

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

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

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT034
Project title	Reducing IWT through synergising community decision-making, benefits and law enforcement
Country/ies	Mozambique
Contract holder Institution	Fauna & Flora International
Partner institution(s)	Chuilexi Conservancy
IWT grant value	GBP 357,620
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2016 – 31/03/2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2016 – March 2017 Annual Report Y1
Project leader name	Alison Mollon
Project website	
Report author(s) and date	Alison Mollon, FFI Matt Rice, Chuilexi Conservancy 30/04/2017

## 1. Project rationale



The project aims to address IWT within Niassa National Reserve (42,000 km<sup>2</sup>) which is the largest protected area in Mozambique and the third largest in Africa. Traditionally Niassa held the majority of Mozambique's elephant, up to 70% of the national population. With rampant ivory poaching Niassa's estimated elephant population has plummeted from 11,200 in 2011 to 4,440 in 2014; a 60% population decline.

Chuilexi Conservancy, covering 14% of Niassa's land mass, is estimated to hold a quarter of the remnant elephant population. Communities within Chuilexi are often implicit in IWT activities, supporting the international criminal networks working in Mozambique and Tanzania. These communities are some of the remotest and poorest in the country, suffering from a lack of basic services, markets and livelihood options, vulnerable to risk which is exacerbated by conflict with wildlife. Therefore, work on this project will be focused

Figure 1: Map showing Niassa National Reserve's location (bright green)

within the Chuilexi conservancy and will work with all its three communities, aiming to reduce instances of lion and elephant poaching and safeguard populations of these species by involving local women and men in conservancy decision-making and discouraging participation in IWT through economic incentives and participation in direct preventative action.

Informer networks within Niassa have also indicated a rising demand for lion skin and body parts. The Reserve's lion population has been identified as one of five critical sites for lion conservation in Africa, and this new threat could cause a dramatic decline in this species if left unchecked.

With continuing declines in Niassa's elephant population, it's expected that the focus of poachers on elephants within Chuilexi will increase, encouraging community involvement in IWT within this region. As these populations stabilise and grow there is also the chance that conflict with people will increase.



Figure 2: Maps showing Niassa National Reserve and Chuilexi Conservancy

Chuilexi has a strong law enforcement programme and a young community development programme. It is essential that these are strengthened to integrate community engagement through conservancy decision-making with human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures, sustainable livelihood initiatives and in anti-poaching activities and awareness raising.

If ivory poaching continues unabated it is likely Niassa's elephant population will be effectively wiped out within 5 years and opportunities for sustainable development and income through wildlife will be lost.

The expected impact of the project on species is that by 2018 there is a known and measurable reduction in poaching instances of elephant and lion in Chuilexi. This will be as a direct result of engagement with local women and men through involvement in conservancy activities and decision-making, raised awareness of IWT issues, and economic incentives linked to IWT occurrence.

## 2. Project partnerships

Chuilexi Conservancy is made up of three contiguous photographic tourism concessions covering 14% (5,868 km<sup>2</sup>) of Niassa National Reserve that are held under contract with the Government of Mozambique until 2027 with 10-year rolling renewal periods thereafter. With FFI as its primary international partner, Chuilexi is implementing a comprehensive conservation programme to protect this part of the Reserve and to build profitable conservation enterprise.

The management structure for Chuilexi includes an Executive Director, who is answerable to a Management Board. FFI have representation on this board, which ensures autonomous decision making, while at the same time maintaining good governance. FFI also act as an advisory on technical issues, particularly for this project in regard to community governance. FFI are a best practice organisation in community conservation, and utilise our experience to build capacity of other organisations. Technical specialists from FFI were involved in the design of the project, supporting Chuilexi with this work from project conception.

