

**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: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2017**

### **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 institution(s)	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 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017 Annual Report 2
Project leader name	Dr Joanne Shaw
Project website	n/a
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## **1. Project rationale**

Our project aims to reduce the poaching pressure from Mozambique on the 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 Mangalane community is made up of five sparsely populated villages namely, Constine, Baptine, Mucacaza, Mavungwane, and Ndindiza. The community has about 480 household translated to about 1800 individuals. About 64% of the members of the community are female with an average of 6 individuals per household. Mangalane community livelihoods are mainly derived from subsistence

agricultural production such as crop farming (maize) and livestock rearing. Charcoal trade is a common practice in the community to supplement household income. The extensiveness of tree harvesting can be observed by the vastness of deforestation. The community only has access to primary education facilities; however, they are insufficient to meet education demands of the community. There is one school providing a service to two villages on a morning and afternoon shift attendance. In addition, the community has very limited access to basic human needs such as safe shelter, nutritious food, safe drinking water and health facilities.

The severity of the poverty in the community has been identified as the main driver for involvement in illegal wildlife trade making Mangalane community members are easy recruitment targets for illicit crime syndicates.

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



## 2. 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, our adaptive management approach has enabled these partnerships to be strengthened as individual institutions supported each other in developing 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. The project management support teams represented by individuals from each organisation participate in monthly technical and steering committee project teleconferences for monitoring and evaluation purposes to ensure that project activities are on schedule and make decisions around adaptive management as necessary. The project partnership is built on the identification of partner strengths within the South Africa-Mozambique landscape.

### **3. Project progress**

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

##### Output 1: Economic Development and Livelihoods

The intent of Output 1 is to improve local economic development and livelihoods, primarily through a wildlife-based economy in combination with land use planning and enterprise / agricultural development and a range of activities were undertaken to achieve this throughout the year. Relating to activity 1.1 where the external consultancy was altered during June 2015 change request due to ongoing internal review and small grants to enable local individual households to venture into sustainable agriculture to improve achieve household food security. In August 2016, a small grants competition to enable local individual households to venture into sustainable agriculture and improve achieve household food security was initiated amongst the women in the Mangalane community. The inclusive co-design approach provides an opportunity to enhance leadership and planning skills in the broader community. Agricultural projects relating to supporting existing community food gardens and livestock rearing. The implementation of the projects was delayed due to the drought during 2016 and will commence in the final year of the project.

Towards achieving activity 1.2, to 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, we conducted an economic feasibility study was conducted to assess the economic potential for a community owned conservancy in Mangalane community. The assessment involved a broad overview of government institutional arrangement, environmental potentials, social capital in Mangalane community, economic potentials of a game reserve and levels of financial investment required. The assessment shows that coordination within Mozambiquan government can be improved with legislation to support conservation areas. Based on geographic location within the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) there are good opportunities in Mangalane community to support development of a community owned conservancy; however, there is a need to develop leadership capacity and wildlife management skills amongst the people of Mangalane. A joint-venture approach to establish a game reserve is one option. During the planning phase, compensation strategies for human wildlife conflict need to be formalized as the establishment of a game ranch will increase the cost of living with wildlife. Therefore, benefit or revenue from the game reserve must exceed the cost of living with wildlife in order for this business venture to succeed. Furthermore, the dashboard survey indicates that 80% of people in the community see wildlife as being important for their future.

Activity 1.3 aims to 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. In 2016, the community received another tranche of 20% wildlife revenue. In the previous year, we acknowledged that the amount of Metical (£) is insufficient to improve household livelihoods. Determined to improve income, our project partners at Sabie Game Park and WWF MZ have been engaging ANAC to secure a community quota to improve income received by the community. The community has successfully received a hunting quota of 5 buffalos, 8 impalas, 2 hippopotamus and 3 kudus to a total value of 201 600 Metical (£) as an addition to the 20% wildlife revenue. The dashboard survey shows that 68% of the community knows the value of wildlife which is 10% increase from survey conducted in the previous year.

In addition, the dashboard survey data collected during the last week of February 2017 shows that 70% of the respondents in Mangalane community do not think cattle and wildlife farming can work together. The negative response can be attributed to the destructive impacts of tropical cyclone Dineo that made landfall on the 13 February 2017 and destroyed the game reserve fence allowing lions and buffalos to escape from the reserve boundaries. The wildlife threatened livestock, crops and human lives. We thus assisted Sabie Game Park with the repairing of cattle kraals to reduce the threats of wildlife, especially lions, on cattle. The village police also played a critical role in monitoring the movement of lions that would threaten livestock and deterring buffalos away from community food gardens which served as a big threat to our project. During the final year, we aim to improve our wildlife monitoring strategy to effectively collect information of damage caused the wildlife and develop a standard compensation system. Project partners have also been involved in a number of conversations with the community regarding land-use planning and constitution development. This activity became more complex due to immigration of new members into the community as the constitution strictly defines community members and associated benefits and those who are not recognized as members of the community. We believe that the economic benefits received by the Mangalane community members through our project as well as the food parcels received by the members of the Mangalane community resulted in the movement of

new communities. Ten new households have settled in the Mangalane community translating to about 60 individuals. In addition, infrastructural support provided by Sabie Game Park such as water boreholes is also contributing to the settlement influx. We have plotted GPS coordinates of existing infrastructure such as water sources, schools and health care facilities. Identifying the basic infrastructure will help us to better understand factors influencing settlement patterns and land-use planning. A draft constitution has been developed but is being reviewed together with new settlers influencing land-use transformation and beneficiation. A management strategy for the new settlers will be developed in partnership with Chief Mangalane to recognize the role of traditional systems for accepting new members.

Regarding activity 1.4, to implement "Food for Conservation" Programme with community during FY15 in response to concerns about drought conditions on the ground. The "Food for Conservation" Programme was successfully implemented with community members during FY15. Ongoing food insecurity was identified as the biggest threat to the project; hence we aimed to establish a sustainable agriculture project through community small grants project. The project was presented to the community in the local language, Shangaan allowing the community to design their own project thus claiming ownership which is a fundamental component for sustainability. Unfortunately, progress on this activity had to be delayed due to the drought. Due to progress in the decline of illegal incursions into SGP and South Africa's Kruger National Park, South African National Parks (SANParks) acknowledges the approach of our project in reducing illegal activity and donated 100 Food for Conservation packages to the Mangalane community in December 2016. This recognition by SANParks is a great achievement for our project as an opportunity to expand our partnerships to contribute to Wildlife restocking to establish a community conservancy. Next period we will be focusing on engaging the community to establish a community owned conservancy to improve income into the community. We will also be negotiating with SANParks to potentially support wildlife restocking.

## Output 2: Community Governance

The intent of Output 2 is to strengthen governance and accountability structures within the community. To achieve activity 2.1 which aims to establish and train a local CBNRM governance and management support team under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College. Through WWF Nedbank Green Trust funds, we made a skills transfer investment in a new generation of CBNRM leaders through the training of Mrs Martha Themba and Miss Nelisiwe Vundla. This investment enabled us to allow Martha to takeover CBNRM technical expertise on site. As mentioned in the half year report, as project partners, WWF SA, SAWC and SGP, we saw a great opportunity to restructure the project such that each partner is responsible to key project objectives based on their technical skills. WWF SA retains overall project management and agreements with DEFRA, as a training institution, SAWC leads the CBNRM technical expertise and SGP is responsible for maintaining relationships and support community scouts programme in Mangalane community.

