



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report



Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30th April

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

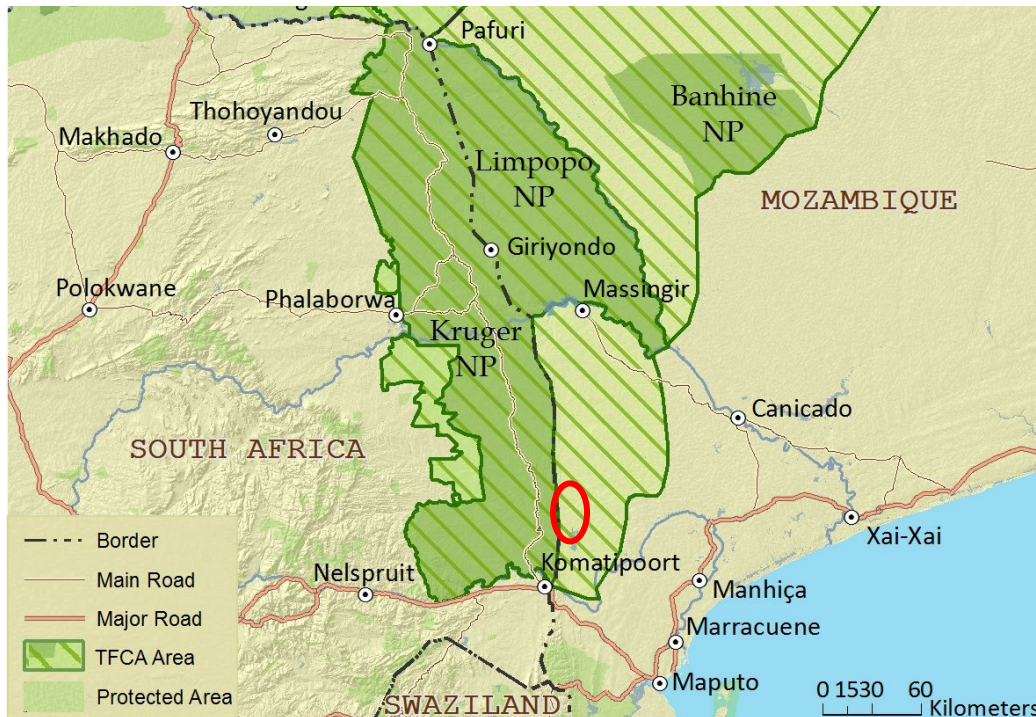
Project Reference	IWT011
Project Title	Protecting Wildlife by linking communities and conservation in Mozambique
Country/ies	Mozambique
Contract Holder Institution	WWF South Africa
Partner institutions	Southern African Wildlife College; Sabie Game Park
IWT Grant Value	GBP 355 280,00
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2015 - March 2016 Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Dr Joanne Shaw
Project website	n/a
Report author(s) and date	Dr Joanne Shaw, Joeline Barnato, Nelisiwe Vundla, Prof. Brian Child, Dr Alan Gardiner, Rodgers Lubilo, Martha Ntlhaele, Sandy MacDonald, Ferdie Terblanche, Yvonne Ubissi (29 th April 2016)

1. Project Rationale

Our project aims to reduce the poaching pressure from Mozambique on Key 1 white and black rhino populations in Kruger National Park (KNP) South Africa to allow rhino numbers to increase and so both species to recover. The ultimate goal of this project will be to stabilise this area to potentially allow future re-introduction and recovery of rhinos in Mozambique. In July 2014, according to South African National Parks (SANParks) around 80% of all poaching incursions into KNP come from Mozambique, by people moving across the International boundary on the eastern border. Mozambique is known to act as an important entrepôt for horn sourced from South Africa to move on to markets in Asia.

To achieve this, our project is addressing the impacts of this illegal cross-border trade by working with the Mangalane community in a key buffer area next to KNP. Our work is based with Sabie Game Park (SGP), a private reserve running 40 kilometres along the eastern boundary with KNP and with the five neighbouring villages of the Mangalane community. The Mangalane community is recognised as being agriculture-based with very low income, few opportunities for alternative livelihoods and as being disenfranchised with wildlife and conservation. In addition, until the introduction of the new Conservation Areas law in April 2014, there was very little legislation relating to illegal activities with wildlife in Mozambique, making wildlife crimes very difficult to police. Our project aims to **reduce the involvement of Mozambiquans in illegal activity involving rhino horn by increasing opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, and effective and equitable distribution of funds from wildlife through good governance plus awareness of the new Conservation Areas law in Mozambique.**

The project site is located on the Mozambiquan side of the Kruger National Park border;



Project Partnerships

Our project is built on a group of established stakeholders with experience of working in the region. We believe that the progress achieved to date is founded upon the strong relationships and commitment from all partners involved. Over the last year, these partnerships have been strengthened as individual institutions supported each other and developed their individual strengths.

WWF South Africa acts as the lead institution responsible for overall oversight and co-ordination of project partners and fund distribution. The CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) is sub-contracted to provide technical input and capacity building to the project and lead implementation of ensuring active participation and equitable benefit sharing within the community. Sabie Game Park (SGP) and the Mangalane community work together to implement the project on the ground. SGP and SAWC also provided training to community scouts in wildlife monitoring and protection. WWF Mozambique plays an important role in adding linkages to National government structures. Additionally, SGP, WWF Mozambique and provincial government structures played key roles in ensuring 20% of wildlife revenue is received at the community to address household livelihood needs. Prof. Brian Child provides high-level technical oversight and acts as part of the Steering Committee.

All partners attend monthly technical project teleconferences for monitoring and evaluation purposes to ensure that project activities are on schedule and make decisions around adaptive management as necessary. Project Steering Committee meetings are held bi-annually, with informal quarterly reports.

2. Project Progress

2.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

The project partners gathered at the Southern African Wildlife College from 7th – 10th April 2015 for a launch meeting. We reviewed the proposed project activities and associated budget and found that some revisions were required primarily because progress to date in certain areas had exceeded our projections in August 2014 and in response to field circumstances.

Specifically, positive outcomes of initial engagements meant there was less of a need for external advisory consultancies and more opportunity for innovative community-based activities at the project site. Such activities will included a Community Scout Policing programme and a “Food for Conservation Programme” (FCP) in response to drought conditions on the ground.

The requested shift in activities required a small shift of some costs between years and budget lines, but no changes to the overall budget.

Output 1: Economic Development and Livelihoods

As per the approved change request, it was decided by project partners that an external consultancy on community agriculture was unnecessary. A small grants programme was proposed as an alternative community-private agriculture activity to increase household food security. Unfortunately, FY15 has been characterised by the drought which has affected the entire region, impacting local harvests and water access. The project team decided this was not an opportune time to invest in small grants for agriculture and explained this development to community partners. The successful "Food for Conservation" Programme was developed and implemented as a more appropriate activity (see below). Suitability of conditions for agriculture will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and this activity initiated when conditions are deemed appropriate by staff on the ground. Dispersal of income from wildlife at SGP to communities will continue into the next period.

It was also decided by project partners that an external consultancy on sustainable wildlife tourism was unnecessary. Instead, SGP are implementing a two-fold approach to developing wildlife tourism focussing initially on domestic visitors from within Mozambique using existing infrastructure and subsequently on developing a new sustainable wildlife tourism venture for the international market in partnership with large external operators. SGP continues to build a strong partnership with SANParks. In addition approval has been granted for a new community hunting quota for Mangalane due to the strong governance and financial systems already in place (see 1.3 and below).