Chuilexi has a very lean staffing structure. This combined with the harsh environment in which Chuilexi operates often therefore means that only the bare minimum can be done to complete

objectives, and there is not the time available to consider best practice approaches, particularly with communities, despite staff having the will to do so. This has been particularly evident this year, with first a change in personnel filling the Community Co-ordinator role at Chuilexi, and secondly the medical absence of the new Community Co-ordinator following a tragic incident. This absence unfortunately led to a significant delay in activities, as the lean staffing structure within Chuilexi meant there were no other available staff to step in to fulfil this role in the interim.

The three communities involved in this project are partners with Chuilexi, and an element of this project is to formalise this relationship. Work to involve communities and make progress towards this goal has been hindered, given the challenges this year, but we still expect to make full project progress in this coming year.

### **3. Project progress**

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

Output 1:

- Activity 1.1 Recruitment and training of community scouts

Nine community scouts have been appointed with recruitment split across the three villages of Chuilexi Conservancy. Five scouts have been appointed from Eruvuka reflecting the immediate focus on human/wildlife conflict mitigation measures in this village; and two each from Naulala and Gomba primarily to gather human/wildlife conflict data so as to better plan mitigation efforts in these villages in Year 2. Initial employment training was given on aspects such as no drinking, hours of work, expected behaviour, duties and performance expectations. Additional intensive training was to the Eruvuka scouts on human/wildlife conflict mitigation activities – see Activity 1.3 below.

In Q1 of Year 2 a further three community scouts will be appointed in Gomba in parallel with planned electric fencing installation around the fields of this village; and a final three appointed at Naulala in Q3 of Year 2 when similar activities are scheduled.

- Activity 1.2 Purchase of equipment

Procurement of uniforms, bicycles and field kit (including rain ponchos, rucksacks and tools for fence maintenance) has been completed for current Community Scouts. Two motorbikes have also been procured for access to villages, which is necessary during the rainy season (December – April).

- Activity 1.3 Training of scouts

Scouts from Eruvuka have been trained in maintenance and reporting requirements of the electric fence, which was completed in Q3. In the first instance this involved monitoring fence breakages in Eruvuka, which helped ascertain 'hot spots' and fence weaknesses for wildlife and thus enable further measures to be placed in any key areas. This has already proved worthwhile with improvements made to the Eruvuka fence at road and pedestrian entrances, which were initial weak spots in the fence design and enabled animals, particularly buffalo, to break the fence. These improvements have stopped these incidents.

Community scouts in Naulala and Gomba were trained to collect information on incidences of encroachment by animals, again ascertaining hotspots which will inform the layout and design of planned fences in these two villages.

- Activity 1.4 Law enforcement activities

Monitoring of law enforcement activities within Chuilexi is recorded on an annual calendar year basis as opposed to the IWT grant year.

In 2016, the scout force (i.e. 45 men on average) performed 377 patrols in Chuilexi for a total of 4,220 man-days. The number of man-days has consistently increased since 2013 (Figure 3).

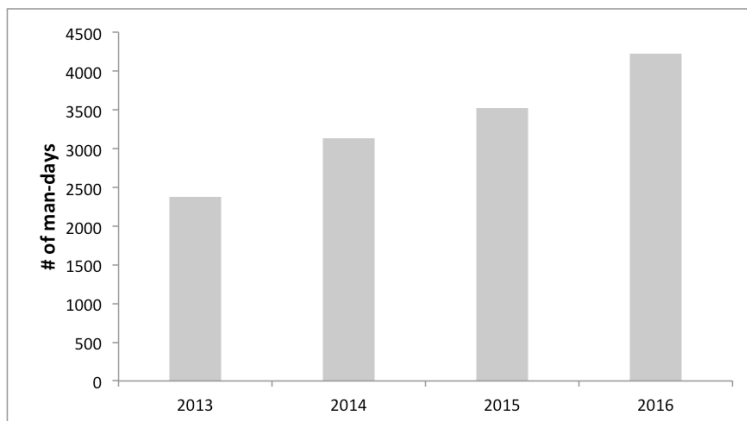


Figure 3: Cumulative number of man-days from 2013 to 2016

On average, 352 man-days were performed per month in 2016 with a minimum of 247 man-days in April and a maximum of 456 man-days in November.