Towards achieving activity 2.2 which relates to quarterly meetings held between SGP and communities to report on all issues and discuss issues of mutual concern, the Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator assisted in organising community meetings. However, the focus was in observing the community lead their own agenda and democratically planning projects, electing leadership and collectively making decisions. This process was done in upholding the 'learning-by-doing' principles to ensure that the community is well empowered to hold their own meetings and making decisions. The dashboard survey shows that there is a 15% indicates a decline in the number of meetings organised by Sabie Game Park to allow their community to practice organising and leading meetings. In the final year, we will be strengthening the capacity of the community to manage meetings with Sabie Game Park

Activity 2.3 aims to 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. To formalize institutions in the community, there have been some engagements with the Chief Mangalane to draft a leadership Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to formalize partnerships between SGP and Mangalane community. This is a great achievement in the project as we will be entering the final year of the project to ensure sustainability between the two parties and that both parties recognize each as equal partners. The request for MoU would not have been possible without the good efforts being made on the ground by SGP to improve relationships with the community. The MoU will be finalized and implemented during the final year of the project. Linked to the MoU as a foundation for all systems, the community also received financial management training focusing on book keeping, budgeting, project planning and basic auditing. Financial compliance tools have been developed and will be piloted in the final year of the project. As mentioned above, the community has received sufficient income to plan for a community project to allow them to lead through a 'learning-by-doing' process.

In addition, the dashboard survey shows that 70% of the community members know their leaders as they are democratically elected by the community. However, only 51% of respondents trust their leaders. This provides an opportunity to formalize financial management systems to ensure that leaders exercise accountability and transparency at all times. We are confident that the systems will be well received as 75% of the community is aware of the roles and responsibilities of leadership. The latter is a result of the bill of rights that was developed in partnership with the community and translated into the vernacular language Shangaan. The bill of rights is in place to ensure that the rights of the community are not violated committee leaders and upholding the principles of CBNRM that the community instructs the committee and not the other way around.

Activity 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 is linked to activity 2.2, meetings this year have been led by the community to observe their interaction and understanding of CBNRM principles. We also mentioned in section 2.3 that systems work best once people are more aware of their rights and know the responsibility of their leaders to hold them accountable in all community meetings. Using the conformance monitoring tools established in 2016, we will be training the community to implement these tools on a quarterly and annual basis. The dashboard survey is done annually to monitor conformance within the community and between Sabie Game Park and Mangalane community. The 2017 dashboard survey shows that 51% of the community members are not satisfied with their leaders following the mismanagement of funds by leaders of the Baptine village. A community meeting including government officials was held to discipline those individuals. The community firmly held a disciplinary hearing resulting in the removal of ineffective leaders. The survey questions have been consistent with the 2013 baseline data to observe trends, growth, challenges and opportunities for the project. Overall, the survey indicates good steady progress towards achieving the goals of the project.

2.5 Provide quality reporting on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management to build the confidence of agencies in community capacity During the first year of the project, we focused on introducing CBNRM principles and training the community on how to organise themselves. The second year gave an introduction to financial management and livelihood tools. The low level of literacy within the community is the biggest challenge with regards to testing the tools. For sustainability purposes, we felt it's more important to build capacity to utilise the tools with little supervision to ensure that the community is well capacitated to utilise the tools beyond IWT project timeline. Hence, the final year we will be allowing the community to actively engage with the tools to provide the reports on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management as required.

The aim of activity 2.6 is to 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. There have been some constructive conversations with Mozambique government through ANAC and WWF MZ regarding the title deed for the community. The Land Law in Mozambique grants private persons the right to use and benefit from the land known as Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (DUAT). Although the land itself cannot be sold, mortgaged or alienated in any way, buildings, infrastructure and improvements built on land may be mortgaged and sold. The economic feasibility study shows that there is potential for community to gain access to land to develop and a wildlife enterprise.

### Output 3: Increase law enforcement capacity and legislative awareness

Output 3 relates to enforcement and the need to develop capacity at multiple levels to understand and implement new Conservation Law with increased understanding by policing and judicial system to combat wildlife crime and communities empowered to protect their resources.

With regards to activity 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. Our partners at WWF MZ have been fully engaged with government supporting the review of the New Conservation Area Laws. The Parliament last November passed the New Conservation of Biodiversity Law. Now there are new penalties which strengthen penalties upgrading to maximum from 12 to 16 years imprisonment and inclusion of trafficking of wildlife products issues as a crime, this bill represents a major step change in Mozambique fighting against poaching and illegal wildlife trade.

Relating to activity, 3.2 publicise Conservation Areas law in community workshops and discuss how these laws should be impended by and with the community, WWF Mozambique played a lead role in publicising the New Conservation Area Laws in the Mangalane community during community meetings. As a result 82% of the community are aware of the Conservation Area Laws. This is a 12% increase from the results gathered in 2016 and 62% increase from the 2013 baseline data. The communication

materials were developed in a form of a poster and flyers in Portuguese language and distributed country-wide.

Activity 3.3 aims to train law enforcement / judiciary in new Law and educate them about the potential of wildlife as a development vehicle. Meetings carried with relevant government institutions, i.e. Ministry of Interior and Law Enforcement Department of ANAC (National Agency for Administration of Conservation Areas of Mozambique) related to prepare and bring consensus about the design, content and type of posters and flyers to be produced as mentioned in section 3.2. The government task force team concurred that the disseminating information about illegal wildlife trade and poaching will increase the effectiveness of law enforcement. The prosecution services are now more committed to implement CITES Resolutions, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) toolkit and increase prosecutions with effective implementation of the new approved revised Conservation Area Law. The Supreme Court appointed a focal point to deal with poaching and related environmental criminal issues. Changes of judges in critical districts such as Massingir is one of the clear indications of commitment aiming to prevent and reduce proliferation of corruption and proliferation of firearms in the area and reduce poaching through increasing of sentences in wildlife crimes. In addition, the Attorney General for the first carried out a national conference of wildlife for prosecutors.

For activity 3.4, introduce performance-based law enforcement systems in SGP with databases that include ground coverage, poaching incidents, investigations, and prosecutions (SMART system) In the past year, we have attempted to advance the role of community scouts by involving them in various types of data collection. The Monitoring Oriented Management System (MOMS) was piloted to collect data on illegal incursion into SGP, monitoring wildlife in the community and recording community meetings to name a few. In July 2016, a training workshop was conducted with the community scouts to formalise their terms of reference (ToR). These ToRs were defined by the community scouts based on their relevance to the community and simplified in the form of images to accommodate the low literacy rate in the community. Subsequently, the MOMS data collection tool was developed and piloted. This approach allows the community scouts to own the data and information derived and further enables them to interpret the data and associated trends. We have observed that including the community scouts in data collection as knowledge development assists in their empowerment and motivation to support the protection of wildlife to improve their livelihoods.