The key focus of activities with communities during the past year has been around output 2 relating to improved governance, to allow full participation, equitable benefit sharing through improved community structures. As such, there has been informal development of understanding of value of wildlife, tourism, agriculture and natural resource management. Discussions were initiated with Provincial government with regards development of a community hunting quota as a land use for economic development and this was approved by ANAC at a National level. Detailed land use plans will be formalised at the village / community level during the next period.

As noted in the June 2015 change request, the 2014/2015 farming season experienced heavy droughts to the extent that local farmers had limited food resources and were concerned about starvation. This scenario not only represents a human welfare issue but could result in social pressure on the access to wildlife resources, and may defeat our efforts to combat wildlife crimes and illegal wildlife trade. Therefore a "Food for Conservation" Programme was developed and implemented where local community members elected at a household level worked towards conservation efforts by monitoring fire breaks, improving the quality of cattle kraals and fixing roads in exchange for food. A total of three food distribution exercises were completed during September 2015, December 2015 and April 2016 reaching a total of 420 household and 1800 people in each cycle to improve household food security and mitigating community driven threats to wildlife. Subsequently, the established programme of distribution of income from wildlife at SGP will act as an alternative to meet community needs.

Output 2: Community Governance

Activities during the first year have focused on developing relevant and scarce CBNRM skills at the project site under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College. To date, Ferdie Terreblanche from Sabie Game Park has been fulfilling the critical role of liaison between the Park and the community in the position of Field Facilitator. In addition, Yvonne Ubissi, a local community member from Mkakaza village has been appointed as Assistant Field Facilitator. Skills development in the project team has been split between in site training in collaboration with CBNRM Unit staff and short courses at the South African Wildlife College. Oversight has been provided by Rodgers Lubilo and Martha Ntlhale from the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College.

The Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator undertake regular and ongoing engagement with the five villages to enable all partners to remain informed on issues. During the past year, there have been three "Food for Conservation" Programme meetings (September 2015, December 2015 and April 2016). In addition, formal meetings were held between the Field Facilitator and SAWC staff with villagers. Meeting registers were taken and a systematic process for instituting and recording community meetings with SGP will be formalised by SAWC during the next period.

There has been ongoing engagement between SAWC, SGP and the five villages of the Mangalane community to build governance capacity. Good progress has been made around financial processes with the institution of village bank accounts. The Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator with SGP have initiated simple accounting systems with receipts, cash analysis, cash book and cash box. During the next period SAWC will be implementing the financial management and governance guidelines to assist the community in sound financial decision making and sharing of benefits. In addition, the community will be introduced to a village constitution, simple rules and bill of rights, and elections. During this first year, the development of the Community Scout Programme has significantly enhanced engagement, communication and co-operation between the community and the Park as well as increased the capacity of the community to monitor and protect wildlife and natural resources.

The SAWC team held meetings during each quarter with the villages and supported the Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator in holding regular community meetings and managing relationships with the community in the meantime. Meetings have also been held with District and Provincial government officials to explain CBNRM and demonstrate revenue distribution and financial management. A detailed annual “dashboard” survey was undertaken in February 2016 to allow monitoring of the status of the project and SGP in the communities as well as assessing conformance and understanding of CBNRM principles. Feedback will be provided to the community, SGP and government partners during the next period. A systematic process for recording community meetings will be formalised by SAWC during the next period.

As a result of discussions between the community, SGP, SAWC, WWF MZ and the Provincial government a community hunting quota has been granted as an additional wildlife enterprise. This is a novel development in this area and it is receiving strong support from all involved and appears on track for full implementation by 2018. The granting of the community hunting quota by National government is testament to their confidence in the development of these community governance structures. Activities during the next period will focus on further development of financial and governance systems and skills and formalising reporting and decision making processes with the villages to pave the way for sustainability of the project.

Output 3: Increase law enforcement capacity and legislative awareness

During 2015, partners in WWF Mozambique were contracted to undertake a review of the new Conservation Areas law with specific relevance to impacts associated with illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in and around Sabie Game Park. Specifically, this review was to include recommendations on any revisions required prior to the new Law being ratified. It was noted that whilst the Conservation Areas law penalises illegal killing of protected fauna by imprisonment, there is no parallel offence for trafficking. We understand that a revision to the law has been prepared to address this and is expected to come before Parliament imminently.

Community meetings during Year 1 have touched upon the Conservation Areas law as part of awareness raising work regarding the value of wildlife and relationship with SGP. More focussed discussions and distribution of communications materials relating to the law will be taken during the next period once National regulations had been finalised. Furthermore, preliminary awareness raising about the importance of the wildlife-based economy as a development mechanism was undertaken by representatives from SAWC in presenting the SGP / Mangalane project at a workshop arranged for Provincial law enforcement and judiciary staff by WWF Mozambique in December 2015. At least 50 people from Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces, among government officials (provincial governor and director of environment), provincial and district police commanders, judiciary officers (prosecutors), conservation areas managers; police of protection of environment, Forest and wildlife officers and customs acquired knowledge or capacity on law enforcement, and ability to implement the new Conservation Areas law and the Penal Code Law, as well as knowledge about strategic approach on combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Partners from SAWC attended and presented on the project with the Mangalane community which was well-received with interest in expansion.

The Community Scout Programme was initiated in May 2015 with the selection and training of young men from the five villages of the Mangalane community. 25 candidates were selected by the community members to participate the field scouts training. A total of 21 candidates met the requirement to become community scouts. Training was provided at the site included skills in crime prevention, intelligence gathering and reporting; understanding of CBNRM, forestry, fishing and general policies and laws governing natural resources in Mozambique and basic knowledge on fire management and monitoring. Village scouts guidelines were also developed to support the training officer. The Community Scout Programme has already enhanced local ability to detect illegal wildlife and natural resource activity. Basic manual wildlife monitoring tools were introduced for Community Scout Programme, to be further developed during years 2 and 3 with partners at SGP and SAWC. The manual tool includes an events book, monthly illegal activity log, incident report book, annual tracking tool, long patrol form and wildlife observation book which will be further developed over time. Similarly, the system for apprehension and prosecution will be formalised during the next period and in place by 2017 in association with partners at SGP.

Basic awareness of the value of wildlife and potential for economic development has been demonstrated to the Mangalane community and law enforcement communities through the distribution of income from wildlife at SGP as well as the December 2015 workshop. Activities during the next period will focus on production of communications materials about the value of wildlife for different audiences as well as targeted awareness raising in the five villages. As noted above, the Conservation Areas law is in front of Parliament for amendment and formal regulations for its enactment are still in development. However, the existing law is being implemented on the instruction of the Attorney General. WWF Mozambique and

WWF South Africa are developing communications materials relating to the law and during the next period will engage Media partners to promote successful enactment of the laws.