In 2016, 100 illegal activities were recorded within Chuilexi, with 64% recorded between August and November 2016 (Figure 4).

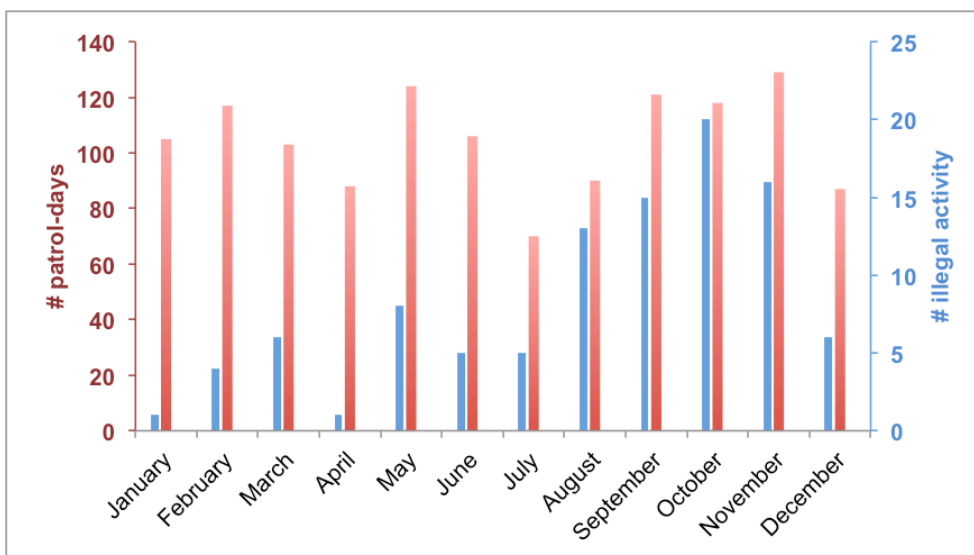


Figure 4: Number of illegal activities and patrol-days recorded in 2016

In total, 671 snares were confiscated in 2016.

A total of 20 arrests were made in 2016:

- 11 miners arrested in May
- 3 elephant poachers arrested with 10 tusks in June
- 3 bushmeat poachers arrested in October
- 3 fishermen fishing with poison arrested in December