With regards to activity 3.5 which aims to increase awareness of local people, police and judiciary about the value of wildlife through training and field visits. The community scouts were also involved collecting GPS coordinates for land-use mapping using SMART tool. Due to low literacy levels, more training is required to support the community scouts to enable them to link the paper based tool with the electronic devices. Drafts of the paper based tool was developed, however, more training is required to support the community scouts with data management techniques to ensure that data relating to ground coverage, poaching incidents, investigation and prosecution is accurate and available. Next year, we propose to use a grid reference system for special referencing to substitute electric devices. However, this approach will also require training but will only be possible once the land-use mapping is completed.

Building on the positive awareness raised in 2015 about the value of wildlife, the dashboard survey shows that the community are now convinced that wildlife is more valuable than agriculture. The community was made aware about the value of wildlife during community governance training workshops with SAWC. The additional income received from the community wildlife quota mentioned in section 1.3 affirmed the tangible value of wildlife. Furthermore, SGP's game meat distribution plan to supplement household food contributed to the awareness of the additional value of wildlife. The dashboard survey indicates that 80% of people in the community received benefits from wildlife.

Activity 3.6 involves working with Media partners to promote successful enactment of Conservation Areas law at a local, regional and National level. In September 2016, the CITES CoP 17 was held in Johannesburg South Africa. The conference provided an opportunity to participate in a number of side events to talk about issues impacting wildlife. Community inclusion received strong attention amongst officials. We participated in two community engagement side events to share lessons on the impacts of international policies on local communities and how communities can become involved in addressing issues of illegal wildlife trade where we presented the Mangalane community as a case study.

Through South African media, we have begun communicating about the project at an introductory level to build momentum and basic understanding of the approach to wildlife conservation. We had two television media coverage through the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) Morning Live edition. In September 2016, we successfully presented successes of our project in the Darwin Newsletter in preparation for the CITES CoP 17 held in Johannesburg South Africa. During the final year of the project, we will be targeting Mozambiquan media platforms to talk about the approach at local and regional level. Due to strong partnerships established with ANAC, there are more opportunities for us to

engage Mozambiquan government to recognise our CBNRM approach as a meaningful contributor to socio-economic development.

Furthermore, we have also been engaging with regional partners such as Namibia who involved in CBNRM for the past 20 years to collate best approaches of communicating about the project. Allowing community people to participate and making their voices heard was a prominent approach to communicate about the contribution of wildlife to their livelihoods. Next year, we will be focusing on identifying prominent speakers in the community and determining the best media approach for communication and sharing our lessons in the project.

Relating to activity 3.7 to actively involve community in resource monitoring and management through the development of a Community Scout Programme, to improve efficiency of community scouts, 22 bicycles were provided to enable them to cover a larger patrol area in a shorter period of time. The community scouts were also trained on how to maintain the bicycles to ensure that ownership is more sustainable. The data collected by the community scouts in partnership with the Anti-Poaching Unit at Sabie Game Park shows that there has been a decline in the number of rhino losses in 2016 compared to 2015. With reduced incursions, the role of the community scouts has been allocated to spend most of their time working in and with the community to monitor the wildlife outside the game reserve to reduce human-wildlife conflict, which is more in line with their ToRs mentioned above.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

Progress towards achieving our project targets are on track, while some have exceeded our expectation. Building on achievement from the first year, we are confident that the results in year 2 are a good building block in preparation for year 3. Details of each output are discussed below.

Under Output 1, our project is focusing on the expansion of local economy and improving livelihoods from wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise / agricultural development. An economic feasibility study was conducted and showed potential positive future opportunities towards establishing wildlife related business enterprises in the community. The business will be established based on community's acceptance of wildlife as a viable economic opportunity. Unfortunately foreign investment in Mozambique has been stagnant due to economic instability of the country. Nationally, foreign investment declined by 20%. This decline has also affected the private sector investment opportunities at Sabie Game Park. We are hoping for the economic climate to improve to attract international investment into the country to create employment opportunities. The 20% wildlife revenue to the value of £ plus the hunting quota of £ was paid into the community account. The quota contributed more than 100% of the income received in 2016. The wildlife enterprise is proposed to be developed as a joint venture, with wildlife damage compensation fund and more robust human-wildlife conflict management strategy in place. This is based on good knowledge about the value of wildlife to the Mangalane community. The agriculture project was introduced as a small grants competition for women empowerment in the community. However, further delays have been experience due to the persistent drought in 2016. Plans to initiate this project will continue in the next period.

Output 2 is to improve community governance, which is recognised as a fundamental element of successful community projects. The village structures met on a monthly basis and have been involved in leading their own meetings and agendas with observation support from field facilitators. The Dashboard survey shows that 76% of people from Mangalane community attend meetings regularly. The dashboard survey shows that 68% of the Mangalane community members understand the value of wildlife and that wildlife has a higher economic value than agriculture. 100% of the wildlife income was equitably shared amongst the Mangalane villages including the 'Food for Conservation' parcels donated in kind by SANParks. SAWC and SGP have developed bill of rights and draft constitution for the community. We will be formalising the MoU between SGP and Mangalane community in the next period). Conformance monitoring tools will be implemented by the community. The dashboard survey shows that 76% of members meetings regularly thus meeting the quorum required of 60%. In addition, 50% stated that they have access to information. The MOMS to monitor wildlife and key natural resources was developed and linked to the village police's Terms of Reference.

Our Output 3 aims to increase law enforcement capacity and legislative awareness to combat illegal wildlife trade. The dashboard survey undertaken by SAWC in the Mangalane community in 2017 shows that 82% of the community are aware of the Conservation Area Laws. This is a 12% increase from the results gathered in 2016 and 62% increase from the 2013 baseline data. Our project partners at WWF Mozambique have been committed in training government officials to implement the Conservation Area Laws. The understanding of the requirements for implementation resulted in the commitment to implement the CITES Resolutions, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) toolkit and increase prosecutions with effective implementation of the new approved revised Conservation Area Law. The community scouts have been receiving support from Sabie Game Park Anti-poaching Unit to assist with monitoring illegal activities threatening wildlife. The number of rhinos

illegally killed on Sabie Game Park declined from 15 animals during the first year of the project (April 2015 - March 2016) to six animals during the second year of the project (April 2016 - March 2017). The number of incursions or incidences of illegal entry into the park declined from 33 to 26 over the same period. The number of arrests per animal lost increased by more than 20% from 1.6 during the first year to 2.1 during the second.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Our project Outcome states;

*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 measured against our indicators and annexure, it is found that the project is largely on track towards achieving the outcomes. In terms of household income, registers are updated to ensure all members of the community are included in the 20% wildlife revenue as well as the community hunting quota. Furthermore, the dashboard survey shows that 100% of community members received wildlife revenue. The community also received an addition £from the community wildlife quota as an addition to 20% (£) received from Mozambiquan government. This is an increase of more than 100% of income received in 2015. The 2017 survey data shows that 75% of Mangalane community acknowledge that wildlife is important for their future which is a 15% increase from 2016 results. The 2017 data shows that 80% of the community know the value of wildlife meaning we have met our target prior to 2018. In addition, 68% of the community recognise that wildlife is more valuable than agriculture. Improved understanding of the value of wildlife and government legislation has resulted in the desired shift in attitudes with about 80% of the community stating that rhino poaching is unacceptable and 78% agree that poaching has declined, as supported by statistics of rhino losses from both Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park.

