



## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report



### 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
Total IWT grant value	GBP 355 280,00
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2015 – 31 March 2018
Project leader's name	Dr Joanne Shaw
Project Website/Blog/Social Media	n/a
Report author(s) and date	Dr Joanne Shaw, Nelisiwe Vundla, Joeline Barnato, Prof. Brian Child, Sboniso Phakathi, Martha Themba, Sandy MacDonald, Yvonne Ubissi

### 1. Project Summary

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 (Figure 1). 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 extent of tree harvesting can be observed by the scale of deforestation. The community only has access to primary education facilities; however, they are insufficient to meet education requirements 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 limited access to basic human needs such 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 easy recruitment targets for illicit crime syndicates. Through positive engagement with Mangalane community, focused on improving community livelihoods and economic development and involving the community in natural resource monitoring, 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) and zero in the final year between April 2017 – March 2018.

Additionally, the attitude displayed by the Mangalane community towards wildlifenas maintained a stable 80% positive attitude towards achieved in 2018 and 2017 compared to 20% in 2016. The achievement can be attributed to the ongoing financial benefits received from wildlife, positive communication with SGP and the transparent and democratic structures to ensure equitable benefit sharing delivered through project activities.



Figure 1: 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 adapted to the situation on the ground.

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 following the ‘learning-by-doing’ approach. SGP and SAWC also provided training to community scouts in wildlife monitoring and protection. In addition, 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.

Administracao Nacional de Areas de Conservacao (ANAC) who are the national conservation area management authorities in Mozambique have been key partners to enable the effective implementation of the New Conservation Area Laws and unlocking financial benefits of wildlife to the Mangalane community. ANAC has also partnered with our project through WWF Mozambique to facilitate training of law enforcement officials in the country.

Chef de Post, the Moamba, Local District Administrator, ensures that all administrative process regarding the correct management of funds in community accounts as well as supported reported activities at community level. Chef de Post also assists in managing traditional authority conflicts which may negatively impact on our project.

### **3. Project Achievements**

#### **3.1 Outputs**

With regards to **Output 1; local economy expanded and livelihoods improved in rural communities around Sabie Game Park in Mozambique, adjacent to Kruger National Park in South Africa by promoting wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise/agricultural development;**

- SGP has increased staff employment sourced from the Mangalane community. A total of 35 people are employed at SGP of which 22 people are from the community account for 63% of staff. Additional 22 staff members are employed at community scouts through our project. Accordingly, 37 households have been positive impacted by our project through formal employment.

- SGP has identified potential investors in South Africa from Sabie Sands Wildtuin who run a high end tourism facility operated through &Beyond. Due to high tourist demands, SGP and Mangalane community have been identified as potential investment sites with a potential annual return of US\$ 225 million. It is intended to continue engagement into tourism as the next phase of the project.

- The 20% revenue is being returned annually to Mangalane community. This is income generated from wildlife economy related activities at SGP, paid to Mozambiquan government through the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC). The money is then paid into registered community bank accounts and bank statements are produced annually. The community is receiving both £ from wildlife economy paid by SGP and £ as a quota granted to the community. The total income earned by the community has almost doubled from the initial £ received in 2015 and 2016. While there are opportunities to expand into a joint-venture enterprise by allowing the community to start their own wildlife conservancy, investment climate in Mozambique remains stagnant.

- Additionally, a human-wildlife conflict management strategy needs to be adopted by national government as standard practice for effective conservation area management. In the lack of this, only 36% of the community believe that wildlife is more valuable than agriculture because the cost of living with wildlife is still high.

- Initially, our project aimed to utilise the small grants to develop community agriculture scheme, however; due to unpredictable weather conditions and ongoing drought this activity was revised to the small grant targeted women to establish small business enterprises. As a result, over 40 households are now earning extra income towards their household needs.

- In the previous years we initiated the 'Food for Conservation' programme contributing to household food security needs in response to the drought. The community supported conservation efforts such as bush clearing and proved valuable as food insecurity was recognised as a threat to the project as desperation led people to participate in illegal wildlife trade.

Achievement towards **Output 2; Improved community governance increases full participation, equitable benefit sharing and awareness of the value and management of wildlife at household level.**

- As such, effective governance ensures full participation, information flow and equitable benefit distribution within communities and provide monitoring and stewardship of wildlife and natural resources

- The village committee representative structures (known as Group 10) have been established, with their own bank accounts and constitution and operate under supervision following a 'learning-by-doing' approach. Our annual monitoring "dashboard survey" shows that 79% of the community members participate in governance meetings regularly compared to 20% in 2015, 60% in 2016 and 78% in 2017. Additionally, 64% of the community members attend meetings on a monthly basis and 77% agree that they participate in decision-making processes.

- The Group 10s are expected to provide a financial report to the community at every meeting. As such, the dashboard survey shows that 91% of the community members understand the value and price of wildlife compared to 5% in 2015, 75% in 2016 and 80% in 2017 which shows that our project exceed the 80% target. In 2018, 75% agree that they receive benefits from wildlife is a 25% decline from 100% in 2017 yet a positive improvement from 50% in 2016 and 30% in 2015. The decline the final years is a result of the effective implementation of the community constitution that defines community membership. In 2016, the household mapping exercise shows an increase in the number of new settlements in the Mangalane community. According to community's section 8 of the constitution community members are defined as those born in the community.

- SAWC and SGP have developed a bill of rights and draft constitution for the community. The dashboard survey shows that 65% know that they have the right to remove incompetent leaders, 70% know that they have the right to check how the money is being spent and 77% know that they have the right to stand for elections. Furthermore, 79% agree that they have access to information about money and wildlife which is a 29% increase from 2017 data and 19% above the project target.

-The Management Orientated Monitoring System (MOMS) has been used by the community scouts in the final year of the project. The data collected shows that they spend most of their time monitoring livestock safety from predators and theft, patrolling community to detect any suspicious activity and attending community meetings. Their data also coincides with SGP records that no rhinos have been lost due to poaching between April 2017 and March 2018. While the monitoring system is still in early stages of development, it provides baseline data for the community to know where to focus their attention with regards to the role of community scouts to create safer communities.

Regarding **Output 3; capacities developed at multiple levels to understand and implement new Conservation Law (e.g. local communities, police, judiciary, media, and private sector) with increased understanding by policing and judicial system to combat wildlife crime and communities empowered to protect their resources.**

- From the second year of our project, it became evident that there is an increase in awareness and adherence to the Conservation Area Laws (2015). 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. In 2018, the result remained positive at 79%. The reason for the 3% decline can be attributed to the new settlements in the community who have not participated in all awareness raising campaigns and community governance meetings.

- Our project partners at WWF Mozambique 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 (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 incursions in SGP has decreased from 36 in 2015 to 23 in 2017 and increased 41 in 2018. The increase in incursions corresponds with the return of a known poaching syndicate leader back into the Mangalane community. While this presence

has increased rhino poaching pressure on SGP, the community's lack of tolerance for criminal syndicates resulted in the reporting of suspected poachers enabling SGP's anti-poaching unit to respond effectively to prevent rhino losses.

- 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) and zero between April 2017 – March 2018. There are no rhino losses reported since February 2017. All partners on the ground including the community and the anti-poaching unit have worked together to prevent rhino poaching. It has been observed that illegal incursions have been displaced to neighbouring reserves who are not working with their local communities. Additionally, 64% of the community agree that anti-poaching is conducted in a professional way that is very respectful to the community and 64% of the community support the community scouts programme.

- The dashboard survey undertaken by SAWC in the Mangalane community in show that in 2018, 79% of the community support the Conservation Area Laws compared to 60% from February 2016.

- The Community Scout Programme has already enhanced local ability to monitor illegal wildlife and natural resource activity. The livelihoods survey used to assess household survival strategies and income streams shows that only 25% of community members depend on 'illegal' bushmeat harvest which shows that by providing some legal access to resources, it reduces illegal access and ability to detect illegal activities.

- The project aimed for a 10% annual increase in the proportion of law enforcement interventions (measured as arrests) against illegal incidents (measured as incursions). Incursions have dropped annually, from 33 in the period from April 2015 to March 2016, to 26 in the subsequent project year ending in March 2017, to 13 in the final year of the project. It is worth noting that all 13 incidences fell in the first three months of 2018 and are attributed to the return of poaching kingpin in Mangalane community. Prior to this, from April to December 2017, no incursions occurred into SGP. Despite the presence of the kingpin, the community has played a key role in reporting suspicious activities to enable SGP anti-poaching unit to respond effectively (annex 5). Incursions also appear to increase during the rainy season (from month to month). Low arrests during these high activity periods could be due to anti-poaching vehicles being unable to operate due to muddy roads. Interventions by IAPF and the SGP anti-poaching unit along with support from the Community Scout Programme appear to be having a positive impact on the levels of illegal activity affecting SGP over the course of the project (Annex 5).

### 3.2 Outcome

Our project **Outcome aimed to 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.**

**Additionally, 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.**

- The 2018 dashboard survey shows that 75% of the members of the community receive benefits from wildlife economy in the form of wildlife fees from SGP. The wildlife fees is income generated from wildlife economy related activities at SGP, paid to Mozambiquan government through the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC). The money is then paid into registered community bank accounts and bank statements are produced annually and distributed among the members of the Mangalane community. The dashboard survey shows a 25% decline compared to 100% from 2017. However, this is a result of the effective implementation of the constitution that defines community membership as new members' settle in the community but have not been registered as recipients. This is consistent with the community's constitutional definition of community membership outline in section 8.