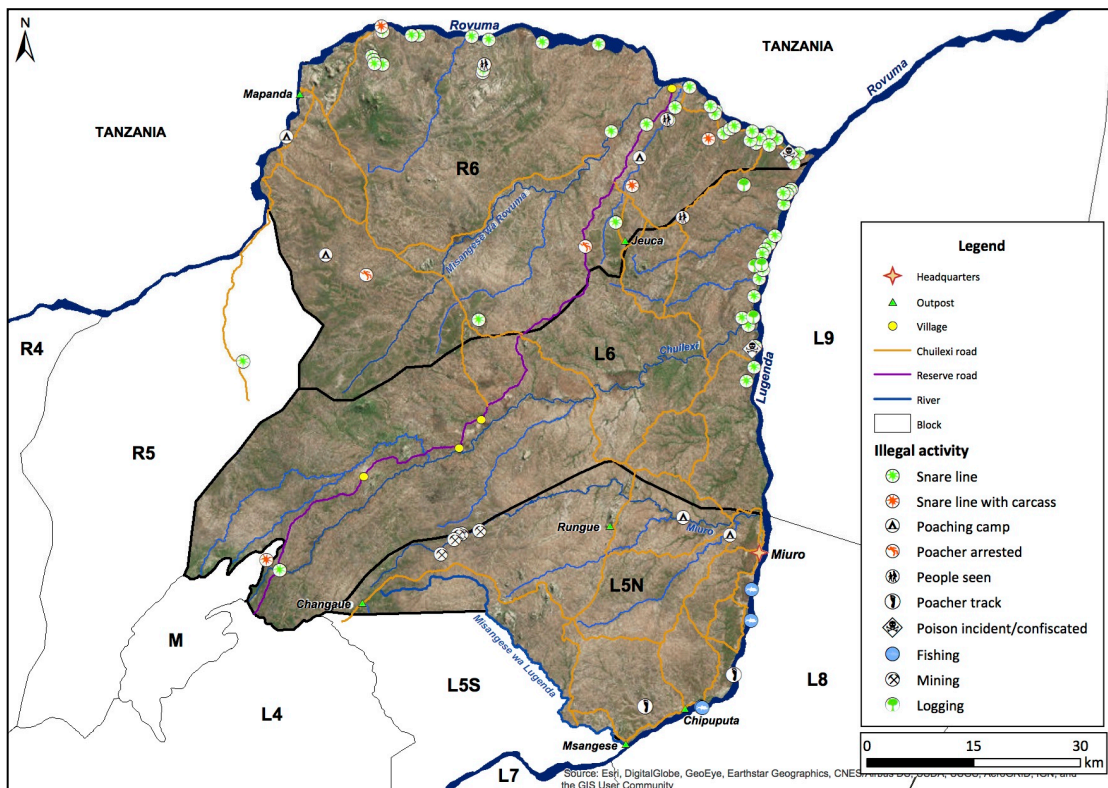


Figure 5: Map of illegal activities recorded in 2016

With regard to elephant poaching over 2016, 15 fresh to recent elephant carcasses were identified and recorded, of which 2 were natural mortalities, 1 unknown death and 12 poached.

In terms of the IWT grant year, this has equated to 14 elephants poached (8 from April to December 2016 and 6 from January to March 2017).