2.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Progress towards project outputs has been very good overall during the first year and we are confident that we are on track to meet the stated project outcome and impact. Detailed information relating to each output area is provided below and shown against indicators in Annex 1;

With regards Output 1, focusing on expansion of local economy and improving livelihoods from wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise / agricultural development, progress has been good to date and is ahead of scheduled indicators in more than one aspect. Private sector income has increased and is being diversified to include more wildlife-based tourism which will grow both the levels of income and the number of jobs available to the community by 2018. Payment of % of income from wildlife Meticals (£) was distributed from the government to the community bank accounts during February 2016. Payments of % of income from wildlife will continue to be accessed from the government. The proposed development of a new form of wildlife enterprise in the form of a community hunting quota has been approved by National government due to the good governance and financial structures in place in the community. Progress on this aspect is therefore well ahead of the original timeframe of 2018. A new wildlife tourism business focussing initially on domestic visitors from within Mozambique using existing infrastructure has been initiated during this period and will be established by 2017. Good progress is being made on a partnership with an external operator for the international tourism market. As explained in the change request form (see details in Annex 2 – logframe), the severe drought impacting the region has had negative consequences for agricultural opportunities. The project team decided to delay the proposed small grants for agriculture scheme until conditions are more favourable. The successful “Food for Conservation” programme initiated instead has proved popular, with initial reports indicating that it has been received favourably. More in-depth analysis will be performed during the next period using information from the dashboard survey.

Community governance structures within Output 2 have made steady progress during the first year of the project. Village structures have been established and bank accounts are in place. Villages meet regularly with SGP and quarterly with SAWC. The Assistant Field Facilitator has been trained to keep paper-based registers which show high levels of attendance, particularly by women. Preliminary analysis from the household surveys in February 2016 showed an increase in understanding of the value of wildlife. Skills in income, expenditure and resource management will be further developed in each of the five villages during the next period. Communications materials will also be developed (see Output 3). 100% of the 20% of income from wildlife from SGP for 2015 was shared into village bank accounts during December 2015. Household registers were updated during the “Food for Conservation” Programme and will ensure that benefit distribution can be made equitably to 100% of the communities going forward. Processes have also been established for formal invoicing of government for the income from wildlife. SAWC and SGP are working with the community on developing formally approved budgets. During the next period, constitutions will be finalised and elections will be held to ensure high standards of conformance monitoring and auditing. A basic paper-based monitoring system was introduced for Community Scout Programme, to be further developed during years 2 and 3.

Under Output 3, work has begun to develop capacity in the different stakeholders to understand and implement the Conservation Areas Law and is progressing well. Although the final version of the Law is still before Parliament being ratified and regulated, the dashboard survey undertaken by SAWC in the Mangalane community in February 2016 reported that over 60% of Mangalane community supported the Conservation Areas law and believe they are a good thing. More awareness raising work with regards the details of the new Law will be undertaken throughout 2016 using the survey data to guide the actions required. At the site level, the Community Scout Programme has already enhanced local ability to detect illegal wildlife and natural resource activity. The system for apprehension and prosecution of illegal behaviour will be formalised during the next period with partners at SGP and will be in place by 2017 along with more detailed information on the Law itself. Monthly proportion of arrests versus poaching incidences for Year 1 is attached in Annex 4, for the first year when data collection began. As such, it is not possible to assess annual increases in arrests against illegal behaviour to date. However, it is anticipated that the proportion of law enforcement interventions will show a 10% increase annually as predicted given the good progress of work on the ground.

2.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Our project Outcome states that,

Increased participation in an expanded wildlife-driven economy contributing to sustainable livelihoods and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, with enhanced participation in and attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community forms a social foundation to combat illegal wildlife trade.

Increased household security and diversification of sources of income, including from wildlife, in association with improved community governance structures and awareness of new government wildlife legislation, reduces illegal activity relating to rhinos and therefore poaching impacts.

When assessed against outcome indicators (see Annex 1) it can be shown that activities relating to all three outputs are assisting in achieving the project Outcome. Sections 2.1 and 2.2 describe in more detail the progress in meeting all three outputs based on activities to date. Specifically, with regards the overall project Outcome, in terms of economic development of livelihoods all household registers have been completed and the five villages received their share of the 20% of fees from SGP in February 2016. There has already been good progress towards a diversification of income sources from wildlife. As a result, preliminary survey data from February 2016 indicated that attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community had already become more positive and varied from 80% towards at Muvungwana village to 44% at Baptine village, showing a positive shift from the 70% negative results in 2014. Data from the same survey showed that income from wildlife from SGP had improved households livelihoods by 5% during the first year. Our survey showed approximately 50% of respondents knew how much income was received from wildlife at SGP, an increase from close to zero in 2014. Furthermore, the survey also showed that the social acceptability of rhino poachers in the Mangalane community had already decreased to approximately 33% in 2016 from high levels in 2014. More detailed analysis of the data from the households survey of February 2016 will be undertaken during the next period to understand community attitudes and guide future activities, including awareness raising around Conservation Areas law. Findings from community surveys appear supported by trends in rhino poaching at SGP and indicators of a shift in the geographical threat of poaching incidents in neighbouring Kruger National Park which will be quantified in more detail during the next period (see also Question 5). Based on the above, the project appears on track to achieve the stated outcome within its time period and project partners are already in preliminary discussion with regards expansion of this pilot in the area.

2.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The project partners undertook comprehensive efforts to consider the critical conditions – risks and assumptions – during the initial project development process. We regularly assess the extent to which the acknowledged risks and assumptions associated with this project remain valid in order to perform adaptive management actions as necessary.

An overview of the veracity of assumptions to date;

- *Assumption 1: Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area*

Private sector, as represented by SGP, remains strongly committed to the project from a community, law enforcement and investment perspective. The dedication shown at a site-level is believed to be one of the fundamental drivers of the success of the project. Tourism products are in development for both the domestic and international market and are anticipated to be beneficial to the area and the Mangalane community in the form of both income and jobs during the duration of the project.

- *Assumption 2: Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process*

Commitment to the governance processes, as indicated by presence at meetings, remains high and is probably motivated in part by the flow of tangible benefits being distributed from SGP including both the income from wildlife and “Food for Conservation” programme. The Community Scout Programme is working well as a means for the community to take responsibility for monitoring and managing natural resources. These successes have been further embedded by the approval of the community hunting quota ahead of schedule to enhance the level of returns to the community, based in part on the high governance standards.

- *Assumption 3: Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously*

The Conservation Areas law was passed in 2014. External review indicated the need for a number of amendments which are currently in front of Parliament. In addition, the regulations to enforce the Law are in development with National government. However, the Prosecutor General has given direct instructions that the law should be implemented in its existing state and successful prosecutions have already been made.

- *Assumption 4: Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area*

The assumption is that increased benefits from wildlife will reduce illegal activity, but there are clearly a number of other social and economic factors beyond the reach of the project design which could influence illegal behaviour. We will continue to assess this assumption based on dialogue with the community through the Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator, as well as the more formal survey process.

- *Assumption 5: Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime*

Preliminary results from the household survey undertaken in February 2016 showed that acceptance of those involved in rhino poaching had already shown a decrease during the first year of the project. More detailed analysis of this data will be undertaken during the next period to help better understand these results and relate them to Assumption 4. It is acknowledged that community attitudes to wildlife and wildlife crime are likely to be based on a complex dynamic influenced by a range of different factors, so ongoing monitoring and review will continue.

3. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

The higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving is stated as, **“reduced illegal trade of rhino horn by communities on the Mozambique / South Africa border, through development of wildlife as a land use contributing to sustainable livelihoods.”** Such an outcome would also have implied impacts upon actual rhino poaching rates both within Mozambique and the larger population in Kruger National Park, South Africa.