- A positive attitude of 80% towards wildlife can be observed in the dashboard survey in 2018 which has remained consistent to the 80% achieved in 2017 which is a 60% increase from 20% in 2016. Our project has exceeded the 70% target by 10% of positive attitudes towards wildlife. The achievement can be attributed to the ongoing financial benefits received from wildlife, positive communication with SGP and having transparent and democratic structures to ensure equitable benefit sharing. Correspondingly, satisfactory 69% community members feel that wildlife is important for their future, compared to 55% in

2015, 60% in 2016 and 75% in 2017. While this is a 6% decline from 2017 data, it is attributed to the new members in the community who may not be aware of the value of wildlife. .

- The livelihoods survey shows that household are able to earn at least £71 more from wildlife economy compared to £14 earned from charcoal which is the community's main source of income. This contribution is significant in an area where 79% of the community do not access to external sources of income. Additionally, SGP provides pension grants to about 4% of the population where 85% do not receive government grants. Furthermore, 13% utilised the small grants programme to receive seeds to plant food for their families and earn extra income from their small businesses. The community also indicated that 42% receive income directly from the conservancy from employment, wildlife monitoring, and markets for their art products.

- The 2018 dashboard survey shows that 91% of the community understand the value and price of wildlife, compared to 80% in 2017, 75% in 2016 and 5% in 2015. Positive change in attitudes is a result of community involvement in wildlife governance forums. Additional, 79% indicate that they have access to information about money and wildlife.

- The 2018 dashboard survey shows that the social acceptability of poachers in the community has declined to 24% among adults compared to 82% in 2017, 62% in 201 and 48% in 2015. The change is through the recognition that poachers are involved in other crimes in the community such as cattle theft, human trafficking, intimidation and lawlessness. We have made good progress towards our 10% target of acceptability. However, we have learnt that the community condemns poaching, while poachers are still regarded as members of the community. Additionally, labelling people poachers in the community does not resonate as shown by Nelisiwe Vundla's study (annex 45).

### **3.3 Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation**

Generally in Southern Africa, communal lands are trapped in a negative cycle of poverty and resource degradation while nearby farmers on private land are able to more effectively gain economic benefit from natural resources. The dynamic is mostly attributed to private farmers having property rights whereas lack of these rights in communal areas result in potentially rich wildlife opportunities being wasted. It is believed however that should wildlife resources be made valuable in the communal areas bordering Sabi Game Park through the effective implementation of the proposed transformational training process, local people begin to maximise and retain these benefits and there is a high likelihood that these resources will eventually be better conserved by the beneficiaries.

Towards 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, the Mangalane community forms a social foundation to combat illegal wildlife trade, our project contributed to poverty alleviation by ensuring the communities are effectively organised into democratic, accountable and transparent institutions to ensure that all benefits and costs are equitably shared by the community. These institutions facilitated the transfer of 20% wildlife revenue from ANAC to Mangalane community through the community bank accounts managed through the Group 10 committees. For the registered households, income is received annually and contributed about £71 to each registered household (annex 16). In addition, our project implemented the small grants project for small business enterprises which positively impacted 40 households of the Mangalane community. Participation in small business enterprises enabled people to utilise their existing skills to generate income whilst learning critical skills in business proposal drafting, financial management and book keeping. The 2018 dashboard survey shows that 79% of the community members are benefiting from wildlife as registered members of the community (annex 18).

Regarding 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. Annex 5 shows SGP incursions, arrest and rhino losses data which indicates a positive reduction of illegal activity positively impacting rhinos. Our project has contributed to the creation of a 40km buffer where there is low tolerance for poaching and illegal activities as presented in the 2018 dashboard survey. In this regard, land has been secured for rhinos and other wildlife to thrive with minimal poaching incidences and reduced illegal incursions. Through a combination of community scouts programme and SGP anti-poaching unit, illegal activity and suspected criminal activity are reported timeously allowing law enforcement to respond as necessary.

#### 4. Monitoring of assumptions

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

An overview of the veracity of assumptions to date;

- *Assumption 1: Alternative income sources can be identified and private sectors 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.

While the above remain true, the economic investment climate in Mozambique remains challenging in part due to the limited infrastructure development. Investment interest has been expressed by a high end tourism facility. The proposal arises from having an available market of international tourist numbers meaning interest in diversifying the product. An example of the projected tourism investment and returns are presented in annex 8.

- *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 (annex 15). 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. The dashboard survey conducted in 2016, 2017 and 2018 show that the community is committed to governance as presented on annex 20 and 21.

- *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 have been tabled at Parliament. In addition, the regulations to enforce the Law are in development with National government. However, the Prosecutor General has given direct instructions that the law should be implemented in its existing state and successful prosecutions have already been made. During our half year report in September 2017, we presented that the laws are being effectively implemented with one person being prosecuted to 12 years imprisonment. This is further supported by National government participating in the development of wildlife crime awareness raising materials displayed at national airports and ports as illustrated on annex 27.

- *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 assessed this assumption based on dialogue with the community and the Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator, as well as the more formal survey process.

Subsequently, Nelisiwe Vundla conducted an MSc research study to understand socio-economic factors influencing involvement in illegal wildlife trade. The study found that community have positive attitudes towards wildlife and conservation. However, more work is required to understand how conservation policies affect local community livelihoods including access to natural resources like water and medicinal plants inside the reserve. While SGP has begun providing access for cattle, national policy review is required as presented on annex 45.

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

Preliminary results from the household survey undertaken in February 2016 showed that acceptance of those involved in rhino poaching had already shown a decrease during the first year of the project. In 2018, the social acceptability of poachers has declined to 24%. We learnt that labelling people as poachers does not resonate in the community, rather they condemn the act of poaching as they have found that criminal syndicates also negatively impact their safety and security. We 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 has continued.

The dashboard surveys continue to show positive attitudes towards wildlife, but we have learnt that enabling platforms for engagement between SGP and community to address issues affecting both parts is central. The 2018 dashboard survey shows that the community feels they have had enough meetings with SGP and that the agenda was always clear as shown on annex 21.

## **5. 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.

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.

Our project established the Community Scouts Programme which supports general community safety and mitigates human wildlife conflict. We recognised that the Mangalane community's livelihoods are dependent on the natural environmental and livestock farming; we contributed to the improvement of cattle kraals (ensures) and community scouts support monitoring of safety as most of their time is spent monitoring livestock (annex 25) and the livelihoods survey shows that 98% of the community have found alternative means for addressing human-wildlife conflict such as building fences, altering practices, relocating among others (annex 9). The community recognised that the criminal syndicates are also involved in other crimes in the community including cattle theft and human trafficking and the community scouts programme supports community safety.

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.

While the economic climate did not support tourism investment opportunities during the project period, which we remain committed to support long term, the small grants programme for small business enterprise has made positive impact on 40 women headed households in the community. Being based on existing skills in the community, the small grants have empowered women to lead similar initiatives in future to earn income for their households. The livelihoods survey shows that 83% of the community are now involved in other income generating business associations in the community (annex 16). Additional business mentoring support was provided through the field trip to South Africa enabling the community to begin envisioning the possibilities for their land (annex 9).

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.

Working with ANAC through our WWF Mozambique office, our project unlocked the 20% revenue from wildlife to the Mangalane community. While the law enabled the community to benefit, the lack of democratic institutions in the community prohibited beneficiation to occur. We supported the formalising of democratic, transparent and accountable institutions where community members are aware of the



rights and responsibilities to elect and remove leaders, enquire about financial expenses and attend meetings as presented in the dashboard survey (annex 22 & 21).

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

The Community Scouts Programme works closely with the SGP anti-poaching unit to report suspicious activities or people. While their role is mainly to improve community safety, the dashboard survey shows that the community does not tolerate poachers and poaching as they are also negatively affected by illegal activities related to wildlife such as cattle theft, human trafficking and attracting lawlessness as shown in the MSc study conducted (annex 45).

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.

WWF Mozambique facilitated field visits and training with Attorney General's Office to educate representatives of the judiciary about negative chain of wildlife crime including tourism, communities and economic investment in the country (annex 27). These engagements led to the acceptance of the revised Conservation Area Laws by Parliament amending sentencing from 12-16 years imprisonment for wildlife related crime.

## 6. Impact on species in focus

Please describe the impact your project had on the species in focus. Please substantiate all comments with evidence and use indicators from your logframe.

The project intended to reduce poaching pressure on white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) and black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis minor*) populations, at a local scale within SGP and more broadly in neighbouring KNP. Kruger National Park (KNP) is home to the world's largest rhino population of rhino and has borne the brunt of the recent increase in poaching activity since 2008. The total number of rhinos poached in KNP began to decline for the first time in 2016, from 826 in 2015, to 662 in 2016, to 504 in 2017 (DEA media reports). Despite the decline in poaching numbers, statistical modelling by SANParks suggests that in all likelihood the birth rate is below the death rate and populations of both species have declined in the Park (AfRSG, 2016).