#### 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. As such, we have identified a sixth assumption identified in the second year of the project.

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 and beyond.

- *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 were completed in November 2016. 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*

Consistent with dashboard survey results obtained in 2016, 2017 shows a continuous decline in acceptance of individuals involved in illegal wildlife behaviour. The 2017 survey shows that the community knows the high value of wildlife compared to agriculture. 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.

- *Assumption 6: Benefits from wildlife increase demand amongst communities outside our project*

Over the past two years, the Mangalane community have been receiving from wildlife in the form cash dividends, meat distribution for household consumption. This has resulted in the creation of a pull factor for other communities to settle in Mangalane jurisdiction. This creates a challenge in sharing benefit with the new members to reduce their involvement in illegal wildlife trade and resolving this challenge will be a focus of the final year of the project with broader implications for others working with communities to address IWT.

#### **4. 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.

In fact, preliminary successes have already been observed with reductions in the number of incursions into Sabie Game Park from the community and a reduction in rhino poaching losses in both Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park in 2016 compared to 2015. The number of rhinos illegally killed on Sabie Game Park declined from 15 animals during the first year of the project (April 2015 - March 2016) to six animals during the second year of the project (April 2016 - March 2017). The number of incursions or incidences of illegal entry into the park declined from 33 to 26 over the same period. The number of arrests per animal lost increased from 1.6 during the first year to 2.1 during the second.

The number of rhinos illegally killed in Kruger National Park also declined from 826 during 2015 to 662 during 2016 resulting in an overall decline in the number of poaching losses throughout South Africa from 1,175 in 2015 to 1,054 in 2016. This is despite an increase of 16.9% of incursions into the Park overall from 2466 in 2015 to 2883 the following year. There appears to have been a shift in activity from entrance through the Mozambique border around Sabie Game Park to direct entry through the South African side.

It is important to recognise that a number of different direct and indirect factors have combined to bring about these successes. Internally, the good relationships established between Sabie Game Park and Mangalane community, benefits received from wildlife and awareness of the Conservation Area Laws have changed the attitudes of the community towards the Park and the rhinos. The dashboard survey shows that 80% of the community are against illegal activities towards wildlife including rhinos.

At the same time, there have been increased anti-poaching efforts both within Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park. In addition, Mozambiquan prosecution services are now more committed to implement CITES Resolutions, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) toolkit and increase prosecutions with effective implementation of the new approved revised Conservation Area Law. The real decline in rhino poaching events at the project site during the second year of the project should be seen as a clear indicator of success.

## **Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement**

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.

As noted above, preliminary successes have already been observed with reductions in the number of incursions into Sabie Game Park from the community and a reduction in rhino poaching losses in both Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park in 2016 compared to 2015. The number of rhinos illegally killed on Sabie Game Park declined from 15 animals during the first year of the project (April 2015 - March 2016) to six animals during the second year of the project (April 2016 - March 2017). The number of incursions or incidences of illegal entry into the park declined from 33 to 26 over the same period. The number of arrests per animal lost increased from 1.6 during the first year to 2.1 during the second.

The number of rhinos illegally killed in Kruger National Park also declined from 826 during 2015 to 662 during 2016 resulting in an overall decline in the number of poaching losses throughout South Africa from 1,175 in 2015 to 1,054 in 2016. This is despite an increase of 16.9% of incursions into the Park overall from 2466 in 2015 to 2883 the following year. There appears to have been a shift in activity from entrance through the Mozambique border around Sabie Game Park to direct entry through the South African side.

During September 2016, a rhino survey using the scientifically accepted block count method recorded that a total of 6 649 - 7 830 white rhino lived in Kruger National Park. This is lower than the 8 365 - 9 337 that lived in the Kruger National Park during 2015. It must be noted that the natural deaths of white rhino increased due to the unprecedented drought conditions. A total of 349 – 465 black rhino lived in Kruger National Park in 2016 compared to 313 – 453 in 2015. The drought effect was not as noticeable on the black rhinos.

### **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

Our project Outcome is founded around poverty reduction, as an approach to assisting in addressing illegal wildlife trade, specifically; *“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.”*

Our three thematic areas of focus, economic development, governance/social development and natural resource monitoring create sustainability at various angles. Receiving the hunting quota ensures that there are legal mechanisms to access economic benefits from wildlife to contribute to household livelihoods in addition to the 20% wildlife revenue from Mozambiquan government. The sustainability results from the Mangalane community' understanding of wildlife to household income streams. Strengthening governance capacity in the community ensures that all recognised members of the community receive an equitable share of benefits from wildlife to reduce the unsustainable “tragedy of the commons” and “committee capture” by leaders. The monitoring of wildlife through community scouts empowers the community to manage wildlife so that they may benefit for a longer period of time. In addition, in the short-term, under drought conditions, direct poverty benefits were achieved through 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.

## **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

As noted in our first annual report, female empowerment is a critical component of our project. In rural communities in Africa, men tend to migrate to cities to look for employment opportunities, leaving women to tend to the households and community assets. It is for this reason amongst others that we see an opportunity to build capacity of women to improve household livelihoods and support leadership of development in the community. Miss Yvonne Ubissi (Assistant Field Facilitator) from Mukakaza village at the community continues receiving English language literacy and computer training to improve her technical skills. In addition, she is being supported to enrol to pursue her matriculation certification to enable her to study further.

During the second year of the project, we also initiated the small grants competition targeted directly at women to develop a concept for a project that would support the livelihoods in the community. This work falls under Output 1.1 as small grants to enable local individual households to venture into sustainable agriculture to improve achieve household food security. Providing women with an opportunity to design a project helps to enhance their leadership and planning skills in the broader community. Implementation of the grant activities was delayed due to the drought, but will be undertaken during the third year.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

We have continued monitoring and evaluation of the project based on the IWT Challenge Fund logical framework which forms an integral part of project activities. Due to the dispersed nature of project partners, we continue to hold technical monthly teleconference calls between WWF, SAWC and SGP to check on activities against the logframe and make any necessary amendments. Following the structural changes in the project (detailed in the half year report) steering committee meetings are held monthly rather than bi-annually. Bi-annual narrative and financial reports are submitted by project partners at SAWC, WWF MZ and SGP and reviewed by WWF SA.

We also monitor progress on each project output to ensure targets are being met or to identify any potential threats to the project. Output 1 aims to diversify economic opportunities to improve livelihoods within Mangalane community. SGP provides the lead role to communicate income opportunities with Mozambiquan government and shared with the team during monthly calls. SAWC is responsible for leading Output 2 which focuses on developing viable governance institution with practical tools for the community to document their progress. The dashboard survey is conducted annually using the same questions to be able to track progress and trends. Output 3 is a shared responsibility between SGP and WWF MZ. The latter leads high level communication and awareness raising with Mozambiquan government while SGP are focused on the role of managing the data collected by the community scouts.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

The entire project is built on a “*Learning by Doing*” approach and based on adaptive management principles so we can respond to the complex and challenging scenario on the ground;

1. This year the project partners have made marked effort to engage and inform government partners at a district, provincial and national level about the situation on the ground and the project itself.

WWF Mozambique has been an important partner in this regard. We will continue to develop the relationship between government and the project to ensure sustainability.