Despite only being in action for one year, preliminary results indicate that changes in the situation around Sabie Game Park and the Mangalane community are already showing indications of a reduction in the extent of illegal wildlife trade in the area. Developing sustainable livelihoods from wildlife is a long-term goal; however there is commitment from all partners to achieving this impact. However, steps towards alternative livelihoods have already been realised through income generated from wildlife on SGP as well as the “Food for Conservation” Programme initiated in response to the drought with positive impacts on household income. Furthermore, new opportunities for economic development have been identified through wildlife tourism and a community hunting quota. The approval of the latter by National government is testament to the governance structures which have been already achieved in the five villages of the Mangalane community. In addition, community attitudes towards the value of wildlife and the acceptability of rhino poaching show indications of positive change. These results, in combination with the effectiveness of the Community Scout Programme in monitoring and managing natural resources indicate positive impacts from project activities towards our goal.

4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

Our project is designed to develop sustainable livelihoods, primarily from wildlife, to benefit communities affected by illegal wildlife trade as an alternative and so a way to fundamentally address illegal behaviour. Preliminary progress towards all three outputs namely economic development, community governance and raising awareness about the illegality of wildlife crime has been strong through this first year.

By addressing illegal wildlife trade through contributing to poverty alleviation we specifically meet the following commitments relating to sustainable livelihoods and economic development under the London Conference Declaration;

XVII. Recognise the negative impact of illegal wildlife trade on sustainable livelihoods and economic development.

XVIII. Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty. This includes promoting innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities such as community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism, revenue-sharing agreements and other income sources such as sustainable agriculture.

XIX. Initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies to enhance support for community led wildlife conservation and to promote retention of benefits by local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife, including actions to reduce illegal use of fauna and flora.

XX. Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife and;

XI. Strengthen the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions by raising awareness in the judicial sector about the seriousness, impact and potential profits of wildlife crime. Dedicated training and increased capacity building are essential tools to achieve this goal.

5. Impact on species in focus

The project is intended to reduce poaching pressure on White rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) and Black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis minor*) both at a local scale within SGP and more broadly in neighbouring KNP. Data from SGP showed that numbers of white rhino observed varied between 1 and 21 during the first year of the project and black rhino between 1 and 3 individuals (data provided by S. MacDonald from SGP and P. Coles of IAPF). These represent the only formally recognised or monitored extant *in-situ* rhinoceros populations within Mozambique and were recorded as such during the IUCN African Rhino Specialist Group (AfRSG) meeting held within KNP during February 2016. Annex 4 shows details of both rhino numbers and poaching pressure at SGP (data provided by P. Coles of IAPF). Rhino are able to migrate across the border between KNP and SGP. The project is aiming for a 10% annual increase in the proportion of law enforcement interventions (measured as arrests) against illegal incidents (measured as poaching cases). There were a total of twelve rhino poaching incidents on SGP in 2015, which appeared focused around the end of the dry season between August and November 2015. Subsequent arrests were greatest towards the end of the year and in early 2016, with a total of five in both December and February. As this is the first year of data collection, the proportional annual change cannot yet be measured and will be provided during the next Annual Report. However, interventions by IAPF and the anti-poaching unit with SGP along with support from the Community Scout Programme appear to be having a positive impact on the level of illegal activity affecting SGP during 2015 (Annex 4).

Kruger National Park is home to the world's largest rhino population and has borne the brunt of the recent increase in poaching activity. Anecdotal evidence from colleagues in SANParks at KNP suggests that positive impacts of activities on and around SGP have reduced the level of poaching threat in the geographical area adjacent to the SGP boundary. During 2015, the overall number of rhinos poached in Kruger National Park was reported to have declined for the first time since 2008 (AfRSG, 2016). However, while the margins of error around the Kruger National Park rhino population estimates between 2012 and 2015 overlapped, statistical modelling by SANParks suggests that in all likelihood the rate of births is below the rate of deaths and populations of both black and white rhinos have shown a decline in the Park overall (AfRSG, 2016).

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Through the intent to develop sustainable livelihoods from wildlife for the benefit of communities affected by illegal wildlife trade, our project fundamentally contributes to poverty alleviation through economic development. Long-term, the intent is to provide sustainable legal sources of financial income and other tangible benefits from activities with positive conservation land use, specifically the wildlife-based economy. In the short-term, during this year under drought conditions, direct poverty benefits have primarily been achieved through distribution of income from wildlife from Sabie Game Park and the "Food for Conservation" Programme. It is recognised that the food demand is potentially huge and this project alone cannot offset the entire challenge but that it was necessary to support people with a goodwill gesture during the initial period of project initiation under drought conditions.

As we develop activities under Output 1 relating to the wildlife economy we plan that longer-term and more sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation will be introduced. Therefore, going forward, additional community based opportunities for income generation such as the approved community hunting quota along with diversification into wildlife tourism as an addition source of income and jobs. Principles of good community governance founded in Output 2 are critical in ensuring that activities designed to alleviate poverty achieve their stated goals throughout the most vulnerable sectors of the community.

7. Consideration of Gender equity issues

All project partners are keenly aware of gender equity issues when implementing project activities. There is a strong female component within the project team consisting of the Project Leader, the CBNRM Assistant Unit Manager and the Assistant Field Facilitator at Sabie Game Park. Yvonne Ubissi was recruited from Baptine village within the Mangalane community and has received training in English language and computer literacy skills at the Southern African Wildlife College. She has played an integral role as a community liaison, conflict resolution and facilitating field activities.

In addition, a marked female bias was noted in attendance at village meetings, household registers and the “Food for Conservation” Programme. Approximately 60% of attendees are women who have actively participated in governance capacity building workshops, and benefit sharing and decision-making processes. Based on these findings, preliminary investigations into the proposed small grants for agriculture programme was focussed on engaging women who were recognised as being potentially very powerful stakeholders who were often overlooked on these issues. The next period will continue to identify opportunities to build on these findings to support women with the communities once conditions on the ground are appropriate.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the project is based on the IWT Challenge logical framework and forms an integral part of project activities. Despite geographical separation, the project team undertakes informal monthly M&E assessments with all partners (WWF SA, WWF MZ, SAWC, SGP and Prof. Child) by reviewing activities against workplans and the logframe via teleconference. As such, we regularly check progress to understand whether project activities and Outputs are meeting stated Outcome and/or whether adaptation is required. The Project Steering Committee (consisting of Prof. Child, Dr Shaw from WWF SA, Dr Gardiner from SAWC and Sandy MacDonald from SGP) meet bi-annually to undertake a more formal review, with quarterly check-ins. Bi-annual Technical and Financial reports are provided by SAWC to WWF SA. We are reviewing our systems for collating and analysing technical and administrative information for monitoring and evaluation process and will continue to refine our approach over time.

Indicators relating to Output 1 around economic development of sustainable livelihoods are primarily related to measures of income generation from wildlife at SGP as well as potential for tourism and other wildlife enterprises. Financial reports are shared by SGP with the project team and Provincial government and are communicated with the Mangalane community. Indicators relating to effective community governance and benefit distribution and legislation awareness are primarily monitored during community and committee meetings and household surveys. In particular, the dashboard household survey assessing the attitudes within the community is a critical tool for assessing overall project outcome and impact. The most recent survey was undertaken in February 2016, preliminary analysis of findings has been prepared by SAWC and a more detailed assessment including a comparison of findings from 2014 will be a priority activity during the next period. Information relating to impact on the rhino species in SGP and South Africa are recorded by SGP and SANParks and will also be subject to analysis in the next period to ensure efficacy of quantitative indicators.

9. Lessons learnt

The entire project is built on a “Learning by Doing” approach and adaptive management principles, as indicated by our ability to refine activities to meet Project Goal in the change form submitted June 2015 in response to the rapid and positive progress of outcomes at the site.