Rhino are able to migrate across the border between KNP and Sabie Game Park (SGP). The numbers of white rhino observed in SGP varied between 1 and 21 in 2015, while between 1 and 3 individuals of black rhino were observed (S. MacDonald from SGP; P. Coles of IAPF). These observations represent the only formally recognised or monitored extant rhino populations within Mozambique and were recorded as such during the IUCN African Rhino Specialist Group (AfRSG) meeting held in KNP during February 2016. 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) and zero between May 2017 and March 2018. Furthermore, anecdotal evidence from SANParks suggests that the positive impacts of activities on and around SGP have reduced the level of poaching threat in the geographical area in KNP adjacent to the SGP boundary.

The project aimed for a 10% annual increase in the proportion of law enforcement interventions (measured as arrests) against illegal incidents (measured as incursions). Incursions have dropped annually, from 33 in the period from April 2015 to March 2016, to 26 in the subsequent project year ending in March 2017, to 13 in the final year of the project. It is worth noting that all 13 incidences fell in the first three months of 2018 and are attributed to the return of a poaching kingpin in the Mangalane community. Prior to this, from April to December 2017, no incursions occurred into SGP. Despite the presence of the kingpin, the community has played a key role in reporting suspicious activities to enable SGP anti-poaching unit to respond effectively (annex 5). Incursions also appeared to increase during the rainy season (from month to month). Low arrests during these high activity periods could be due to anti-poaching vehicles being unable to operate due to muddy roads. Interventions by IAPF and the SGP anti-poaching unit along with support from the Community Scout Programme appear to be having a positive impact on the levels of illegal activity affecting SGP over the course of the project (Annex 5).

## 7. Project support to poverty alleviation

Through the intent to develop sustainable livelihoods from wildlife for the benefit of communities affected by illegal wildlife trade, our project fundamentally contributes to poverty alleviation through economic development. Our project has initiated first steps with intent to provide sustainable legal sources of financial income through the 20% income from wildlife and other tangible benefits such as the small grants business enterprises and ultimately developing activities with positive conservation land use, specifically the wildlife-based economy.

As a supplementary support initiative, our project initiated the “Food for Conservation Programme” (FCP) developed in response to concerns about drought and potential famine in the community, foodstuffs were allocated to households in exchange for conservation efforts such as monitoring fire breaks, improving the quality of cattle kraals and fixing roads. While poverty alleviation requires long-term initiatives, short-term mitigation strategies are important to ensure human wellbeing.

As we develop activities under Output 1 relating to the wildlife economy we plan that longer-term and more sustainable approaches to poverty alleviation included the granting of community wildlife quota to the value of £. Therefore, going forward, additional community based opportunities for income generation such as the approved community hunting quota along with diversification into wildlife tourism as an addition source of income and jobs. Regarding employment, SGP restructured employment to ensure that 63% of their employment in the reserve is from the Mangalane community serving as mechanics, housekeeping support, gardening among others. The livelihoods survey shows that household are able to earn at least £71 more from wildlife economy in an area where 79% of the community do not access to external sources of income. Additionally, SGP provides pension grants to about 4% of the population where 85% do not receive government grants. Furthermore, 13% were able to receive seeds from the small grants programme to plant food for their families and earn extra income from their small businesses. The community also expressed that 42% receive income directly from the conservancy. Principles of good community governance founded in Output 2 are critical in ensuring that activities designed to alleviate poverty achieve their stated goals throughout the most vulnerable sectors of the community.

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’s understanding of wildlife to household income streams, where according to the dashboard survey, 70% are no longer dependent on illegal bush meat hunting. 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 where 55% of the community are aware that they have the right to make decisions about wildlife and money. 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.

From a total staff of 40 employees at SGP, 22 have been employed from the Mangalane community accounting for 63% of employees. While tourism business has not been implemented, 55% are from the community of which 32% are female. Their responsibilities range from housekeeping, drivers, mechanics, maintenance and gardening. In addition 23 have been employed as village police selected by the community. They were taken through various training including, fire management, tracking, incident reporting. However, only 3 of the community scouts are female, led by Yvonne Ubissi. While literacy levels may be low, people in the community possess soft skills that are very valuable in the tourism industry and can be enhanced in the long term.

## **8. 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 received 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. She has been using her communication skills as a voice of the Mangalane community to influence SANParks Greater Kruger Management meeting to advocate for working with communities to address illegal wildlife trade.

Our project has helped to increase household income by initiating a small grants project that focuses on developing small community small business enterprises namely; goat rearing, small Paõ bread baking, steelworks and vegetable gardens. The businesses are positively impacting 50 households from the five villages of Mangalane. About 60% of the participants are women headed households allowing them to earn extra income by trading their existing skills. The final year also witnessed the addition of a female village scout, Nomsa Ndubane to set an example for other women who are willing to support community safety.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

The entire project is built on a “Learning by Doing” approach and adaptive management principles.

1. With regards to our operational structure, we believe we have built a strong and trusted team with a range of organisations who are all deeply committed to project success and play to each other’s strengths. Regardless, working in a remote site in a developing country comes with administrative challenges and, the commitment from Sabie Game Park and Southern African Wildlife College have been fundamental to the successes achieved to date.
2. With regards doing the project differently, given the novel nature of the work and the dynamic scenario on the ground, there is a significant amount of co-learning occurring on an ongoing basis. The learning includes understanding community’s existing traditional governance institution and adhering to local norms, customs and respecting community’s laws.
3. It is known that there is limited technical expertise in implementing these kinds of projects, if we were to provide recommendations to others we would advise building an experienced and adaptive team of partners and advisors to enable them to adapt to changing conditions. In addition, as above, we believe much of the project progress to date is as a result of our multi-agency approach and feel it would be very challenging for a single organisation to bring all necessary skills to a project of this complexity;
4. As noted, we take a “Learning by Doing” approach and are constantly assessing and learning. With regards building learning into the project, we undertake informal monthly M&E assessments by reviewing our workplans via teleconference to check progress and understand whether planned activities are meeting stated goals and/or whether adaptation is required.
5. Our 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 maintain the relationship between government and the project to ensure sustainability.
6. 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. While this may take some time to produce results, we have learnt that when a community is allowed to design their own approach, they are committed to ensure success.

7. 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.
8. Illegal wildlife trade does not only affect game reserves and wildlife, law enforcement is equally needed by communities living outside as they are victims of intimidation, lawlessness, human trafficking among others linked to criminal syndicates. We have learnt that creating safer communities, we contribute to the safety of wildlife.
9. Conservation laws are important for managing wildlife populations. However, more work is required in understand the impacts of conservation policies and regulations on local communities who are dependent on the natural environment to survive.
10. 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. Having constitutionally defined community membership, developed benefit sharing plans and stable governance, new community members are willing to abide by the rules that govern the community and wildlife. Updating household registers enabled us to plan for resource allocation with the community.
11. 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. Allowing people to express themselves can inspire people at different levels across traditional communication boundaries to understand the importance of working with local communities.
12. The high level of criminality embedded in the community was not anticipated. We learnt how the community is also natively affected by criminal syndicates who are committing serious crimes in the community such human trafficking and human mutilation. While we seek to protect wildlife, we need to ensure safety of the community as well. Additionally, there is an important roles that needs to be led by national government to ensure human safety and security.
13. As we continue to seek positive growth rates of wildlife within national reserves, equal attention is required towards addressing human wildlife conflict to improve community attitudes towards wildlife. As wildlife numbers thrive, the adjacent community's livelihoods must not be compromised and should be addressed through preventative measures rather than reactive responses.
14. Conservation projects around the world have made positive contributions towards community development and wildlife protection. However, little attention has been given to empower communities to participate in national and international forums to discuss wildlife issues that directly impact on their livelihoods. This includes project planning processes, policy reviews, conferences and among others.
15. Project progress will not always result in positive response from criminal syndicates, there will be retaliation and attempts to disrupt field operation and intimidate community members to prevent them from supporting the project. We have learnt that an organised and transparent community makes it difficult for criminal syndicates to perform illegal activities with condemnation from the community.
16. The project had set very ambitious targets which was a good motivation for the team on the ground. However, our project underestimated the power of influence of criminal syndicates in the community. There was an incident where the poachers attempted to destabilise our project by intimidating people and instigating conflict between SGP and community. Because of the good relationships built with Mozambiquan government, and between SGP and community, the matter was soon neutralised. The project needed to be more aware of the political history of the Mozambique and the region and the conflict that exists between Frelimo and Renamo political supporters. Noting the socio-economic condition of the community, it is unlikely that the new political party will invest in the development of the community in the new future. The current interest is to develop the urban areas to attract tourism and urban investment with little focus on rural development. As such, more private sector investment is required to support community development.

The following would be recommended for future planning;

- Design the project and theory of change with the community such that the community feels like a project partners and so that learnings are shared.
- Low literacy levels in many communities must be recognised and supported through creative, practical facilitation and allocate more time in the project to account for illiteracy.
- The project must have a plan for managing zero tolerance for poaching from the community and the implications on criminal syndicates which must be supported by state law enforcement.
- Building community governance is critical, but this must be accompanied by clear roles and responsibility as well as rights if the community to mitigate of committee capture. If a new structure is developed, it must not undermine the existing institutions, but find alternative ways to collaborate with differentiated roles.
- While wildlife safety in the ultimate goal of our projects, community safety requires equal attention. The project must recognise that prior to the wildlife crime, there is also a crime in the community.
- Our projects strive to promote gender equity usually female bias; however, we learnt that attention also needs to be given to young men who lack employment and development opportunities as they are easily recruited in lawless activities. .

