4.13 Organising PFOA members under conservation enterprise to market the selected produce
- 4.14 Developing a governance structure of the conservation enterprise with membership rules and benefit sharing among the PFOA members involved
- 4.15 Training PFOA members on bookkeeping practices and management of the enterprise
- 4.16 Facilitating meetings with potential buyers to establish market linkage for the selected product

<p><b>5. Capacity and governance of three PFOAs are improved; PFOAs document experiences and participate in learning exchanges with other actors of NARCG across the Northern Albertine Rift.</b></p>	<p>5.1 70% of men and 70% of women in each of the PFOAs perceive an improvement in the management of the PFOAs by Y3 against Y1 baseline.</p> <p>5.2 Farmer exchange days take place (two in each corridor) with other farms with other corridor farmers in Y2 and Y3 to inform activities and share lessons.</p> <p>5.3 Annual summary of progress is shared with NARCG for input and feedback.</p> <p>5.4 Annual summary of progress is shared with local representatives of NFA, UWA and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).</p>	<p>5.1 Three group governance assessment reports in Y1, PFOA member surveys on participation, transparency, accountability and equity in Y1 and Y3, governance documentation</p> <p>5.2 Participant surveys; report on farmer exchange days and value of exchange to participants.</p> <p>5.3 Annual summary of progress for NARCG.</p> <p>5.4 Annual summary of progress for NFA, UWA and MoA representatives.</p>	<p>NARCG members remain interested in participating in learning exchanges</p> <p>MoA, NFA and UWA remain interested in project objectives; willing to transmit learning and better practices to other districts to support replication.</p>
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**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)

5.1 Governance assessment (incorporate with Household baseline)

- 5.2 Capacity Needs Assessment – PFOA leadership (potential review of constitution to capture the enterprise and agricultural development coming under PFOA remit)
- 5.3 Combine governance and capacity needs for action plan to enhance PFOA effectiveness
- 5.4 Peer to peer village level farmer exchange
- 5.5 Survey of non PFOA members as part of the inception phase and repeated by EOP to determine reasons why they are not joining
- 5.6 Compile lessons learned in case studies to be shared with all relevant stakeholders
- 5.7 Participatory Impact assessment to measure the impact of the project on household agriculture incomes.



### Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people	Nationality of people	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided			TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country			0	3	2	0	5
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be <b>organised</b> to present/disseminate findings			0	1	0	0	1

**Table 2 Publications**

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

**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@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need 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.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	