2. When initiating a modern approach of governance to increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty we need to be mindful that democracy is a western model being implemented in a traditional African society. As such, the people may not initially understand the system one is attempting to implement. Hence, the Learning-by-doing approach becomes relevant. We need to always allow the community to do things their way and then support them with the tools which will allow the process they envision to have more transparency and accountability.
3. When attempting to diversify local economies through nature or wildlife based resources, we need to be prepared for the impacts of stochastic weather events such as droughts or cyclones and be able to adapt or amend project activities in response. Some level of contingency funding should be considered for such events to enable project activities to continue towards overall goals.
4. From a technical perspective, the influx of new community members is a structural challenge, given the limited level of resources available to existing community members. During the next year we will consult with and learn from other experts in the region who have experienced similar challenges on the different approaches for addressing the scenario long-term. We can also then share our lessons with others using community approaches to addressing IWT.
5. Communicating about the project is of critical importance to acknowledge the donor and share lessons around the world. But we have learnt that people who are directly impacted by the project tell the most authentic stories. Working with communities requires a different communication approach to our conventional reporting. Allowing people to express themselves can inspire people at different levels across traditional communication boundaries

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

We shared the review of last year's annual report with project partners who were in agreement that it was both positive and helpful. There were few recommendations to respond to – we have supplied CVs for new project staff and submitted the change form as requested. We noted the streamlining of the project structure and contracting during the half year report. We have endeavoured to provide greater details on the engagement with provincial and national government. We have also provided more evidence (including in the Annexes) of project output achievement and continued to utilise the adaptive management approach commended in the previous review.

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

As project partners at WWF South Africa, Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC) and Sabie Game Park (SGP) we agreed to re-structure partner contracts based on organisation strengths and strategically position the partners in preparation for an exit strategy after the final year. The structural change resulted in additional management support staff requirements for WWF SA, hence the appointment of Miss Nelisiwe Vundla as the Community Projects Officer to provide technical oversight and support the management of the IWT project. Due to departure of former technical leader, Rodgers Lubilo, Miss Martha Themba has taken over the role of CBNRM Technical expertise with support from our consultant, Professor Brian Child. To support the management of the project at SAWC, Mr Sboniso Phakathi was appointed as the CBNRM Unit Leader to coordinate project reporting and institutional management.

On the 15th February 2017, Tropical Cyclone Dineo made landfall in Mozambique resulting in floods causing destruction to infrastructure such as fences in SGP and cattle kraal in Mangalane community. The damage resulted in the escape of wildlife (lions, elephants and buffalos) from the reserve and undermining progress made in the initiated human wildlife conflict strategy, thereby negatively impacting on attitudes towards wildlife and livelihood alternatives for the community. We thus submitted a change form requesting the re-allocation of some funds to support the repair of lion-proof kraal in the community. Co-financing will be provided by Sabie Game Park for these materials and labour.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

As mentioned in our previous annual report, our 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 project partners we believe there is great potential to expand the model developed with the Mangalane community more broadly through the Greater Lebombo Conservancy (GLC) to link with similar work proposed through the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) Livelihoods Strategy. There is also an opportunity for the Mangalane community to become a training site for conservation practitioners and a learning exchange site for neighbouring communities. As a training site for practitioners, Mangalane community has the basic principles in place for CBNRM 'learning-by-doing' enactment that practitioners may observe. For neighbouring communities, lessons on accountable and transparent institutional development will provide the best lesson from the field.

All project partners are strategically positioned to lead key activities on the ground. Our partners at Southern African Wildlife College created a strong foundation for institutional arrangement and wildlife monitoring tools. Sabie Game Park is now familiar with the tools and has staff in place to continue supporting the monitoring institutions and wildlife management.

However, our approach is designed with a light mentorship support at the end of the project whilst we also seek other funding opportunities to expand project activities in the area and enable institutions to be self-sufficient and contribute to policy transformation within Mozambique. Community-based projects do not offer quick fix solutions and further investment over the medium-term will be required to meet our shared objectives with the Mangalane community. The ultimate goal is for communities to be recognised as key role players in wildlife conservation, where wildlife is a competitive land-use plan contributing to socio-economic development with policy support within the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

### 13. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

Over the last year, we focused on promoting the 'learning-by-doing' approach and building capacity of local communities to contribute to the management of wildlife resources. Our communication has been designed on a lessons learnt theme with publication in the Darwin Newsletter in preparation for the CITES CoP 17 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Involving communities in conservation of endangered species was a prominent theme for consideration during the CITES CoP17 and thus providing a good opportunity to share our lessons (*see attached newsletter*).

Continuing with sharing this approach and using our project as a case study, we made a presentation at the Symposium for Contemporary Conservation Practice at the theme of wildlife economy. Our abstracted was accepted to present during a morning plenary session (*see attached presentation*).

We also received two media coverage with South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) Morning Live news. November 2016, we presented on our communities can become involved in rhino conservation. During April 2017, we presented on World Wildlife Day on some of the achievements in the project and partnership with SANParks.

During the final year, we plan on implementing our strategy to allow the community to tell their own stories and impacts of the project on their livelihoods. This allows the stories to be honest and authentic being able to touch those less involved in the project.

In all publicity opportunities, the UK Government is recognised as the funder of this project and publicised accordingly.

### 14. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2016-March 2017)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 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)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

A change request form and budget restatement was submitted to IWT Challenge Fund during April 2017 in order to adapt project activities in response to the situation on the ground and move expenditure from activities no longer required to new project activities in different budget lines. The restated budget is used in the Grant column above. The requested changes do not have implications for the budget spread in different financial years. Key amendments to the budget included a reduction in staff costs due to re-contracting with partners, meaning increased availability of funds to be spent directly on project activities in the other budget line as detailed below.

Under expenditure of - 10% occurred between the Grant budget and Total Actual IWT Costs occurred in budget lines for staff costs, consultancy costs, overhead costs, operating cost and capital items. An under expenditure of – 33% occurred in the travel and subsistence budget line due to increased co-ordination of project activities on the ground resulting in less travel requirements. The re-contracting of partners also resulted in the reallocation of activities reducing travel requirements.

**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)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></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>After the second year of our project, excellent progress is being made towards the overall project impact evident in the reduction of illegal incursions into Sabie Game Park in 2016 compared to 2015 and as indicated by the reduction in the number of rhino poaching incidents in Kruger National Park in 2016 in comparison to 2015. The reduction can be attributed to a number of factors such as; the good relationships established between Sabie Game Parks and Mangalane community, benefits received from wildlife and awareness of the Conservation Area Laws. The dashboard survey shows that 80% of the community are against illegal activities towards wildlife including rhinos. Mozambiquan prosecution services are now more committed to implement CITES Resolutions, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) toolkit and increase prosecutions with effective implementation of the new approved revised Conservation Area Law.</p> <p>The impact of our project is also recognised by SANParks as the conservation authorities at Kruger National Park, through their support of the “Food for Conservation Programme”. The Mangalane community continues to receive 20% income from hunting licences to support their livelihoods with the result</p>	