## 9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the project is based on the IWT Challenge logical framework and forms an integral part of project activities. Despite geographical separation, the project team undertakes informal monthly M&E assessments with all partners (WWF SA, WWF MZ, SAWC, SGP and Prof. Child) by reviewing activities against workplans and the logframe via teleconference. As such, we regularly check progress to understand whether project activities and Outputs are meeting stated Outcome and/or whether adaptation is required. The Project Steering Committee (consisting of Prof. Child, Dr Shaw from WWF SA, Theresa Sowry from SAWC and Sandy MacDonald from SGP) met as necessary to assess the effectiveness of the project objectives. Bi-annual Technical and Financial reports are provided by SAWC and SGP to WWF SA. Monitoring and evaluation process have been on-going throughout the project period.

Indicators relating to Output 1 around economic development of sustainable livelihoods are primarily related to measures of income generation from wildlife at SGP as well as potential for tourism and other wildlife enterprises. SGP provided the lead role to communicate income opportunities with Mozambiquan government and shared with the team during monthly calls. Financial reports are shared by SGP with the project team and Provincial government and are communicated with the Mangalane community. SAWC led Output 2 which focused on developing viable governance institution with practical tools for the community to document their progress. In particular, the dashboard household survey assessed the attitudes within the community which a critical tool for assessing overall project outcome and impact. The most recent dashboard survey was undertaken by SAWC and presented in annex 21. Output 3 is a shared responsibility between SGP and WWF MZ. The latter leads high level communication and awareness rising with Mozambiquan government while SGP are focused on the role of managing the data collected by the community scouts.

## 9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

*“The report states that “20% from SGP” continues to be paid to communities. Can you please clarify exactly how this income is derived by SGP?”*

The Conservation Area Laws in Mozambique states that communities residing adjacent to conservation areas are allowed to receive at least 20% from wildlife economy, tourism or trophy hunting. The private concession holder pays conservation licence fees to the ANAC who are then responsible for distributing the income into community accounts. This is aimed to contribute to the bigger vision of conservation economic development and social corporate responsibility. However, the law recommends that formal

governance structures must be in place to facilitate benefit distribution. Prior to our project, ANAC did not possess the capacity to set up these institutions to distribute benefits to the communities.

*“It is not clear how the project is working with SGP to increase tourism related income. Now that the project is in its third year, what evidence is there that the project is working towards the establishment of a new tourism venture providing at least 20 jobs?”*

The economic climate in Mozambique has not improved; however, Sabie Sands Wildtuin (SSW) has been approached to review tourism investment opportunity with Mangalane community. The landscape in the Mangalane community is favourable for tourism and wildlife investment as presented in annex 8 and KNP is willing to assist with restocking wildlife. The delegates from Mangalane community were given an opportunity to visit SSW to experience the potential business opportunities that can be derived from tourism.

*“The report states that the MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring System) system has been introduced and that the community are using it to track the use and status of key natural resources.”*

The MOMS took a while to effectively implement due to low literacy levels. This was followed by language adaption and piloting to test the applicability of the tool. The community later proposed the vision of the tool to ensure that it addresses the needs of the community and that the community scouts are contributing to community safety. A completed pilot MOMS booklet is presented in annex 25.

*“The project aims to improve livelihoods by 20%, but it is unclear what metrics it will use to measure this at the end of the project.”*

The community livelihoods survey is attached as annex. The survey concludes understand of Mangalane income streams and percentage to overall household needs. The survey shows that most people are dependent on the conservancy to earn income as there are limited alternatives such as fishing, cattle ranching, charcoal etc. the survey shows that the conservancy contributes almost 100% of household income as there are no substitutions from government grants, remittances, employment etc.

## **10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere**

Our project has provided a foundation for other NGOs who are looking to work with the community such as Peace Parks Foundation and land use planning is continuing to support community development. The community will also serve as a training site for members of the Greater Libombos Conservancy (GLC) concession holders who want to work with communities. SANParks has acknowledged the positive impacts of our work in reducing the number of rhino losses and have requested WWF to participate in the Greater Kruger Land Use Steering Committee to support management plans, particularly to work with communities.

Based on lessons learnt from our project, we applied and successfully secured the USAID regional grant to work in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) landscape to work with communities and positively impact elephant and rhino populations which will expand this work in the area.

Working with communities anywhere is not an easy task owing to complex issues related to socio-economic development and elite capture. While there are ways to overcome these challenges long term, three year project cycles are not sufficient provide long term impacts. Adding issues of trust in a community like Mangalane, who recently experienced a civil war, project activities do not include rehabilitation and social-cohesion building, as such it takes longer to build relationships with community and provide results for the funding donor.

## **11. Sustainability and legacy**

The project activities have been genuinely catalytic and sparked interest in and commitment to the fundamental role of communities in addressing wildlife crime in Mozambique and beyond. As noted in the proposal, increased capacity and awareness around the three project outcomes will also play a role in mainstreaming our approach within all stakeholder agencies, both in Mozambique and potentially more broadly in the region, to combat illegal wildlife trade. As opportunities for longer-term geographical expansion of the project develop based on progress to date, the exit strategy was assessed and will swiftly transition into phase 2 with additional secured funding. 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.

A range of government partners from both Mozambique and South Africa have been involved in and informed of project activities and outcomes. Communications about the project have been ongoing on different media platforms including television, tourist magazines, academic conferences, social media to name a few (see annex 27).

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 and we have secured other funding 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).

## **12. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

During the first annual report in 2016, the project team provided a detailed Progress Report in July 2015 including images for publicity purposes. Furthermore, a PowerPoint presentation showing project activities and successes was provided to the IWT Challenge Fund and given by Dr Glyn Davies Executive Director of Global Programmes of WWF UK at the UK Government event to launch Round 2 of the Illegal Challenge Fund held by Minister Rory Stewart on 5th in August 2015.

In 2016, 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 (see t.v interviews).

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. Yvonne Ubissi participated at the SANParks Greater Kruger Management plan meeting to share lessons on how to involvement communities to work on illegal wildlife trade (see presentation image).

We then targeted international tourists travelling on South African Airways (SA) flights to educate them that rhino poaching is more than just a wildlife crime and that rural communities are negatively impacted by criminal syndicates. The second publication provided more details about the Mangalane project and acknowledges UK Government funding support (see articles attached).

We presented the research study conducted by Nelisiwe Vundla at the Savanna Science network meeting to share Mangalane community perceptions of socio-economic factors influencing involvement in illegal wildlife trade (see presentation).

Wildlife crime awareness materials were developed and published at major tourist destination areas including international airports and ports (see attached posters). The Mangalane community is also aware of the conservation area laws (see dashboard survey).

We also developed a short video to showcase the work being done with the Mangalane community as a conceptual framework for working with communities to address illegal wildlife crime. The video is publicised on SSA, WWF SA website and YouTube (see attached links).

We have provided an updated article for the 2018 Darwin Newsletter about project progress pending publication.

In all publicity opportunities, the UK Government is recognised as the funder of this project and publicised accordingly through use of UKAID logo and acknowledgement of UK government funding support.

### **13. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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):

The Mangalane community successfully contributed to reducing the number of illegally killed rhinoceroses within SGP from 15 animals in 2015 to zero by the end of March 2018. This achievement has been largely a result of the positive relationship forged between SGP and community to engage on issues affecting both parties.

Our project has helped to increase household income by initiating a small grants project that focuses on developing community small business enterprises namely; goat rearing, small Paõ bread baking, steelworks and vegetable gardens. The businesses are positively impacting 50 households from the five villages of Mangalane. About 60% of the participants are women headed households allowing them to earn extra income by trading their existing skills.

Mozambiquan conservation area laws allow communities to benefit at least 20% of wildlife fees paid annual by game reserves to the government. The funds have been paid annually into village accounts and have been set to accumulate to establish a community project. The community has also received an annual subsistence meat quota from SGP to support household food needs.

To enhance knowledge and build skills in small business and land use planning, ten community-elected delegates participated in mentorship field trip to visit community owned, joint ventures and co-managed businesses in South Africa.

Following a learning-by-doing approach, the community elected village committees from the five villages are instrumental in liaising with SGP and negotiating the needs of the community, in particular issues relating to access to water and human-wildlife conflict. Subsequently, SGP agreed to facilitate water access for cattle inside SGP and support the construction of a water trough for the cattle in the community.

A total of 21 community-selected individuals from the five villages participate in the village police programme. Their main responsibility is to reduce the costs of living with wildlife, support community safety and fostering positive attitudes towards wildlife. None of the work and the achievements made would have been possible without the daily support of WWF's community champion, Yvonne Ubissi. As a young woman, Yvonne is a strong voice for the community, participating in the development of the Greater Kruger Management Plan, raising awareness about how illegal wildlife trade affects rural communities and advocating the need for partnerships with communities, in particular the Mangalane community to address illegal wildlife trade or poaching.



## **14. Finance and administration**

### **14.1 Project expenditure**

Complete the expenditure table below, providing a breakdown of salaries, capital items and explanations of 'Other' costs. If the budget was changed since the project started, please clarify the main differences. **Explain in full** any significant variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the approved budget lines.