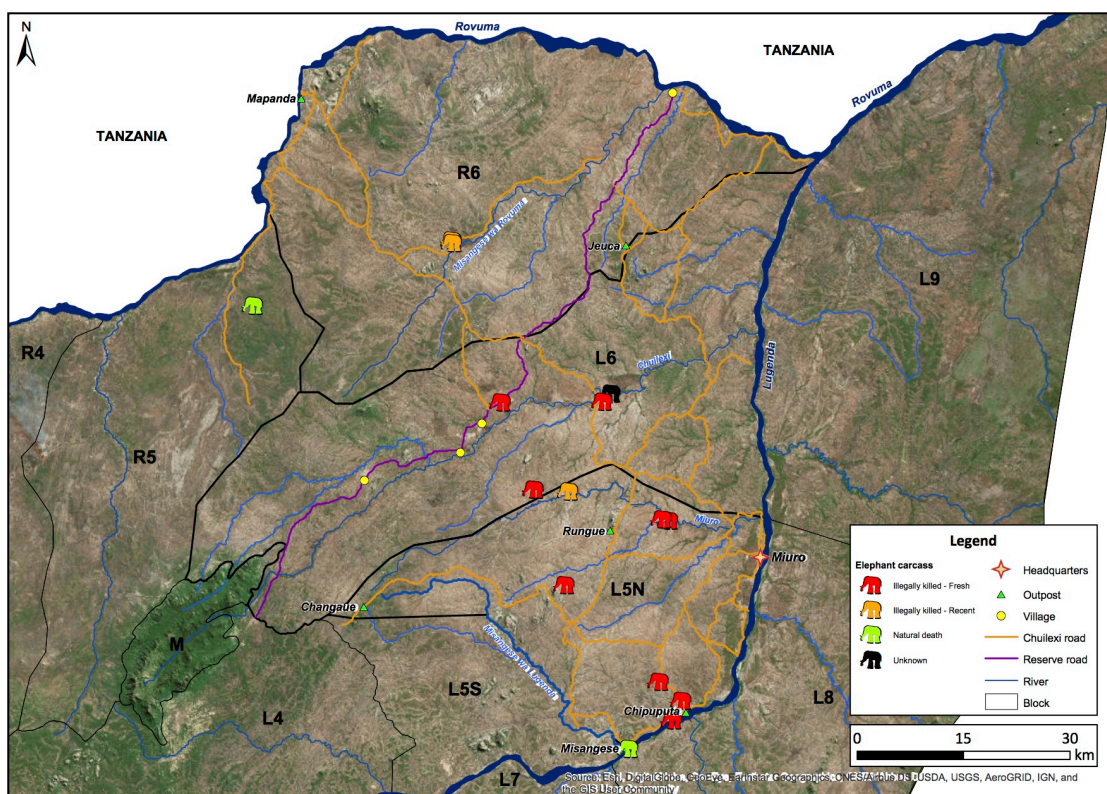


Figure 6: Map of Fresh and Recent elephant carcasses recorded in 2016

Output 2:

- Activity 2.1 Training to community committees in governance and administration

At the project outset, an inception meeting was held in each village for the purpose of informing communities of the approach that Chuilexi Conservancy is proposing to ensure sustainable use and management of Chuilexi. The inception meetings explained the purpose of the project and that next steps would include the establishment of village committees and an over-arching community council, and that a least a quarter of committee members should be women. These committees have now been set up and all members have received basic governance training.

During this process with residents of Eruvuka village, the communities expressed their very urgent need for the electric fence to be built as soon as possible due to increasing pressure from wildlife. As this activity was planned for Y2, a change request was submitted to and approved by IWT to allow this activity to happen in Y1.

- Activity 2.2 Biannual meetings of community committees

A total of 6 formal meetings were held over Year 1 with the representative community committees of Eruvuka, Gomba and Naulala and 1 meeting with the joint community committee or council. Each village committee has 12 members, including 3 women, and two representatives from each join the combined community council. Meetings covered a wide range of issues, including illegal activities, particularly where these possibly related to the villages; the micro-credit and bursary scheme plans and implementation; recruitment and appointment of Community Scouts, and in the case with Eruvuka and Gomba planning around human/wildlife conflict mitigation actions.

- Activity 2.3 Community annual general meeting

Annual general meetings have been held at Eruvuka and Naulala, which included discussion and prioritisation of livelihood interventions with the Eruvuka community deciding on human/wildlife conflict mitigation actions (electric fence installation) as a priority, and Naulala opting for support to education through the construction of a primary school facility, the latter funded from alternative sources to the Project. The AGM in Gomba was postponed due to very heavy late rains and will be held in Q1 of Year 2.

- Activity 2.4 Preparation and legal registration of community institution

Scheduled as Year 2 activity as per the work plan.

Output 3:

- Activity 3.1 Land and resource use planning and development of community bylaws

Progress has been made towards the creation of land/resource use maps which are now in draft form for each village. However, the planned further work in finalising consultations with each community over respective land/resource use plans was delayed firstly by the significant work on the electric fencing installation at Eruvuka, which took precedence, and secondly by the onset of the rains and growing season. Extensive community consultations are not possible over this period as residents move to cultivate, tend and protect their fields. As a result this activity has been postponed to Year 2 after the growing season when proper consultations and endorsement of plans and attendant regulations can be made.

- Activity 3.2 Electric fencing and training of community HWC scouts

Specifically, for Eruvuka Village, this activity has been brought forward from Y2 following a request from communities and as per the IWT change request. The fence at Eruvuka is a major 6-strand installation covering 7 km. Procurement from South Africa was completed during Q2 with installation by international engineers over Q3. Following installation further improvements were made once weak spots were identified by the Community Scouts of Eruvuka. These focused on the road and pedestrian gate sections of the fence, where animals, notably buffalo, were breaking through. Since these improvements were made there have been no further incursions of wildlife across the fence line.