		<p>that 68% of the community reporting knowing the value of wildlife. In addition, the increased income from the community wildlife quota has improved financial contribution towards community development. Furthermore, game meat has been received from SGP to supplement household food requirements during the drought season. Our economic assessments have reviewed the future potential for a community game reserve to increase economic opportunities in the community. The community also strongly supports the community scouts programme in their role to monitor wildlife to reduce the cost of living with wildlife.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> 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"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Attitudes towards wildlife in the Mangalane community improve from 70% negative in 2014 to 70% positive or very positive by 2018</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- By 2018, two thirds of the community understand the value and prices of wildlife compared to a baseline of close to zero in 2014</li> <li>- Social acceptability of rhino poachers in the Mangalane community is reduced from high levels in 2014 to less than 10% of adults by 2018</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Household registers are consistently updated to ensure all members of the community are included in the 20% wildlife revenue as well as the new hunting quota received. The dashboard survey shows that 100% of community members received wildlife revenue. The community also received an addition £ from the community wildlife quota as an addition to 20% (£) received from Mozambiquan government. This is an increase of more than 100% of income received in 2015.</li> <li>- The 2017 survey data shows that 75% of Mangalane community acknowledge that wildlife is important for their future which is a 15% increase from 2016 results.</li> <li>- Economic feasibility study of a community own game reserve shows som economic potential for the community to increase income opportunities which will be explored in the final year of the project with 50% of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Next period, the community will be actively implementing the financial reporting, wildlife monitoring and governance conformance monitoring tools to prepare their skills for the 'learning-by-doing' enactment.</li> <li>- We will continue monitoring community attitudes through the dashboard survey, also to include the new members to better understanding their impact on benefit sharing and wildlife.</li> <li>- We will continue to work as partners to identify opportunities to improve the hunting quota and livelihood opportunities to diversity income streams.</li> <li>- Communications materials will be developed about the impacts of UK Government funding support in the community.</li> <li>- Work will continue with the Community Scouts Programme to involve them in collecting and analysing data to assist with wildlife</li> </ul>



		<p>community members supporting the idea of a community conservancy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 2017 data shows that 80% of the community know the value of wildlife as they are told how much they receive from hunting. We have met our target prior to 2018. In addition, 68% of the community recognise that wildlife is more valuable than agriculture.</li> <li>- 80% of the community state that rhino poaching is unacceptable and 78% agree that poaching has declined.</li> </ul>	<p>monitoring and natural resource management</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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"> <li>- Private sector income increases by at least 10% annually, and jobs increase from 35 to over 70 by 2018</li> <li>- At least one new tourism business initiated by 2017 and providing at least 20 jobs</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- By 2018, new wildlife enterprise is introduced to Mangalane community</li> <li>- By 2018, Agricultural output doubled from 2015 levels without increasing amount of land used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An economic feasibility study was conducted and showed positive results towards establishing wildlife related business enterprises in the community.</li> <li>- Unfortunately foreign investment in Mozambique has been stagnant due to economic instability of the country. Nationally, foreign investment declined by 20%. This decline has also affected the private sector investment opportunities at Sabie Game Park. We are hoping for the economic climate to improve to attract international investment into the country to create employment opportunities.</li> <li>- 20% wildlife revenue to the value of £ plus the hunting quota of £ was paid into the community account. The quota contributed more than 100% of the income received in 2016.</li> <li>- The community hunting quota as an initial wildlife enterprise is proposed to be expanded with the potential for a community game reserve to be developed as a joint venture, with wildlife damage compensation fund and more robust human-wildlife conflict management strategy in place.</li> <li>- The agriculture project was introduced as a small grants competition for women empowerment in the community. However, further delays have been experience due to the persistent drought in 2016. Plans to initiate this project will continue in the next period.</li> </ul>	
<p>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 - <a href="#">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</a></p>		<p>In August 2016, the small grants competition was initiated amongst the women in the Mangalane community to develop a concept for a project that would support the livelihoods in the community. The inclusive co-design approach provides an opportunity to enhance leadership and planning skills in the broader community. Agricultural projects relating to supporting existing community food gardens livestock rearing. The implementation of the projects was delayed due to the drought during 2016 and will commence in the final year of the project.</p>	
<p>1.1b (If recommended) develop at least two community-private agriculture/ fisheries joint ventures providing at least 50 jobs - <a href="#">cancelled during June 2015</a></p>			

change request due to drought conditions on ground	
<p>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</p>	<p>An economic feasibility study was conducted to assess the economic potential for a community owned conservancy in Mangalane community. The assessment involved a broad overview of government institutional arrangement, environmental potentials, social capital in Mangalane community, economic potentials of a game reserve and levels of financial investment required. The assessment shows that coordination within Mozambiquan government can be improved with legislation to support conservation areas. Based on geographic location within the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) there are good opportunities in Mangalane community to support development of a community owned conservancy; however, there is a need to develop leadership capacity and wildlife management skills amongst the people of Mangalane. A joint-venture approach to establish a game reserve is one option. During the planning phase, compensation strategies for human wildlife conflict need to be formalized as the establishment of a game ranch will increase the cost of living with wildlife. Therefore, benefit or revenue from the game reserve must exceed the cost of living with wildlife in order for this business venture to succeed. Furthermore, the dashboard survey indicates that 80% of people in the community see wildlife as being important for their future.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>In 2016, the community received another tranche of 20% wildlife revenue. In the previous year, we acknowledged that the amount of 187 429 Metical (£) is insufficient to improve household livelihoods. Determined to improve income, our project partners at Sabie Game Park and WWF MZ have been engaging ANAC to secure a community quota to improve income received by the community. The community has successfully received a hunting quota of 5 buffalos, 8 impalas, 2 hippopotamus and 3 kudus to a total value of 201 600 Metical (£) as an addition to the 20% wildlife revenue. The dashboard survey shows that 68% of the community knows the value of wildlife which is 10% increase from survey conducted in the previous year.</p> <p>The dashboard survey data collected during the last week of February 2017 shows that 70% of the respondents in Mangalane community do not think cattle and wildlife farming can work together. The negative response can be attributed to the destructive impacts of tropical cyclone Dineo that made landfall on the 13 February 2017 and destroyed the game reserve fence allowing lions and buffalos to escape from the reserve boundaries. The wildlife threatened livestock, crops and human lives. We thus assisted Sabie Game Park with the repairing of cattle kraals to reduce the threats of wildlife, especially lions, on cattle. The village police also played a critical role in monitoring the movement of lions that would threaten livestock and deterring buffalos away from community food gardens which served as a big threat to our project. During the final year, we aim to improve our wildlife monitoring strategy to effectively collect information of damage caused the wildlife and develop a standard compensation system. Project partners have also been involved in a number of conservations with the</p>