#### **Travel and subsistence and Operating Costs**

Budget and expenditure has been effectively managed throughout the duration of the project with budget restatements approved in June 2015 and April 2017 due to fast progress towards outputs for the project. However, the positive impact had unintended consequences as criminal syndicates found it difficult to operate in a well organised, transparent and accountable community. Subsequently, the criminal syndicates resorted to intimidating community members to refrain from participating in the project. This resulted three months loss of field operation while engaging with Moamba District Administrator, traditional authority to mediate the situation to avert any potential harm to the community and field staff. The matter was then resolved and field operations resumed during the last month of the project. Consequently, there has been +10% underspend on travel and subsistence and operating cost lines.



<b>Staff employed (Name and position)</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
Martha Themba CBNRM technical lead	
Isabel Serpa Community Liaison	
Yvonne Ubissi Community Liaison Asst.	
Morris Tshabangu Community Liaison Asst.	
Community ranger (community scouts x21)	
Driver	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Capital items – description</b> <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	<b>Capital items – cost (£)</b>
SGP Village Police Safety Equipment SAWC Village Police Data Collection Units 4X4 vehicle (+ service) Motorbikes Scout uniform IT equipment for field facilitator	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Other items – description</b> <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	<b>Other items – cost (£)</b>
SAWC: Food for Conservation SAWC: Small Grants for Agriculture SGP: Materials for field operations SGP: Community Mentorship activities Agriculture Fund Small Grants Fire Management Plan Grants	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Please confirm the additional funds raised for this project. This will include funds indicated at application stage as confirmed or unconfirmed, as well as additional funds raised during the project lifetime. Please include all funds relevant to running the project as well as levered funds for additional work after the project ends.

Were any additional in-kind contributions secured during the project?

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Khetha Program - USAID Southern Africa Regional	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 14.3 Value for Money

Our project represents a good value for money investment by the UK IWT Challenge for a number of reasons. Firstly, WWF has been committed to using the resources we have to support the best possible results for people and nature, thus running all operations in a cost effective manner and applying donors' funds according to the highest standards of accountability. Within WWF, value for money is analysed around the 4E framework (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity) to maximise results and has been applied to this project. In addition, under the WWF South Africa's Procurement policy guidelines, monetary thresholds exist for prudent shopping versus multiple quotations. In line with South African policy, preference is given to suppliers with minimum BBEE (Broad- Based Black Economic Empowerment) contribution of level 4 or better.

Secondly, we have considered value for money within project design by building on work that has been proven to deliver in the past with a combination of solid partners already based in the region, making this a cost-effective solution to an urgent challenge. Via Sabie Game Park, infrastructure is in place to sustain investment on the ground and we have a committed, long-term private sector partner with whom to collaborate in rural community development. As Sabie Game Park is already well-established on the ground there is a good basis from which to make a catalytic move to the next phase of innovation with regards piloting wildlife-based economy tourism solutions to illegal wildlife trade threats. For second phase of this project, USAID funding has been secured to take successful activities to scale elsewhere in the GLTFCA in South Africa and Mozambique. Hence, our project has maximised efficiency and effectiveness of the funding received, in order to achieve impacts at scale in an important cross-border area for wildlife trade. The adaptive nature of the project design, using best technical expertise with reflexivity from all stakeholders including the community themselves which enabled continuous review and revision of actions and activities, thereby increasing effectiveness and value for money outcomes.

## Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

**Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.**

	PROJECT SUMMARY	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS / ASSUMPTIONS
<b>Impact</b>	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>	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and income	<p>Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area</p> <p>Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process</p> <p>Government of Mozambique finalises and implements new Conservation Areas law timeously</p> <p>Additional factors are not driving illegal activity relating to rhinos and elephants in this area</p> <p>Improved wildlife governance and benefits at household level will reduce community acceptance of wildlife crime</p>
<b>Outputs</b>	1. Local economy expanded and livelihoods improved in rural communities around Sabie Game Park in Mozambique, adjacent to Kruger National Park in South Africa by promoting wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise/agricultural development	<p>Private sector income increases by at least 10% annually, and jobs increase from 35 to over 70 by 2018</p> <p>At least one new tourism business initiated by 2017 and providing at least 20 jobs</p> <p>Direct income of 20% from SGP continues to be returned to communities in a timely manner, and increases by at least 10% annually and 20% of tourism fees being returned to communities transparently each year</p> <p>By 2018, new wildlife enterprise is introduced to Mangalane community</p>	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of household income and	Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area

		By 2018, Agricultural output doubled from 2015 levels without increasing amount of land used	MOMS	
<b>Activities</b>	1.1 Outsource a consultancy/s to provide a realistic assessment of the potential for improving community agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture or climate smart agriculture) and for community-private agriculture ventures including fisheries sustainable agriculture consultancy - external consultancy altered during June 2015 change request to ongoing internal review and small grants to enable local individual households to venture into sustainable agriculture to improve achieve household food security			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
<b>Activities</b>	1.1b (If recommended) develop at least two community-private agriculture/ fisheries joint ventures providing at least 50 jobs - cancelled during June 2015 change request due to drought conditions on ground			Alternative income sources can be identified and private sector including SGP remain willing to invest in tourism growth in the area
<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	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	Household surveys / focus groups on community attitudes and financial reports, including from SGP and monitoring of	Community members remain motivated by and committed to governance process

	of wildlife and natural resources	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 income and MOMS	
<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	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

			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

## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	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><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>	<p>Our project Outcome aimed to 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>Additionally, 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>- The 2018 dashboard survey shows that 75% of the members of the community receive benefits from wildlife economy in the form of wildlife fees from SGP. The wildlife fees is income generated from wildlife economy related activities at SGP, paid to Mozambiquan government through the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC). The money is then paid into registered community bank accounts and bank statements are produced annually and distributed among the members of the Mangalane community. The dashboard survey shows a 25% decline compared to 100% from 2017. However, this is a result of the effective implementation of the</p>	

constitution that defines community membership as new members' settle in the community but have not been registered as recipients. This is consistent with the community's constitutional definition of community membership outline in section 8.

- A positive attitude of 80% towards wildlife can be observed in the dashboard survey in 2018 which has remained consistent to the 80% achieved in 2017 which is a 60% increase from 20% in 2016. Our project has exceeded the 70% target by 10% of positive attitudes towards wildlife. The achievement can be attributed to the ongoing financial benefits received from wildlife, positive communication with SGP and having transparent and democratic structures to ensure equitable benefit sharing. Correspondingly, satisfactory 69% community members feel that wildlife is important for their future, compared to 55% in 2015, 60% in 2016 and 75% in 2017. While this is a 6% decline from 2017 data, it is attributed to the new members in the community who may not be aware of the value of wildlife. .

- The livelihoods survey shows that household are able to earn at least £71 more from wildlife economy compared to £14 earned from charcoal which is the community's main source of income. This contribution is significant in an area where 79% of the community do not access to external sources of income. Additionally, SGP provides pension grants to about 4% of the population where 85% do not receive government grants. Furthermore, 13% utilised the small grants programme to receive seeds to plant food for their families and earn extra income from their small businesses. The community also indicated that 42% receive income directly from the conservancy from employment, wildlife

		<p>monitoring, and markets for their art products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 2018 dashboard survey shows that 91% of the community understand the value and price of wildlife, compared to 80% in 2017, 75% in 2016 and 5% in 2015. Positive change in attitudes is a result of community involvement in wildlife governance forums. Additionally, 79% indicate that they have access to information about money and wildlife.</li> <li>- The 2018 dashboard survey shows that the social acceptability of poachers in the community has declined to 24% among adults compared to 82% in 2017, 62% in 201 and 48% in 2015. The change is through the recognition that poachers are involved in other crimes in the community such as cattle theft, human trafficking, intimidation and lawlessness. We have made good progress towards our 10% target of acceptability. However, we have learnt that the community condemns poaching, while poachers are still regarded as members of the community. Additionally, labelling people poachers in the community does not resonate as shown by Nelisiwe Vundla's study (annex 45).</li> </ul>	
<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</li> </ul>	<p>With regards to Output 1; local economy expanded and livelihoods improved in rural communities around Sabie Game Park in Mozambique, adjacent to Kruger National Park in South Africa by promoting wildlife businesses in combination with land use planning and enterprise/agricultural development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SGP has increased staff employment sourced from the Mangalane community. A total of 35 people are employed at SGP of which 22 people are from the community account for 63% of staff. Additional 22 staff members are employed at community scouts through our project. Accordingly, 37 households have been positive impacted by our project through formal employment.</li> <li>- SGP has identified potential investors in South Africa from Sabie Sands Wildtuin who run a high end tourism facility operated through &amp;Beyond. Due to high tourist demands, SGP and Mangalane community have been identified as potential investment sites with a potential annual return of US\$ 225 million. It is intended to continue engagement into tourism as the next phase of the project.</li> </ul>	