Procurement was also completed for a polywire fence which will be installed after the rainy season in the Rovuma River flood plain areas of Gomba which will address human-wildlife conflict with hippo.

- Activity 3.3 Agriculture extension and training

Scheduled as Year 2 activity.

- Activity 3.4 Training, implementation and monitoring of micro-credit

45 women have become members of the Chuilexi micro-credit scheme. This activity targeted women to address the balance of employment opportunities which, due to the nature of the work in Chuilexi, have predominantly gone to men. As work with the communities continues, Chuilexi is further able to address this balance by offering seasonal work to woman as well as men, such as in schools and in preparation for the electric fence at Eruvuka.

- Activity 3.5 Bursary scheme selection, support and administration

The bursary programme has followed a methodology developed by a neighbouring concessionaire, Mariri Investimentos, which is having success linking educational benefits to a reduction in lion poaching. The Chuilexi Programme will also be named the Lion Scholars Bursary Scheme so that there is an aligned approach across the landscape which will assist with broader messaging on this issue. Bursaries will be increased if there are no incidences of poisoning or snaring of lion. Bursaries were initiated in January 2017 with the enrolment of 6 children (1 boy and 1 girl from each village), who are now attending secondary school at the district centre of Mecula.

- Activity 3.6 Meeting for revenue sharing protocol

Scheduled as Year 2 activity as per the work plan.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: By 2018, members of three communities in Chuilexi are employed in direct action to prevent IWT

Nine members of the three communities in Chuilexi Conservancy employed as Community Scouts with employment contracts in place. No Community Scouts were in place before the Project. In addition to this, 69 local people are permanently and seasonally employed within different divisions of Chuilexi, e.g. law enforcement, logistics and infrastructure.

Output 2: By 2018 there is increased engagement and involvement in Conservancy decision-making by women and men from Chuilexi communities

Chuilexi continues to engage and involve representative community structures (village committees and the future community council that comprise both men and women) in pertinent resource and livelihood matters through regular meetings and training.

Output 3: By 2018 women and men from Chuilexi communities are equitably benefiting financially from their involvement in Conservancy economic incentives programme

Local people from the three communities within Chuilexi are beginning to derive benefits from direct employment, micro-credit schemes in each village directly targeting women, human/wildlife conflict mitigation measures addressing food security, and through the initiation of a bursary scheme. There was neither micro-credit and bursary schemes, nor concerted human/wildlife conflict mitigation efforts before the Project, whilst employment opportunities for local people have grown under the Project.

Output 1

- Indicator 1 By 2016, 15 members of Chuilexi's community are employed as scouts

Nine members of the three communities in Chuilexi Conservancy employed as Community Scouts with employment contracts in place. No Community Scouts were in place before the Project. Contracts are currently for a fixed period as the aim is to transfer employment to the community council (Indicator 2.3) when registered. The remaining 6 scouts will be recruited in Y2 with the delay due to the change of community staff member and then the further delay when this second staff member was seriously injured.

- Indicator 2 By 2017, 15 community scouts have sufficient equipment

Community Scouts issued with uniforms, field equipment, bicycles and tools for electric fence maintenance following procurement.

- Indicator 3 By 2018, 15 community scouts are trained in basic LE protocol, use of equipment and IWT issues

Community Scouts have received initial training in human/wildlife conflict mitigation (electric fence installation and maintenance) through the actual installation of the electric fence, which was a 4-week exercise.

## Output 2

- Indicator 1 4 training exercises completed on governance and administration in 2016 and 2017 of community structure (village committees, their sub-committees and overarching community council).

Training to committees and zonal committee (future community council) through 7 meetings over Year 1.

- Indicator 2 AGMs of 3 village committees take place in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (baseline = zero).