	<p>community regarding land-use planning and constitution development. This activity became more complex due to immigration of new members into the community as the constitution strictly defines community members and associated benefits and those who are not recognized as members of the community. We believe that the economic benefits received by the Mangalane community members through our project as well as the food parcels received by the members of the Mangalane community resulted in the movement of new communities. Ten (10) new households have settled in the Mangalane community translating to about 60 individuals. In addition, infrastructural support provided by Sabie Game Park such as water boreholes is also contributing to the settlement influx. We have plotted GPS coordinates of existing infrastructure such as water sources, schools and health care facilities. Identifying the basic infrastructure will help us to better understand factors influencing settlement patterns and land-use planning. A draft constitution has been developed but is being reviewed together with new settlers influencing land-use transformation and beneficiation. A management strategy for the new settlers will be developed in partnership with Chief Mangalane to recognize the role of traditional systems for accepting new members.</p>
<p>1.4 Implement "Food for Conservation" Programme with community during FY15 in response to concerns about drought conditions on the ground</p>	<p>The "Food for Conservation" Programme was successfully implemented with community members during FY15. Ongoing food insecurity was identified as the biggest threat to the project; hence we aimed to establish a sustainable agriculture project through community small grants project. The project was presented to the community in the local language, Shangaan allowing the community to design their own project thus claiming ownership which is a fundamental component for sustainability. Unfortunately, progress on this activity had to be delayed due to the drought. Due to progress in the decline of illegal incursions into SGP and South Africa's Kruger National Park, South African National Parks (SANParks) acknowledges the approach of our project in reducing illegal activity and donated 100 Food for Conservation packages to the Mangalane community in December 2016. This recognition by SANParks is a great achievement for our project as an opportunity to expand our partnerships to contribute to Wildlife restocking to establish a community conservancy. Next period we will be focusing on engaging the community to establish a community owned conservancy to improve income into the community. We will also be negotiating with SANParks to potentially support wildlife restocking.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- At least 80% of community members fully understand community income,</li> <li>- The village structures met on a monthly basis and have been involved in leading their own meetings and agendas with observation support from field facilitators. The Dashboard survey shows that 76% of people from Mangalane community attend meetings regularly.</li> <li>- The dashboard survey shows that 68% of the Mangalane community members understand the value of wildlife and that wildlife has a higher economic value than agriculture</li> <li>- 100% of the wildlife income was equitably shared amongst the Mangalane</li> </ul>

<p>within communities and provide monitoring and stewardship of wildlife and natural resources</p>	<p>expenditure and wildlife prices/values by 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 80% of income from wildlife is shared in the form of household cash or community projects, with 100% of communities getting benefits</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring System) system introduced and community tracking use and status of key natural resources</li> </ul>	<p>villages including the 'Food for Conservation' parcels donated in kind by SANParks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SAWC and SGP have developed bill of rights and draft constitution for the community. We will be formalising the MoU between SGP and Mangalane community in the next period. Conformance monitoring tools will be implemented by the community.</li> <li>- The dashboard survey shows that 76% of members meetings regularly thus meeting the quorum required of 60%. In addition, 50% stated that they have access to information.</li> <li>- The MOMS to monitor wildlife and key natural resources was developed and linked to the village police's Terms of Reference.</li> </ul>
<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>Through WWF Nedbank Green Trust funds, we made a skills transfer investment in a new generation of CBNRM leaders through the training of Mrs Martha Themba and Miss Nelisiwe Vundla. This investment enabled us to allow Martha to takeover CBNRM technical expertise on site. As mentioned in the half year report, as project partners, WWF SA, SAWC and SGP, we saw a great opportunity to restructure the project such that each partner is responsible to key project objectives based on their technical skills. WWF SA retains overall project management and agreements with DEFRA, as a training institution, SAWC leads the CBNRM technical expertise and SGP is responsible for maintaining relationships and support community scouts programme in Mangalane community..</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 assisted in organising community meetings. However, the focus was in observing the community lead their own agenda and democratically planning projects, electing leadership and collectively making decisions. This process was done in upholding the 'learning-by-doing' principles to ensure that the community is well empowered to hold their own meetings and making decisions. The dashboard survey shows that there is a 15% indicates a decline in the number of meetings organised by Sabie Game Park to allow their community to practice organising and leading meetings. In the final year, we will be strengthening the capacity of the community to manage meetings with Sabie Game Park</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>To formalize institutions in the community, there have been some engagements with the Chief Mangalane to draft a leadership Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to formalize partnerships between SGP and Mangalane community. This is a great achievement in the project as we will be entering the final year of the project to ensure sustainability between the two parties and that both parties recognize each as equal partners. The request for MoU would not have been possible without the good efforts being made on the ground by SGP to improve relationships with the community. The MoU will be finalized and implemented during the final year of the project.</p> <p>Linked to the MoU as a foundation for all systems, the community also received financial management training focusing on book keeping, budgeting, project planning and basic auditing. Financial compliance tools have been developed and will be piloted in the final year of the project. As mentioned above, the community has received sufficient income to plan for a community project to allow them to lead through a 'learning-by-doing' process.</p> <p>The dashboard survey shows that 70% of the community members know their leaders as they are democratically elected by the community. However, only 51% of respondents trust their leaders. This provides an opportunity to formalize financial management systems to ensure that leaders exercise accountability and transparency at all times. We are confident that the systems will be well received as 75% of the community is aware of the roles and responsibilities of leadership. The latter is a result of the bill of rights that was developed in partnership with the community and translated into the vernacular language Shangaan. The bill of rights is in place to ensure that the rights of the community are not violated committee leaders and upholding the principles of CBNRM that the community instructs the committee and not the other way around.</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>As mentioned in section 2.2, meetings this year have been led by the community to observe their interaction and understanding of CBNRM principles. We also mentioned in section 2.3 that systems work best once people are more aware of their rights and know the responsibility of their leaders to hold them accountable in all community meetings. Using the conformance monitoring tools established in 2016, we will be training the community to implement these tools on a quarterly and annual basis. The dashboard survey is done annually to monitor conformance within the community and between Sabie Game Park and Mangalane community. The 2017 dashboard survey shows that 51% of the community members are not satisfied with their leaders following the mismanagement of funds by leaders of the Baptine village. A community meeting including government officials was held to discipline those individuals. The community firmly held a disciplinary hearing resulting in the removal of ineffective leaders. The survey questions have been consistent with the 2013 baseline data to observe trends, growth, challenges and opportunities for the project. Overall, the survey indicates good steady progress towards achieving the goals of the project.</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>During the first year of the project, we focused on introducing CBNRM principles and training the community on how to organise themselves. The second year gave an introduction to financial management and livelihood tools. The low level of literacy within the community is the biggest challenge with regards to testing the tools. For sustainability purposes, we felt it's more important to build capacity to utilise the tools with little supervision to ensure that the community is well capacitated to utilise the tools beyond IWT project timeline. Hence, the final year we will be allowing the community to actively engage with the tools to provide the reports on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management as required.</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>There have been some constructive conversations with Mozambique government through ANAC and WWF MZ regarding the title deed for the community. The Land Law in Mozambique grants private persons the right to use and benefit from the land known as Direito do Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (DUAT). Although the land itself cannot be sold, mortgaged or alienated in any way, buildings, infrastructure and improvements built on land may be mortgaged and sold. The economic feasibility study shows that there is potential for community to gain access to land to develop and a wildlife enterprise.</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.</b> 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"> <li>- By 2016, at least 50% of Mangalane community aware of new Conservation Areas law and increasing by 10% annually.</li> <li>- System for apprehending and prosecuting illegal wildlife and natural resource activity agreed and implemented between landholders (community and private), police and judiciary by 2017</li> <li>- 10% annual increase in proportion of arrests for illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in Mozambique proportion to number of poaching deaths recorded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The dashboard survey undertaken by SAWC in the Mangalane community in 2017 shows that 82% of the community are aware of the Conservation Area Laws. This is a 12% increase from the results gathered in 2016 and 62% increase from the 2013 baseline data.</li> <li>- Our project partners at WWF Mozambique have provided training to government officials to implement the Conservation Area Laws. The understanding of the requirements for implementation resulted in the commitment to implement the CITES Resolutions, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) toolkit and increase prosecutions with effective implementation of the new approved revised Conservation Area Law. The community scouts have been receiving support from Sabie Game Park Anti-poaching Unit to assist with monitoring illegal activities threatening wildlife. The positive partnerships have resulted in a 13% increase in the number of arrests from 2015 to 2016. The positive attitudes in the community towards wildlife are assisting in the transformation of community scouts role to focus more on impacts of wildlife outside the game reserve.</li> <li>- The number of rhinos illegally killed on Sabie Game Park declined from 15 animals during the first year of the project (April 2015 - March 2016) to six animals during the second year of the project (April 2016 - March 2017). The number of incursions or incidences of illegal entry into the park declined from 33 to 26 over the same period. The number of arrests per animal lost increased by more than 20% from 1.6 during the first year to 2.1 during the second.</li> </ul>