	<p>from 2015 levels without increasing amount of land used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 20% revenue is being returned annually to Mangalane community. This is income generated from wildlife economy related activities at SGP, paid to Mozambiquan government through the National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC). The money is then paid into registered community bank accounts and bank statements are produced annually. The community is receiving both £ from wildlife economy paid by SGP and £ as a quota granted to the community. The total income earned by the community has almost doubled from the initial £ received in 2015 and 2016. While there are opportunities to expand into a joint-venture enterprise by allowing the community to start their own wildlife conservancy, investment climate in Mozambique remains stagnant.</li> <li>- Additionally, a human-wildlife conflict management strategy needs to be adopted by national government as standard practice for effective conservation area management. In the lack of this, only 36% of the community believe that wildlife is more valuable than agriculture because the cost of living with wildlife is still high.</li> <li>- Initially, our project aimed to utilise the small grants to develop community agriculture scheme, however; due to unpredictable weather conditions and ongoing drought this activity was revised to the small grant targeted women to establish small business enterprises. As a result, over 40 households are now earning extra income towards their household needs.</li> <li>- In the previous years we initiated the 'Food for Conservation' programme contributing to household food security needs in response to the drought. The community supported conservation efforts such as bush clearing and proved valuable as food insecurity was recognised as a threat to the project as desperation led people to participate in illegal wildlife trade.</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 - 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>In 2016, As per the approved change request, it was decided by project partners that an external consultancy on community agriculture was unnecessary. A small grants programme was proposed as an alternative community-private agriculture activity to increase household food security. Unfortunately, FY15 has been characterised by the drought which has affected the entire region, impacting local harvests and water access. The project team decided this was not an opportune time to invest in small grants for agriculture and explained this development to community partners. The successful "Food for Conservation" Programme was developed and implemented as a more appropriate activity (see 1.4). Suitability of conditions for agriculture will be reviewed on an ongoing basis and this activity initiated when conditions are deemed appropriate by staff on the ground. Dispersal of income from SGP to communities will continue into the next period.</p> <p>In 2017, 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</p>

2016 and will commence in the final year of the project.

-From the 12<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> November 2017, 10 delegates from the Mangalane community were invited on a 7 day mentorship field trip to South Africa to introduce them to wildlife enterprises operated by government at Kruger National Park and private sector at Sabie Sands Wildtuin. The delegates gained exposure to a network of business enterprises that develop from the wildlife economy that include; nature walks and hiking, field guiding, wildlife photography, game drives, restaurants, lodging services, beauty spars, art and craft shops resulting in employment of over 3500 people from the local community.

The field trip also included trips to a community co-managed maize farm in Badplaas in Mpumalanga province to expose the delegates to potential opportunities of joint-venture operations. The farm is self-sustaining and produces enough maize and wheat for community consumption and export to Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. The delegates also learnt environmentally friendly farming practices that include crop rotation, creating compost heaps and using plants to deter insects and pests.

During the trip to Hluvukani village in Limpopo province, the delegates met with a community who sustainably farming cattle and have obtained market access with support from an NGO called Conservation South Africa. The Herding for Health Programme aims to assist subsistence cattle farmers to improve cattle husbandry practices providing veterinary support, cattle dipping, developing grazing plans and managing soil erosion and ultimately linking the farmers to form markets. The purpose of the latter visits is to expose the delegates to potential activities they can engage in to improve their livelihoods using skills that already exist in the community (see *attached field trip report*).

Feedback sessions in the community led to the request and establishment of the small grants programme, targeting women to start small business enterprises where they proposed to start businesses in goat rearing, steel works, vegetable farming, paõ bread bakery and chicken farming project. The projects are operating in four villages comprising of 60% women leadership. The small business have a positive impact on 50 households among the village earn additional income towards their households (see *attached business report and investment*).

The livelihoods data shows that 42% of the community receive income from the SGP/conservancy through employment and 4% is supported by SGP pension grants. About 13% of the community received seeds to start their own farming from the small grants projects and SGP.

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>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>In 2016, As per the approved change request, it was decided by project partners that an external consultancy on sustainable wildlife tourism was unnecessary. SGP are implementing a two-fold approach to developing wildlife tourism focusing initially on domestic visitors from within Mozambique using existing infrastructure. Subsequently there are plans for developing a new sustainable wildlife tourism venture for the international market in partnership with large external operators based on the healthy wildlife populations. SGP continues to build a strong partnership with SANParks and has gained approval for a community hunting quota from ANAC (see 1.3 and 2.6).</p> <p>In 2017, 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>In 2018, - The economic instability continues to hinder investment opportunities. However, we continued to engage with potential investors, such as Sabie Sands Wildtuin (SSW) who are running high end tourism facilities in South Africa on a similar size land mass as Mangalane community. SSW is experiencing high volumes to international tourists which they are unable to accommodate. Investing in tourism facilities in Mozambique to accommodate the tourist demands. Subsequently, A basic economic evaluation study was conducted and presented to ANAC and discussions are ongoing as Mozambique requires more infrastructure investment to facilitate high volume of tourist visitation (<i>see BC presentation</i>). However, in 2018, 69% of the communities agree that wildlife is important for their future which indicates a 10% decline from the previous year. Additionally, there is 11% who do not know or remained neutral. This change can be attributed to the new members who have settled in the community as shown in the community land use map.</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 key focus of activities with the community during the past year has been around output 2 relating to improved governance, to allow full participation, equitable benefit sharing through improved community structures. As such, there were informal</p>

development of understanding of value of wildlife, tourism, agriculture and natural resource management. Discussions were initiated with government with regards development of a community hunting quota as a land use for economic development. The community quota was approved by National government due to the good financial and governance structures in place in the community.

In 2017, 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.

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 (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.

In 2018, a community profile report accompanied by a current land use map has been produced. The report shows that the socio-economic conditions of the Mangalane community is complex and needs collaborative efforts between government and private sector to address, particularly basic social service delivery. The map shows the sparse distribution of households and the increasing households since project inception presumably attracted by the positive impact of our project. (*map and community profile report*)

It is evident that any land use changes will require resettlement of some households. However, noting the sensitivity of this issue, we decided not to proceed with land use planning as social instability was anticipated. We acknowledge that such an activity requires longer term engagement with government from national to local municipal level. With the intention to protect community rights, our project advocates to secure a community title deed to help secure and strengthen the community's right to develop their own land use vision.

However, in 2018, 91% of the community knows the value of wildlife compared to 68% from the previous year showing a 23% increase in awareness. Owing to the destruction caused by the tropical cyclone and increasing number of elephants from Kruger National Park moving roaming in the community, 34% agree that cattle and wildlife can be combined while 31% disagree. This shows that there is no consensus that until a working strategy to mitigate and compensate human wildlife conflict is developed by government and effectively implemented. The elephant numbers have increased in SGP and Mangalane community presumably owed to the safe landscapes compared to adjacent communities and game reserves.

1.4 Implement "Food for Conservation" Programme with community during FY15 in response to concerns about drought conditions on the ground

As noted in the June 2015 change request, the 2014/2015 farming season experienced heavy droughts to the extent that local farmers had limited food resources and were concerned about starvation. This scenario not only represents a human welfare issue but could result in social pressure on the access to wildlife resources, and may defeat our efforts to combat wildlife crimes and illegal wildlife trade. Therefore a Food for Conservation Programme (FCP) was developed and implemented where local community members elected at a household level could work towards conservation efforts by monitoring fire breaks, improving the quality of cattle kraals and fixing roads in exchange for food. A total of three food distribution exercises were completed during September 2015, December 2015 and April 2016 reaching a total of 428 household and 1857 people in each cycle to improve household food security and mitigating community driven threats to wildlife. Subsequently, the established programme of distribution of income from wildlife at SGP will act as an alternative to meet community needs.

In 2017, our project identified ongoing food insecurity 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

	<p>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>The small grants project were reintroduced to the community targeting women through small business enterprise to support alternative livelihoods in the community allowing women headed households to earn extra income. The details of this activity are discussed in section 1.1. Additionally, SGP continues to provide subsistence meat from wildlife management to the community for household protein needs. SGP has provided over 12 tons of meat during various community ceremonies and school functions. According to the livelihoods report, the community estimated that our project together with SGP has contributed</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 within communities and provide monitoring and stewardship of wildlife and natural resources</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, expenditure and wildlife prices/values by 2019</li> <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> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- The village committee representative structures (known as Group 10) have been established, with their own bank accounts and constitution and operate under supervision following a 'learning-by-doing' approach. Our annual monitoring "dashboard survey" shows that 79% of the community members participate in governance meetings regularly compared to 20% in 2015, 60% in 2016 and 78% in 2017. Additionally, 64% of the community members attend meetings on a monthly basis and 77% agree that they participate in decision-making processes.</li> <li>- The Group 10s are expected to provide a financial report to the community at every meeting. As such, the dashboard survey shows that 91% of the community members understand the value and price of wildlife compared to 5% in 2015, 75% in 2016 and 80% in 2017 which shows that our project exceed the 80% target. In 2018, 75% agree that they receive benefits from wildlife is a 25% decline from 100% in 2017 yet a positive improvement from 50% in 2016 and 30% in 2015. The decline the final years is a result of the effective implementation of the community constitution that defines community membership. In 2016, the household mapping exercise shows an increase in the number of new settlements in the Mangalane community. According to community's section 8 of the constitution community members are defined as those born in the community.</li> </ul>