- With regards what worked well, as in the response to Question 1 regarding partnerships, we believe we have built a strong and trusted team with a range of organisations who are all deeply committed to project success and play to each other’s strengths. Regardless, working in a remote site in a developing country comes with administrative challenges and, whilst the commitment from Sabie Game Park and Southern African Wildlife College have been fundamental to the successes achieved to date, there have been challenges with procurement and we continue to look at adapting our structural approach to overcome such institutional challenges in future;
- With regards doing the project differently, given the novel nature of the work and the dynamic scenario on the ground, there is a significant amount of co-learning occurring on an ongoing basis. However, we have not identified any pre-emptive changes that we could have made in advance to do things differently if we were starting again;
- It is known that there is limited technical expertise in implementing these kinds of projects, if we were to provide recommendations to others we would advise building an experienced and adaptive team of partners and advisors to enable them to adapt to changing conditions. In addition, as above, we believe much of the project progress to date is as a result of our multi-agency approach and feel it would be very challenging for a single organisation to bring all necessary skills to a project of this complexity;
- As noted, we take a “Learning by Doing” approach and are constantly assessing and learning. With regards building learning into the project, we undertake informal monthly M&E assessments by reviewing our workplans via teleconference to check progress and understand whether planned activities are meeting stated goals and/or whether adaptation is required.

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

Not applicable. Details will be provided in next report based on inputs from review of this report.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The Annual Report format seems comprehensive and relevant progress has been captured. With reference to specific issues raised, a change report was submitted during June 2015 primarily to enhance project design in response to the dynamic situation on the ground. Community perceptions to the Park and wildlife became more positive more rapidly than initially anticipated and this more receptive environment meant that the project was able to move forward into more site based work sooner than originally anticipated. The first year activities have broadly progressed as planned and the intent for following years is to embed and expand upon them to ensure project sustainability.

We were sad to lose Rodgers Lubilo, formerly CBNRM Unit Manager at SAWC, from the project team after his decision to return to Zambia in February 2016 to be based with his family. The CBNRM Unit are actively recruiting a replacement technical specialist in CBNRM and governance for the Unit to take over this role and continue to call on the expertise of Prof. Brian Child in the interim. We will inform IWT Challenge Fund of the details of the new incumbent through formal channels in due course.

With regards project risk our initial assumptions appear solid, as detailed in Question 2.4 above, but it is recognised that the situation on the ground is dynamic, so we continue to monitor and are prepared to take proactive adaptive action to meet project needs as necessary.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project activities have been genuinely catalytic and sparked interest in and commitment to the fundamental role of communities in addressing wildlife crime in Mozambique and beyond. It remains critical that project reaches a stable and sustainable end point to ensure their longevity. As noted in the proposal, increased capacity and awareness around the three project outcomes will also play a role in mainstreaming our approach within all stakeholder agencies, both in Mozambique and potentially more broadly in the region, to combat illegal wildlife trade. As opportunities for longer-term geographical expansion of the project develop based on progress to date, the exit strategy is continually assessed to ensure a seamless transition in 2018 and that project outputs, outcome and impact can be sustained.

Although the project partners have agreed not to undertake any external promotion activities for the project at this stage (see Question 13) and are still developing a communications strategy, profile has been raised in the project area through notable successes towards stated goals. Indeed, there have been requests both within Mozambique and across the border in South Africa for the project reach to be extended. A range of government partners from both Mozambique and South Africa have been involved in and informed of project activities and outcomes. Efforts will continue to both involve local partners especially government in existing project activities to ensure sustainability and explore opportunities to increase capacity to extend the project.

13. IWF Challenge Fund Identity

In addition to the Half Year report provided for activities from April to September 2015, the project team provided a detailed Progress Report in July 2015 including images for publicity purposes. Furthermore, a PowerPoint presentation showing project activities and successes was provided to the IWT Challenge Fund and given by Dr Glyn Davies Executive Director of Global Programmes of WWF UK at the UK Government event to launch Round 2 of the Illegal Challenge Fund held by Minister Rory Stewart on 5th in August 2015.

We are in the process of developing a communications strategy and publicity plan for the project with our partners. Whilst progress has been good to date, given the innovative and complex nature of this project the partners do not want to jeopardise success by publicising success until we are confident that the fundamental principles are fully embedded. However, the UK Government is fully recognised by all partners as the funder of this project and publicised accordingly as appropriate.

14. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2015-March 2016)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Total expenditure for the last year did not show significant variance against the agreed project budget schedule approved June 2015. There were minor variations on a number of budget lines, specifically there was a slight underspend on consultancy costs because activities relating to the legal review were already undertaken by WWF Mozambique resulting in a cost saving. However, there was a similar level of overspend on overhead costs which had been underestimated during the budget restatement process associated with the change request form in June 2015. A further budget review will be undertaken during the next period as part of the monitoring and evaluation process.

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

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

As with response to question 13 above, we are in the process of developing a communications strategy and publicity plan for the project with our partners. Whilst progress has been strong to date, given the innovative and complex nature of this project the partners do not want to jeopardise success by publicising activities until we are confident that the fundamental principles are fully embedded. We can provide updates on the communication strategy in the next half year report.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduced illegal trade of rhino horn by communities on the Mozambique / South Africa border, through development of wildlife as a land use contributing to sustainable livelihoods.</p>		<p>Preliminary results indicate that changes in the situation around Sabie Game Park and the Mangalane community are already showing indications of a reduction in the extent of illegal wildlife trade in the area. Steps towards alternative livelihoods have already been realised through income generated from wildlife on SGP as well as the “Food for Conservation” Programme initiated in response to the drought with positive impacts on household income. Furthermore, new opportunities for economic development have been identified through wildlife tourism and a community hunting quota. The approval of the latter by National government is testament to the governance structures which have been already achieved in the five villages of the Mangalane community. In addition, community attitudes towards the value of wildlife and the acceptability of rhino poaching show indications of positive change. These results, in combination with the effectiveness of the Community Scout Programme in monitoring and managing natural resources indicate positive impacts from project activities towards our goal.</p>	