<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>WWF MZ has been fully engaged with government supporting the review of the New Conservation Area Laws. The Parliament last November passed the New Conservation of Biodiversity Law. Now there are new penalties which strengthen penalties upgrading to maximum from 12 to 16 years imprisonment and inclusion of trafficking of wildlife products issues as a crime, this bill represents a major step change in Mozambique fighting against poaching and illegal wildlife trade.</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>WWF Mozambique played a lead role in publicising the New Conservation Area Laws in the Mangalane community during community meetings. As a result 82% of the community are aware of the Conservation Area Laws. This is a 12% increase from the results gathered in 2016 and 62% increase from the 2013 baseline data. The communication materials were developed in a form of a poster and flyers in Portuguese language and distributed country-wide.</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>Meetings carried with relevant government institutions, i.e. Ministry of Interior and Law Enforcement Department of ANAC (National Agency for Administration of Conservation Areas of Mozambique) related to prepare and bring consensus about the design, content and type of posters and flyers to be produced as mentioned in section 3.2. The government task force team concurred that the disseminating information about illegal wildlife trade and poaching will increase the effectiveness of law enforcement. The prosecution services are now more committed to implement CITES Resolutions, International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) toolkit and increase prosecutions with effective implementation of the new approved revised Conservation Area Law. The Supreme Court appointed a focal point to deal with poaching and related environmental criminal issues. Changes of judges in critical districts such as Massingir is one of the clear indications of commitment aiming to prevent and reduce proliferation of corruption and proliferation of firearms in the area and reduce poaching through increasing of sentences in wildlife crimes. In addition, the Attorney General for the first carried out a national conference of wildlife for prosecutors.</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>In the past year, we have attempted to advance the role of community scouts by involving them in various types of data collection. The Monitoring Oriented Management System (MOMS) was piloted to collect data on illegal incursion into SGP, monitoring wildlife in the community and recording community meetings to name a few. In July 2016, a training workshop was conducted with the community scouts to formalise their terms of reference (ToR). These ToRs were defined by the community scouts based on their relevance to the community and simplified in the form of images to accommodate the low literacy rate in the community. Subsequently, the MOMS data collection tool was developed and piloted. This approach allows the community scouts to own the data and information derived and further enables them to interpret the data and associated trends. We have observed that including the community scouts in data collection as knowledge development assists in their empowerment and motivation to support the</p>

	<p>protection of wildlife to improve their livelihoods.</p> <p>The community scouts were also involved collecting GPS coordinates for land-use mapping using SMART tool. Due to low literacy levels, more training is required to support the community scouts to enable them to link the paper based tool with the electronic devices. Drafts of the paper based tool was developed, however, more training is required to support the community scouts with data management techniques to ensure that data relating to ground coverage, poaching incidents, investigation and prosecution is accurate and available. Next year, we propose to use a grid reference system for special referencing to substitute electric devices. However, this approach will also require training but will only be possible once the land-use mapping is completed.</p>
<p>3.5 Increase awareness of local people, police and judiciary about the value of wildlife through training and field visits</p>	<p>Building on the positive awareness raised in 2015 about the value of wildlife, the dashboard survey shows that the community are now convinced that wildlife is more valuable than agriculture. The community was made aware about the value of wildlife during community governance training workshops with SAWC. The additional income received from the community wildlife quota mentioned in section 1.3 affirmed the tangible value of wildlife. Furthermore, SGP's game meat distribution plan to supplement household food contributed to the awareness of the additional value of wildlife. The dashboard survey indicates that 80% of people in the community received benefits from wildlife.</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>In September 2016, the CITES CoP 17 was held in Johannesburg South Africa. The conference provided an opportunity to participate in a number of side events to talk about issues impacting wildlife. Community inclusion received strong attention amongst officials. We participated in two community engagement side events to share lessons on the impacts of international policies on local communities and how communities can become involved in addressing issues of illegal wildlife trade where we presented the Mangalane community as a case study.</p> <p>Through South African media, we have begun communicating about the project at an introductory level to build momentum and basic understanding of the approach to wildlife conservation. We had two television media coverage through the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) Morning Live edition. In September 2016, we successfully presented successes of our project in the Darwin Newsletter in preparation for the CITES CoP 17 held in Johannesburg South Africa. During the final year of the project, we will be targeting Mozambiquan media platforms to talk about the approach at local and regional level. Due to strong partnerships established with ANAC, there are more opportunities for us to engage Mozambiquan government to recognise our CBNRM approach as a meaningful contributor to socio-economic development.</p> <p>We have also been engaging with regional partners such as Namibia who involved in CBNRM for the past 20 years to collate best approaches of communicating about the project. Allowing community people to participate and</p>



	making their voices heard was a prominent approach to communicate about the contribution of wildlife to their livelihoods. Next year, we will be focusing on identifying prominent speakers in the community and determining the best media approach for communication and sharing our lessons in the project.
3.7 Actively involve community in resource monitoring and management through the development of a Community Scout Programme	To improve efficiency of community scouts, 22 bicycles were provided to enable them to cover a larger patrol area in a shorter period of time. The community scouts were also trained on how to maintain the bicycles to ensure that ownership is more sustainable. The data collected by the community scouts in partnership with the Anti-Poaching Unit at Sabie Game Park shows that there has been a decline in the number of rhino losses in 2016 compared to 2015. With reduced incursions, the role of the community scouts has been allocated to spend most of their time working in and with the community to monitor the wildlife outside the game reserve to reduce human-wildlife conflict, which is more in line with their ToRs mentioned above.

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

*N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact [IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

	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.			

<b>Outcomes</b>	<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>	<p>Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income</p>	<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>
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>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>	<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 Mangalane community</p> <p>By 2018, Agricultural output doubled from 2015 levels without increasing amount of land used</p>	<p>Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and MOMS</p>	<p>Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<p>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</p>			<p>Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<p>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</p>			<p>Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area</p>

<b>Activities</b>	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			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Outputs</b>	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) system introduced and community tracking use and status of key natural resources	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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

<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Outputs</b>	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 Mangalane 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.
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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
<b>Activities</b>	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**

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

## Checklist for submission

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