	<p>- MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring System) system introduced and community tracking use and status of key natural resources</p>	<p>- SAWC and SGP have developed a bill of rights and draft constitution for the community. The dashboard survey shows that 65% know that they have the right to remove incompetent leaders, 70% know that they have the right to check how the money is being spent and 77% know that they have the right to stand for elections. Furthermore, 79% agree that they have access to information about money and wildlife which is a 29% increase from 2017 data and 19% above the project target.</p> <p>-The Management Orientated Monitoring System (MOMS) has been used by the community scouts in the final year of the project. The data collected shows that they spend most of their time monitoring livestock safety from predators and theft, patrolling community to detect any suspicious activity and attending community meetings. Their data also coincides with SGP records that no rhinos have been lost due to poaching between April 2017 and March 2018. While the monitoring system is still in early stages of development, it provides baseline data for the community to know where to focus their attention with regards to the role of community scouts to create safer communities.</p>
<p>2.1 Establish and train a local CBNRM governance and management support team under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College</p>		<p>Activities during the first year have focused on developing relevant and scarce CBNRM skills at the project site under the supervision of the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College. Ferdie Terreblanche from Sabie Game Park had been fulfilling the critical role of liaison between the Park and the community in the position of Field Facilitator and went on to further his studies at Stellenbosch University. His position was temporary filled by Dr Jim Luthum for two months and later replaced by Dr Isabel Serpa. In addition, Yvonne Ubissi, a local community member from Mkakaza village has been appointed as Assistant Field Facilitator. We also identified another community champion, Mr Morris Tshabangu who was trained in CBNRM principles and facilitating training session in the community. Morris was identified to support Yvonne and improve efficiency on the ground. With driving and peace building skills, Morris provided to be a valuable asset to the project in mediating community conflict.</p> <p>Skills development in the project team has been split between in site training in collaboration with CBNRM Unit staff and short courses at the South African Wildlife College. Additionally, she received formal training in the English language and computer literacy to improve her communication skills. The initial oversight has been provided by Rodgers Lubilo and Martha Themba from the CBNRM Unit at the Southern African Wildlife College. Rodgers was later replaced by Mr Sboniso Phakathi as the Rural Initiative for a Sustainable Environment (RISE) Unit Leader.</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, while Nelisiwe provides technical expertise and project management support at WWF SA. Additional, both are in progress of</p>

	<p>completing their Masters qualification at Stellenbosch University.</p> <p>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 led 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>In 2017, meetings were held between Sabie Game Park and the Mangalane community through the Group 10 village structures. The main issues discussed included human wildlife conflict and access to water for community livestock. Regarding the latter, the community and SGP agreed to facilitate temporary access for the cattle access water inside the reserve by the village police. Due to anticipated risk to livestock by predators such as lion, SGP constructed a water trough for cattle in the community that draws water from the reserve to the community. Dashboard survey shows that 80% of the community believe that the meetings are well organised.</p> <p>During the day, the community scouts monitor wildlife that have escaped from the reserve such as elephants that destroy fences. SGP in collaboration with community scouts monitor and herd stray animals back into the reserve once reported. During night time, our project supported the construction of lion proof cattle kraals. Three kraals have been constructed in high impact areas with members of the community being trained to contracture and repair the kraals.</p> <p>In 2017, 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. Through building capacity to host meetings, the 2018 dashboard survey shows that 78% agree that meetings are held regularly and 82% of the community agree that the AGM was highly satisfactory.</p> <p>In the previous years, the Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator undertook regular and ongoing engagement with the five villages to enable all partners to remain informed on issues, including raising awareness about the 'Food for Conservation' Programme held in September 2015, December 2015 and April 2016. Supported by SAWC staff, Group 10 secretaries were trained to record meeting minutes as engagement became more frequent.</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>At inception, our project endeavored to follow a 'learning-by-doing' approach to train community members in CBNRM best practice which includes devolving decision-making power to ordinary members of the community. Democratic elects were held followed by the formalisation of the community constitution which includes the Bill of Rights. The constitution gives rights to the community to instruct leaders to mitigate elite capture, define membership, elect and remove incompetent and corrupt leaders, the right to access to information and enquire about finances, and the right to equitable share of benefits received.</p> <p>The elected Group 10 structure was formalized and presented to ANAC as structure responsible for community benefit distribution for the 20% wildlife economy revenue. The first tranche was received as household cash and the following payment are made into the community bank accounts annually. Financial management training was offered to the community and the Group 10 to ensure accountable and accurate reporting of finances and presentation of bank statements.</p> <p>While it was anticipated that there will be temptations to misuse money in the community account, defaulting leaders were removed and the subsequent re-election of new leadership. The removal of incompetent signatories was largely supported by the Moamba District Administrative Office to ensure that community rights are protected and supported through a sphere of government. The Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator with SGP support simple accounting systems with receipts, cash analysis, cash book and cash box. Financial compliance tools were developed and piloted in the final year of the project. However, literacy challenges resulted in inaccurate capturing of data, but it is being monitored on an ongoing basis. As mentioned above, our project is following a 'learning-by-doing' process which means there is potential for error while learning. The conformance monitoring is done at every quarterly general meeting and the tool shows that leaders were misusing funds and were subsequently removed.</p> <p>Initially, it was ideal to formalize Chief Mangalane to draft a leadership Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to formalize partnerships between SGP and Mangalane community. However, Chief Mangalane suggested for the MoU to be placed on hold until the Group 10 has the ability to work with minimal supervision.</p> <p>As such the dashboard survey shows that 72% of the community believes that their leaders are honest and work hard. About 60% of the community trusts the leaders with their money which is a 9% increase from 2017 and 73% know they have a right to choose their leaders compared to 70% from the previous year.</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>Our project has led an innovative approach to working with communities to give power to local institutions to make decisions about wildlife and benefits received from wildlife. The intention is to allow communities to understand the value of wildlife and protect it as they protect their own livestock. The dashboard survey shows an 80% positive shift in attitudes towards wildlife and 67% agree that ordinary people can be trusted with money.</p>

	<p>The SAWC team held meetings during each quarter with the villages and supported the Field Facilitator and Assistant Field Facilitator in holding regular community meetings and managing relationships with the community in the meantime. Meetings have also been held with District and Provincial government officials to explain CBNRM and demonstrate revenue distribution and financial management. A detailed annual “dashboard” survey was undertaken in February 2016, 2017 and 2018 to allow monitoring of the status of the project and SGP in the communities as well as assessing conformance and understanding of CBNRM principles. This data is also presented to the community to identify areas where they think they need to improve and develop a plan to improve the weak areas. The major challenge identified by the community in 2018 is human wildlife conflict where 35% believe that the benefits of wildlife outweigh the costs. Although lion proof kraals are provided as a mitigation strategy, prevention measure need to be discussed with ANAC.</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. About 80% of the community believe that the meetings were well organised with a clear agenda. 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. The dashboard shows that 62% agree that they are told exactly how we spend our money, understand and trust the report. Using the conformance monitoring tools established in 2016, we can observe that there was some misuse of monies in community account with one village complying fully. However, the community exercised their right to remove corrupt leaders by means of elections during a special general meeting.</p> <p>The dashboard survey is done annually to monitor conformance within the community and between Sabie Game Park and Mangalane community. In 2018, 60% stated that they trust their leaders with money, compared to 51% in 2017. The ability to elect and remove leaders empowers positive social relations within the community. 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>In 2016, Initial capacity building work took place in the communities around financial, governance and natural resource management in partnership with SAWC and SGP during the first year of the project. Wherever possible Provincial government partners were also involved in these processes. The granting of the community hunting quota by National government is testament to their confidence in the development of these structures. In addition, our project trusted the community to develop funding proposals based on their existing skills for the small grants for small business enterprises. Five</p>