<p>Outcome Increased participation in an expanded wildlife-driven economy contributing to sustainable livelihoods and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, with enhanced participation in and attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community forms a social foundation to combat illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Increased household security and diversification of sources of income, including from wildlife, in association with improved community governance structures and awareness of new government wildlife legislation, reduces illegal activity relating to rhinos and therefore poaching impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All households in Mangalane community participate in and get direct benefits from wildlife annually, starting with their share of fees from SGP and increasing annually - Attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community improve from 70% negative in 2014 to 70% positive or very positive by 2018 - The combination of wildlife income and investment in alternative livelihoods attracted by the wildlife sector improves livelihoods by at least 20% in at least half of the households by 2018 - By 2018, two thirds of the community understand the value and prices of wildlife compared to a baseline of close to zero in 2014 - Social acceptability of rhino poachers in the Mangalane community is reduced from high levels in 2014 to less than 10% of adults by 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All household registers have been completed. The villages received their share of the fees from SGP in December 2015. - Survey data from February 2016 indicated that attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community had become more positive and varied from 80% towards at Muvungwana village to 44% at Baptine village, showing a positive shift from the 70% negative results in 2014. - Data from the same survey showed that income from wildlife from SGP had improved households livelihoods by 5% during the first year. - Our survey showed approximately 50% of respondents know how much income they received from hunting, an increase from close to zero in 2014. - Furthermore, the survey also showed that the social acceptability of rhino poachers in the Mangalane community had already decreased to approximately 33% in 2016 from high levels in 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the next period, there will be development of skills relating to financial reporting, management and community structures to improve governance and project sustainability. - Detailed analysis of the data from the households survey of February 2016 will be used to understand community attitudes and guide future activities, including awareness raising. Work will continue to ensure clear systems are in place for fund distribution and management as well as continued diversification of economic opportunities. - With regards income from wildlife, the community hunting quota will be implemented and tourism opportunities expanded. - Communications materials will be developed to show the value of wildlife to support the tangible benefits received - Work will continue with the Community Scouts Programme to development capacity to monitor and manage natural resources and address illegal behaviour.
<p>Output 1. Local economy expanded and livelihoods improved in rural communities around Sabie Game Park in Mozambique, adjacent to Kruger National Park in South Africa by promoting wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise/agricultural development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector income increases by at least 10% annually, and jobs increase from 35 to over 70 by 2018 - At least one new tourism business initiated by 2017 and providing at least 20 jobs - Direct income of 20% from SGP continues to be returned to communities in a timely manner, and increases by at least 10% annually and 20% of tourism fees being returned to communities transparently each year - By 2018, new wildlife enterprise is introduced to Mangalane community - By 2018, Agricultural output doubled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector income has increased and is being diversified to include more wildlife-based tourism which will grow both the levels of income and the number of jobs available to the community by 2018. - A new wildlife tourism business focussing initially on domestic visitors from within Mozambique using existing infrastructure has been initiated during this period and will be established by 2017. Good progress is being made on a partnership with an external operator for the international tourism market. - Payment of % of income from wildlife was distributed from the government to the community bank accounts during February 2016 for 2015. Distribution of funds from tourism will be initiated once the business is established in 2017. - The proposed development of a new form of wildlife enterprise in the form of or community hunting quota has been approved due to the good governance and financial structures in place in the community. Progress is well ahead of the original timeframe of 2018. - The severe drought impacting the region has had negative consequences for 	

	from 2015 levels without increasing amount of land used	agricultural opportunities. The project team decided to delay the proposed small grants for agriculture scheme until conditions are more favourable. The successful "Food for Conservation" programme initiated instead has proved very valuable.
1.1 Outsource a consultancy/s to provide a realistic assessment of the potential for improving community agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture or climate smart agriculture) and for community-private agriculture ventures including fisheries sustainable agriculture consultancy - external consultancy altered during June 2015 change request to ongoing internal review and small grants to enable local individual households to venture into sustainable agriculture to improve achieve household food security		As per the approved change request, it was decided by project partners that an external consultancy on community agriculture was unnecessary. A small grants programme was proposed as an alternative community-private agriculture activity to increase household food security. Unfortunately, FY15 has been characterised by the drought which has affected the entire region, impacting local harvests and water access. The project team decided this was not an opportune time to invest in small grants for agriculture and explained this development to community partners. The successful "Food for Conservation" Programme was developed and implemented as a more appropriate activity (see 1.4). Suitability of conditions for agriculture will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and this activity initiated when conditions are deemed appropriate by staff on the ground. Dispersal of income from SGP to communities will continue into the next period.
1.1b (If recommended) develop at least two community-private agriculture/fisheries joint ventures providing at least 50 jobs - cancelled during June 2015 change request due to drought conditions on ground		See above for Activity 1.1b, external conditions were not considered suitable for developing community-private ventures during the period. In addition, good progress with regards development of wildlife-based and tourism ventures as detailed in 1.2 and 1.3 reduced the need for this activity which was considered of lower conservation and economic value.
1.2 Outsource a consultancy to develop a sustainable wildlife tourism vision and implementation plan for SGP and Mangalane community including options for restocking (from Kruger National Park) - external consultancy altered to ongoing internal review during June 2015 change request due to good progress between Sabie Game Park and SANParks		As per the approved change request, it was decided by project partners that an external consultancy on sustainable wildlife tourism was unnecessary. SGP are implementing a two-fold approach to developing wildlife tourism focussing initially on domestic visitors from within Mozambique using existing infrastructure. Subsequently there are plans for developing a new sustainable wildlife tourism venture for the international market in partnership with large external operators based on the healthy wildlife populations. SGP continues to build a strong partnership with SANParks and has gained approval for a community hunting quota from ANAC (see 1.3 and 2.6).
1.3 Develop village and community land use plans based on a long term vision of economic development that includes wildlife, tourism, agriculture and natural resource management		The key focus of activities with the community during the past year has been around output 2 relating to improved governance, to allow full participation, equitable benefit sharing through improved community structures. As such, there has been informal development of understanding of value of wildlife, tourism, agriculture and natural resource management. Discussions were initiated with government with regards development of a community hunting quota as a land use for economic development. This quota was approved by National government due to the good financial and governance structures in place in the community. Detailed land use plans have not been formalised at the village or community level and these will form a key activity during the next period.

<p>1.4 Implement "Food for Conservation" Programme with community during FY15 in response to concerns about drought conditions on the ground</p>	<p>As noted in the June 2015 change request, the 2014/2015 farming season experienced heavy droughts to the extent that local farmers had limited food resources and were concerned about starvation. This scenario not only represents a human welfare issue but could result in social pressure on the access to wildlife resources, and may defeat our efforts to combat wildlife crimes and illegal wildlife trade. Therefore a Food for Conservation Programme (FCP) was developed and implemented where local community members elected at a household level could worked towards conservation efforts by monitoring fire breaks, improving the quality of cattle kraals and fixing roads in exchange for food. A total of three food distribution exercises were completed during September 2015, December 2015 and April 2016 reaching a total of 428 household and 1857 people in each cycle to improve household food security and mitigating community driven threats to wildlife. Subsequently, the established programme of distribution of income from wildlife at SGP will act as an alternative to meet community needs.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Improved community governance increases full participation, equitable benefit sharing and awareness of the value and management of wildlife at household level. As such, effective governance ensures full participation, information flow and equitable benefit distribution within communities and provide monitoring and stewardship of wildlife and natural resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each village is constituted as a micro-democracy, with at least 60% of members meeting at least four times annually to discuss income, expenditure and natural resource management - At least 80% of community members fully understand community income, expenditure and wildlife prices/values by 2019 - At least 80% of income from wildlife is shared in the form of household cash or community projects, with 100% of communities getting benefits - Conformance monitoring and auditing confirms that expenditure follows community budgets and is approved by community quorum at quarterly meetings (with participation of 60% of members); that elections are held annually; that membership lists updated annually; and that full information is shared with 60% of the community - MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring System) system introduced and community tracking use and status of key natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Village structures have been established and bank accounts are in place. Villages meet regularly with SGP and quarterly with SAWC and the Assistant Field Facilitator has been trained to keep paper-based registers which show high levels of attendance, particularly by women. - Preliminary analysis from the household surveys in February 2016 showed an increase in understanding of the value of wildlife. Skills in income, expenditure and resource management will be developed in each of the five villages during the next period. Communications materials will also be developed (see Output 3). - 100% of the income from wildlife from SGP was shared into village bank accounts during December 2015. Household registers were updated during the "Food for Conservation" Programme and will ensure that benefit distribution can be made equitably to 100% of the communities going forward. Processes have been established for formal invoicing of government for the income from wildlife. - SAWC and SGP are working on developing formally approved community budgets. During the next period, constitutions will be developed and elections will be held to ensure high standards of conformance monitoring and auditing. - Basic paper-based monitoring system was introduced for Community Scout Programme, to be further developed during years 2 and 3.