	<p>project were supported from four villages are operating effectively. The dashboard survey also shows that 83% of the members of the community participate in other small business associations in the community. This shows their willingness to work and earn income to support their families. The community has been trained to manage and monitor financial statements as mentioned in section 2.3.</p> <p>In 2017, 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 have allowed the community to actively engage with the tools to provide the reports on finances, governance, livelihoods and natural resource management as required. The conformance monitoring reports are attached.</p> <p>The livelihoods data shows that 42% of the community receive income from the SGP/conservancy through employment and 4% is supported by SGP pension grants. About 13% of the community received seeds to start their own farming from the small grants projects and SGP.</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>In 2016, As a result of discussions between the community, SGP, SAWC, WWF MZ and the Provincial government a community hunting quota has been granted as an additional wildlife enterprise. This is a novel development for the area, which is receiving strong support from all involved and appears on track for full implementation by 2018.</p> <p>In 2017, 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>In 2018 our project investigated the different types of land ownership that exist in Mozambique and then investigate the ownership possess by members of the Mangalane community. The dashboard survey shows that 94% of the land is under traditional authority custodianship with only 1% DUAT holding. This means there is great potential to assist. Additionally, 71% of the land tenure is not safe compared to 28% that is safe. In such a situation, the community is at risk of being pushed out by other developments threatening their livelihoods. It is thus important for our project to continue engaging with ANAC to secure the Mangalane community's land tenure.</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>- From the second year of our project, it became evident that there is an increase in awareness and adherence to the Conservation Area Laws (2015). 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. In 2018, the result remained positive at 79%. The reason for the 3% decline can be attributed to the new settlements in the community who have not participated in all awareness raising campaigns and community governance meetings.</li> <li>- Our project partners at WWF Mozambique 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 (ICWC) toolkit and increase prosecutions with effective implementation of the new approved revised Conservation Area Law.</li> <li>-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 incursions in SGP has decreased from 36 in 2015 to 23 in 2017 and increased 41 in 2018. The increase in incursions corresponds with the return of a known poaching syndicate leader back into the Mangalane community. While this presence has increased rhino poaching pressure on SGP, the community's lack of tolerance for criminal syndicates resulted in the reporting of suspected poachers enabling SGP's anti-poaching unit to respond effectively to prevent rhino losses.</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) and zero between April 2017 – March 2018. There are no rhino losses reported since February 2017. All partners on the ground including the community and the anti-poaching unit have worked together to prevent rhino poaching. It has been observed that illegal incursions have been displaced to neighbouring reserves who are not working with their local communities. Additionally, 64% of the community agree that anti-poaching is conducted in a professional way that is very respectful to the community and 64% of the community support the community scouts programme.</li> <li>- The dashboard survey undertaken by SAWC in the Mangalane community in show that in 2018, 79% of the community support the Conservation Area Laws compared to 60% from February 2016.</li> <li>- The Community Scout Programme has already enhanced local ability to monitor illegal wildlife and natural resource activity. The livelihoods survey used to assess household survival strategies and income streams shows that only 25% of community members depend on 'illegal' bushmeat harvest which shows that by providing some legal access to resources, it reduces illegal access and ability to detect illegal activities.</li> </ul>
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		<p>- The project aimed for a 10% annual increase in the proportion of law enforcement interventions (measured as arrests) against illegal incidents (measured as incursions). Incursions have dropped annually, from 33 in the period from April 2015 to March 2016, to 26 in the subsequent project year ending in March 2017, to 13 in the final year of the project. It is worth noting that all 13 incidences fell in the first three months of 2018 and are attributed to the return of poaching kingpin in Mangalane community. Prior to this, from April to December 2017, no incursions occurred into SGP. Despite the presence of the kingpin, the community has played a key role in reporting suspicious activities to enable SGP anti-poaching unit to respond effectively (annex 5). Incursions also appear to increase during the rainy season (from month to month). Low arrests during these high activity periods could be due to anti-poaching vehicles being unable to operate due to muddy roads. Interventions by IAPF and the SGP anti-poaching unit along with support from the Community Scout Programme appear to be having a positive impact on the levels of illegal activity affecting SGP over the course of the project (Annex 5).</p>
<p>3.1 Outsource a consultant to provide a review of Conservation Areas law with specific relevance to illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in and around Sabie Game Park and Kruger National Park</p>		<p>During 2015, partners in WWF Mozambique were contracted to undertake a review of the new Conservation Areas law with specific relevance to impacts associated with illegal activities relating to rhinos and elephants in and around Sabie Game Park. Specifically, this review was to include recommendations on any revisions required prior to the new Law being ratified. It was noted that whilst the Conservation Areas law penalises illegal killing of protected fauna by imprisonment, there is no parallel offence for trafficking. We understand that a revision to the law has been prepared to address this and is expected to come before Parliament imminently.</p> <p>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>The Mozambiquan government has adopted and is effectively implementing the new Conservation Laws, with new regulations in the process of finalisation. In this regard, one person who was apprehended for involvement in illegal activities relating to rhinos has been prosecuted to 12 years imprisonment, while two are awaiting trial.</p>
<p>3.2 Publicise Conservation Areas law in community workshops and discuss how these laws should be impended by and with the community</p>		<p>Community meetings during Year 1 have touched upon the Conservation Areas law as part of awareness raising work regarding the value of wildlife and relationship with SGP. More focussed discussions and distribution of communications materials relating to the law will be taken during the next period.</p> <p>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</p>

	Portuguese language and distributed country-wide.
<p>3.3 Train law enforcement / judiciary in new Law and educate them about the potential of wildlife as a development vehicle</p>	<p>Preliminary awareness raising about the importance of the wildlife-based economy as a development mechanism was undertaken by representatives from SAWC in presenting the SGP / Mangalane project at a workshop arranged for Provincial law enforcement and judiciary staff by WWF Mozambique in December 2015. At least 50 people from Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo provinces, among government officials (provincial governor and director of environment), provincial and district police commanders, judiciary officers (prosecutors), conservation areas managers; police of protection of environment, Forest and wildlife officers and customs acquired knowledge or capacity on law enforcement, and ability to implement the new Conservation Areas law and the Penal Code Law, as well as knowledge about strategic approach on combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Information about the project with the Mangalane community was well-received with interest in expansion.</p> <p>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 (ICCWC) 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>Community Scout Programme has already significantly enhanced local ability to detect illegal wildlife and natural resource activity. Basic manual wildlife monitoring tools were introduced for Community Scout Programme, to be further developed during years 2 and 3 with partners at SGP and SAWC. The manual tool includes an events book, monthly illegal activity log, incident report book, annual tracking tool, long patrol form and wildlife observation book which will be further developed over time. Similarly, the system for apprehension and prosecution will be formalised during the next period and in place by 2017 in association with partners at SGP.</p> <p>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,</p>

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. The ToR are presented in the village scout blue book template. 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.

We have produced the first primary data from the MOMS tool which shows that the biggest challenge experienced by the community is human wildlife conflict. The process was a challenge for the village police to understand due to low literacy, however, a detailed monthly workplan is presented on the last sheet of the MOMS book. Primary data was collected and presented showing that their work focused on monitoring livestock due to issues of human wildlife conflict; patrolling the community to monitor any lawlessness and petty theft as well as attending community meetings to report on findings every month. The community attitude towards wildlife is also seen in the response to problem animals; 68% have been assisted to fence their area, 12% ask for help from community scouts and 8% have moved out of high impact areas. The village police MOMS is consistent with SGP anti-poaching data showing that no killing of rhinos has occurred. According to the community, 70% believe that the village police work hard to improve community safety.

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 were 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 electronic devices. The final map of the community has been developed showing historical households as well as new settlements that have arrived in the community from the neighbouring villages.

3.5 Increase awareness of local people, police and judiciary about the value of wildlife through training and field visits

Basic awareness of the value of wildlife and potential for economic development has been demonstrated to the Mangalane community and law enforcement communities through the distribution of income from wildlife at SGP as well as the December 2015 workshop. Activities during the next period will focus on production of communications materials about the value of wildlife for different audiences as well as targeted awareness raising in the five villages.

	<p>The community was made aware about the value of wildlife during community governance training workshops with SAWC where 77% of the community attended as shown by the dashboard survey. 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>As noted above, the Conservation Areas law were presented to Parliament for amendment and formal regulations for its enactment are still in development. The existing law is being implemented on the instruction of the Attorney General. WWF Mozambique and WWF South Africa developed communications materials relating to the law and engage Media partners to promote successful enactment of the laws. Posters were developed in Portuguese and Asian languages targeting tourists and locals to raise awareness on wildlife trafficking crimes. These posters are displayed around airports and ports in Mozambique.</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 publicised 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 successful 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 engaged with regional partners in 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. As a young woman, Yvonne is a strong voice for the community, participating in the development of the Greater Kruger Management Plan and Community Engagement Strategy, raising awareness about how illegal wildlife trade affects rural communities and advocating the need for partnerships with communities, in particular the Mangalane community to address illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>On World Wildlife Day in 2017, we published an article on South African Airways (SAA) targeting international travellers to raise awareness about the importance of working with community to save wildlife, including rhinos. A follow up publication was</p>

	<p>released in September, as rhino month, to provide more details about how to work with communities to reduce illegal wildlife trade using the Mangalane community as an example. On both occasions, UKAID was acknowledged for their funding support. In 2018, Nelisiwe Vundla attended the Savanna Science Network meeting hosted by South African National Parks (SANParks) and presented her masters research on “Mangalane community perceptions of socio-economic factors influencing involvement in illegal wildlife trade” showing that communities are also negatively affected by criminal syndicates and that the building safer community will result in safer wildlife. The study lead to the development of a short video displayed on SAA and WWF South Africa publicising the importance of working with community and it’s positive impacts in reducing poaching. (wwf sa web link to video, Sawubona publications, SSN presentation, Yvonne image in KNP meeting)</p>
<p>3.7 Actively involve community in resource monitoring and management through the development of a Community Scout Programme</p>	<p>The Village Scout Programme was initiated in May 2015 with the selection and training of young men and women from the five villages of the Mangalane community. 25 candidates were selected by the community members to participate the field scouts training. A total of 21 candidates met the requirement to become community scouts. Training was providing at the site included skills in crime prevention, intelligence gathering and reporting; understanding of CBNRM principles, forest resource management, fishing and general policies and laws governing natural resources in Mozambique and basic knowledge on fire management and monitoring. Community scouts guidelines were also developed to support training officer.</p> <p>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 from 16 in 2015, 10 in 2016 and zero to date. Although the numbers of incursions have not declines, especially during high rainfall seasons where patrol vehicles cannot operate, SGP depends on community information to report suspicious activity and individuals for SGP to respond efficiently. The number of arrests is also dependent on the number of people who enter the reserve at a point in time; some groups are 2-3 while others may include 4 individuals.</p> <p>With reduced rhino losses, 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.</p>

## Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	Y
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto: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.	Y
<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.	Y
<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.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	