<p>2.1 Establish and train a local CBNRM governance and management support team under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College</p>	<p>Activities during the first year have focused on developing relevant and scarce CBNRM skills at the project site under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College. To date, Ferdie Terreblanche from Sabie Game Park has been fulfilling the critical role of liaison between the Park and the community in the position of Field Facilitator. In addition, Yvonne Ubissi, a local community member from Mkakaza village has been appointed as Assistant Field Facilitator. Skills development in the project team has been split between in site training in collaboration with CBNRM Unit staff and short courses at the South African Wildlife College. Oversight has been provided by Rodgers Lubilo and Martha Ntlhaele from the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College.</p>
<p>2.2 Quarterly meetings held between SGP and communities to report on all issues and discuss issues of mutual concern</p>	<p>The Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator undertake regular and ongoing engagement with the five villages to enable all partners to remain informed on issues. During the past year, there have been three “Food for Conservation” Programme meetings (September 2015, December 2015 and April 2016). In addition, three formal meetings were held between the Field Facilitator and SAWC staff with villagers (during September and October 2015 and February 2016). A systematic process for instituting and recording community meetings with SGP will be formalised during the next period.</p>
<p>2.3 Constitute all villages using best practice constitutions by 2016, and build capacity of communities to make collective decisions, account for and report finances collectively, implement projects, hold elections, and monitor and protect wildlife and natural resources</p>	<p>There has been ongoing engagement between SAWC, SGP and the five villages of the Mangalane community to build governance capacity. Good progress has been made around financial processes with the institution of village bank accounts. The Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator with SGP have initiated simple accounting systems with receipts, cash analysis, cash book and cash box. During the next period SAWC will be implementing the financial management and governance guidelines to assist the community in sound financial decision making and sharing of benefits. In addition, the community will then be introduced to a village constitution, simple rules and bill of rights, and elections. During this first year, the development of the Community Scout Programme has significantly enhanced engagement, communication and co-operation between the community and the Park as well as increased the capacity of the community to monitor and protect wildlife and natural resources.</p>
<p>2.4 CBNRM support team monitors conformance of all 5 villages to CBNRM principles on a quarterly and annual basis and reports to community, SGP and government.</p>	<p>The SAWC team held meetings during each quarter with the villages and supported the Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator in holding regular community meetings and managing relationships with the community in the meantime. Meetings have also been held with District and Provincial government officials to explain CBNRM and demonstrate revenue distribution and financial management. A detailed annual “dashboard” survey was undertaken in February 2016 to allow monitoring of the status of the project and SGP in the communities as well as assessing conformance and understanding of CBNRM principles. Feedback will be provided to the community, SGP and government partners during the next period. A systematic process for recording community meetings will be formalised by SAWC during the next period.</p>

<p>2.5 Provide quality reporting on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management to build the confidence of agencies in community capacity</p>	<p>Initial capacity building work took place in the communities around financial, governance and natural resource management in partnership with SAWC and SGP during the first year of the project. Wherever possible Provincial government partners were also involved in these processes. The granting of the community hunting quota by National government is testament to their confidence in the development of these structures. Activities during the next period will focus on further development of financial and governance systems and skills and formalising reporting and decision making processes with the villages to pave the way for sustainability of the project.</p>
<p>2.6 Obtain title deed/s for community for a wildlife enterprise covering at least 20,000 ha of community land by 2018 / or obtain non-transferable title deeds for all five villages</p>	<p>As a result of discussions between the community, SGP, SAWC, WWF MZ and the Provincial government a community hunting quota has been granted as an additional wildlife enterprise. This is a novel development for the area, which is receiving strong support from all involved and appears on track for full implementation by 2018.</p>
<p>Output 3. Capacities developed at multiple levels to understand and implement new Conservation Law (e.g. local communities, police, judiciary, media, and private sector) with increased understanding by policing and judicial system to combat wildlife crime and communities empowered to protect their resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2016, at least 50% of Mangalane community aware of new Conservation Areas law and increasing by 10% annually. - System for apprehending and prosecuting illegal wildlife and natural resource activity agreed and implemented between landholders (community and private), police and judiciary by 2017 - 10% annual increase in proportion of arrests for illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in Mozambique proportion to number of poaching deaths recorded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dashboard survey undertaken by SAWC in the Mangalane community in February 2016 reported that over 60% of Mangalane community supported the Conservation Areas law and believe they are a good thing. More awareness raising work and analysis of the survey data will be undertaken during the next period. - Community Scout Programme has already enhanced local ability to detect illegal wildlife and natural resource activity. The system for apprehension and prosecution will be formalised during the next period and in place by 2017. - Monthly proportion of arrests versus poaching incidences for Year 1 is attached in Annex 4, for the first year when data collection began. As such, it is not possible to assess annual increases to date. However, it is anticipated that the proportion of law enforcement interventions will show a 10% increase annually as predicted.
<p>3.1 Outsource a consultant to provide a review of Conservation Areas law with specific relevance to illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in and around Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park</p>	<p>During 2015, partners in WWF Mozambique were contracted to undertake a review of the new Conservation Areas law with specific relevance to impacts associated with illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in and around Sabie Game Park. Specifically, this review was to include recommendations on any revisions required prior to the new Law being ratified. It was noted that whilst the Conservation Areas law penalises illegal killing of protected fauna by imprisonment, there is no parallel offence for trafficking. We understand that a revision to the law has been prepared to address this and is expected to come before Parliament imminently.</p>
<p>3.2 Publicise Conservation Areas law in community workshops and discuss how these laws should be impended by and with the community</p>	<p>Community meetings during Year 1 have touched upon the Conservation Areas law as part of awareness raising work regarding the value of wildlife and relationship with SGP. More focussed discussions and distribution of communications materials relating to the law will be taken during the next period.</p>

<p>3.3 Train law enforcement / judiciary in new Law and educate them about the potential of wildlife as a development vehicle</p>	<p>Preliminary awareness raising about the importance of the wildlife-based economy as a development mechanism was undertaken by representatives from SAWC in presenting the SGP / Mangalane project at a workshop arranged for Provincial law enforcement and judiciary staff by WWF Mozambique in December 2015. At least 50 people from Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces, among government officials (provincial governor and director of environment), provincial and district police commanders, judiciary officers (prosecutors), conservation areas managers; police of protection of environment, Forest and wildlife officers and customs acquired knowledge or capacity on law enforcement, and ability to implement the new Conservation Areas law and the Penal Code Law, as well as knowledge about strategic approach on combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Information about the project with the Mangalane community was well-received with interest in expansion.</p>
<p>3.4 Introduce performance-based law enforcement systems in SGP with databases that include ground coverage, poaching incidents, investigations, and prosecutions (SMART system)</p>	<p>Community Scout Programme has already significantly enhanced local ability to detect illegal wildlife and natural resource activity. Basic manual wildlife monitoring tools were introduced for Community Scout Programme, to be further developed during years 2 and 3 with partners at SGP and SAWC. The manual tool includes an events book, monthly illegal activity log, incident report book, annual tracking tool, long patrol form and wildlife observation book which will be further developed over time. Similarly, the system for apprehension and prosecution will be formalised during the next period and in place by 2017 in association with partners at SGP.</p>
<p>3.5 Increase awareness of local people, police and judiciary about the value of wildlife through training and field visits</p>	<p>Basic awareness of the value of wildlife and potential for economic development has been demonstrated to the Mangalane community and law enforcement communities through the distribution of income from wildlife at SGP as well as the December 2015 workshop. Activities during the next period will focus on production of communications materials about the value of wildlife for different audiences as well as targeted awareness raising in the five villages.</p>
<p>3.6 Work with Media partners to promote successful enactment of Conservation Areas law at a local, regional and National level</p>	<p>As noted above, the Conservation Areas law is in front of Parliament for amendment and formal regulations for its enactment are still in development. The existing law is being implemented on the instruction of the Attorney General. WWF Mozambique and WWF South Africa are developing communications materials relating to the law and during the next period will engage Media partners to promote successful enactment of the laws.</p>
<p>3.7 Actively involve community in resource monitoring and management through the development of a Community Scout Programme</p>	<p>The Community Scout Programme was initiated in May 2015 with the selection and training of young men from the five villages of the Mangalane community. 25 candidates were selected by the community members to participate the field scouts training. A total of 21 candidates met the requirement to become community scouts. Training was providing at the site included skills in crime prevention, intelligence gathering and reporting; understanding of CBNRM, forestry, fishing and general policies and laws governing natural resources in Mozambique and basic knowledge on fire management and monitoring. Village scouts guidelines were also developed to support training officer.</p>

Annex 2 Logframe (showing new activities approved in change request in June 2015)

	PROJECT SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS
Impact	Reduced illegal trade of rhino horn by communities on the Mozambique / South Africa border, through development of wildlife as a land use contributing to sustainable livelihoods.			
Outcomes	<p>Increased participation in an expanded wildlife-driven economy contributing to sustainable livelihoods and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, with enhanced participation in and attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community forms a social foundation to combat illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>Increased household security and diversification of sources of income, including from wildlife, in association with improved community governance structures and awareness of new government wildlife legislation, reduces illegal activity relating to rhinos and therefore poaching impacts.</p>	<p>All households in Mangalane community participate in and get direct benefits from wildlife annually, starting with their 20% share of fees from SGP and increasing by 10% annually</p> <p>Attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community improve from 70% negative in 2014 to 70% positive or very positive by 2018</p> <p>The combination of wildlife income and investment in alternative livelihoods attracted by the wildlife sector improves livelihoods by at least 20% in at least half of the households by 2018</p> <p>By 2018, two thirds of the community understand the value and prices of wildlife compared to a baseline of close to zero in 2014</p> <p>Social acceptability of rhino poachers in the Mangalane community is reduced from high levels in 2014 to less than 10% of adults by 2018</p>	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income	<p>Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area</p> <p>Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process</p> <p>Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously</p> <p>Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area</p> <p>Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime</p>
Outputs	1. Local economy expanded and livelihoods improved in rural communities around Sabie Game Park in Mozambique, adjacent to Kruger National Park in South Africa by promoting wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise/agricultural development	<p>Private sector income increases by at least 10% annually, and jobs increase from 35 to over 70 by 2018</p> <p>At least one new tourism business initiated by 2017 and providing at least 20 jobs</p> <p>Direct income of 20% from SGP continues to be returned to communities in a timely manner, and increases by at least 10% annually and 20% of tourism fees being returned to communities transparently each year</p> <p>By 2018, new wildlife enterprise is introduced to Mangalana community</p> <p>By 2018, Agricultural output doubled from 2015 levels without increasing amount of land used</p>	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and MOMS	Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area

Activities	1.1 Outsource a consultancy/s to provide a realistic assessment of the potential for improving community agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture or climate smart agriculture) and for community-private agriculture ventures including fisheries sustainable agriculture consultancy - external consultancy altered during June 2015 change request to ongoing internal review and small grants to enable local individual households to venture into sustainable agriculture to improve achieve household food security			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
Activities	1.1b (If recommended) develop at least two community-private agriculture/ fisheries joint ventures providing at least 50 jobs - cancelled during June 2015 change request due to drought conditions on ground			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
Activities	1.2 Outsource a consultancy to develop a sustainable wildlife tourism vision and implementation plan for SGP and Mangalana community including options for restocking (from Kruger National Park) - external consultancy altered to ongoing internal review during June 2015 change request due to good progress between Sabie Game Park and SANParks			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
Activities	1.3 Develop village and community land use plans based on a long term vision of economic development that includes wildlife, tourism, agriculture and natural resource management			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
Activities	1.4 Implement "Food for Conservation" Programme with community during FY15 in response to concerns about drought conditions on the ground			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
Outputs	2. Improved community governance increases full participation, equitable benefit sharing and awareness of the value and management of wildlife at household level. As such, effective governance ensures full participation, information flow and equitable benefit distribution within communities and provide monitoring and stewardship of wildlife and natural resources	Each village is constituted as a micro-democracy, with at least 60% of members meeting at least four times annually to discuss income, expenditure and natural resource management At least 80% of community members fully understand community income, expenditure and wildlife prices/values by 2019 At least 80% of income from wildlife is shared in the form of household cash or community projects, with 100% of communities getting benefits Conformance monitoring and auditing confirms that expenditure follows community budgets and is approved by community quorum at quarterly meetings (with participation of 60% of members); that elections are held annually; that membership lists updated annually; and that full information is shared with 60% of the community MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring System)	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and MOMS	Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process

		system introduced and community tracking use and status of key natural resources		
Activities	2.1 Establish and train a local CBNRM governance and management support team under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College			Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process
Activities	2.2 Quarterly meetings held between SGP and communities to report on all issues and discuss issues of mutual concern			Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process
Activities	2.3 Constitute all villages using best practice constitutions by 2016, and build capacity of communities to make collective decisions, account for and report finances collectively, implement projects, hold elections, and monitor and protect wildlife and natural resources			Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process
Activities	2.4 CBNRM support team monitors conformance of all 5 villages to CBNRM principles on a quarterly and annual basis and reports to community, SGP and government.			Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process
Activities	2.5 Provide quality reporting on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management to build the confidence of agencies in community capacity			Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process
Activities	2.6 Obtain title deed/s for community for a wildlife enterprise covering at least 20,000 ha of community land by 2018 / or obtain non-transferable title deeds for all five villages			Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process
Outputs	3. Capacities developed at multiple levels to understand and implement new Conservation Law (e.g. local communities, police, judiciary, media, and private sector) with increased understanding by policing and judicial system to combat wildlife crime and communities empowered to protect their resources.	By 2016, at least 50% of Mangalana community aware of new Conservation Areas law and increasing by 10% annually. Number of local people aware of new Law. System for apprehending and prosecuting illegal wildlife and natural resource activity agreed and implemented between landholders (community and private), police and judiciary by 2017 10% annual increase in proportion of arrests for illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in Mozambique proportion to number of poaching deaths recorded.	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and MOMS. TRAFFIC / IUCN Rhino report to CITES.	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime

Activities	3.1 Outsource a consultant to provide a review of Conservation Area law with specific relevance to illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in and around Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime
Activities	3.2 Publicise Conservation Area law in community workshops and discuss how these laws should be impended by and with the community	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime
Activities	3.3 Train law enforcement / judiciary in new Law and educate them about the potential of wildlife as a development vehicle	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime
Activities	3.4 Introduce performance-based law enforcement systems in SGP with databases that include ground coverage, poaching incidents, investigations, and prosecutions (SMART system)	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime
Activities	3.5 Increase awareness of local people, police and judiciary about the value of wildlife through training and field visits	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime

Activities	3.6 Actively involve community in resource monitoring and management through the development of a Community Scout Programme	Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime
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Annex 3 Standard Measures

Not applicable.

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	