Annual general meetings held at Eruvuka and Naulala, which included discussion and prioritisation of livelihood interventions with the Eruvuka community deciding on human/wildlife conflict mitigation actions (electric fence installation) as a priority, and Naulala opting for support to education through the construction of a primary school facility, the latter funded from alternative sources to the Project. The AGM in Gomba was postponed due very heavy late rains and will be held in Q1 of Year 2.

- Indicator 3 Community council registered and recognised as a legal entity in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).

## Y2 Activity

- Indicator 4 Memorandum of understanding signed between community legal entity and Chuilexi Conservancy in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).

## Y2 Activity

- Indicator 5 3 Awareness raising sessions conducted in three villages each year

On each occasion, there was a community meeting, Chuilexi used this as an opportunity to raise awareness on IWT issues and to link community engagement activities to wildlife conservation and indeed the very presence and existence of Chuilexi Conservancy. 4 such meetings were held over Year 1. In addition, Chuilexi held an annual football tournament with village teams and used this event to raise conservation issues and invite district officials and senior management staff from the Niassa Reserve management authority.

## Output 3

- Indicator 1 By the end of Y1, 3 village land and natural resource use plans in place and enforced (baseline = zero).

Natural resource use maps produced, but development and finalisation of associated plans still underway.

- Indicator 2 Livelihood projects in place with:
  - 2.1 Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) benefiting 50% of all households in greater food security (baseline = zero).

7km 6-strand electric fence erected around the core clusters of fields of Eruvuka village. Over 70% of households from this village, who have fields within the electric fence, are benefitting from reduced incidents of crop raiding and damage to their agricultural output. This represents the first concerted development to address this issue in recent years.



- 2.2 50% of all households benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security (baseline = zero).
- 2.3 60 women (20 each in 2016, 2017 and 2018) beneficiaries of a micro-credit scheme for small scale business development and improved household income (baseline = zero).

45 women (15 each from the three villages in Chuilexi) are beneficiaries of the micro-credit scheme.

- 2.4 6 children per year receiving secondary school bursaries under the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, total 18 by 2018 (baseline = zero).

6 children (1 boy and 1 girl from each village) are now enrolled in the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, a collaboration with Mariri Investimentos, a neighbouring concession to Chuilexi, and are attending secondary school. This represents the first bursaries within these villages.

- Indicator 3 Revenue distribution protocol agreed with target communities in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).

Y2 Activity

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project outcome:

By 2018 there is a known and measurable reduction in poaching instances of elephant and lion in Chuilexi, as a direct result of engagement with local women and men through involvement in conservancy activities and decision-making, raised awareness of IWT issues and economic incentives linked to IWT occurrence

Year 1 has witnessed encouraging progress with both recorded incidents of elephant and lion reduced on 2014/15 levels and the initiation of a suite of community activities, including the micro-credit and bursary schemes in all three villages; the establishment of a major electric fence installation at Eruvuka to address human/wildlife conflict and detrimental impacts on food security; and regular engagement with representative decision-makers through meetings of village committees that involve both men and women.

Project outcome indicators:

Indicator 1 - By 2018, known poaching instances of elephant reduced by 50% on 2014 numbers (60 carcasses) and known poaching instances of lion by 70% on projected 2015 level (10 incidents)

There have been 14 recorded incidents of elephant poached within Chuilexi Conservancy over Year 1. Whilst this already represents a substantial reduction on 2014 levels, it is too early to determine whether or not this is a sign of a fixed downward trend, particularly as poaching levels of elephant elsewhere in Niassa Reserve have remained largely unchanged and consequently as elephant numbers continue to decrease in these areas the poaching pressure on elephant within Chuilexi Conservancy may increase.

Similarly, only 1 poisoning incident of lion was recorded over Year 1. While law enforcement patrolling and coverage by Chuilexi has increased over the reporting period, it is still possible that other lion mortalities have been undetected.

Indicator 2 - By 2018 men and women in three communities of Chuilexi report increased support of conservation initiatives since beginning of project

This indicator will be measured through the planned socio-economic survey of the villages in Year 2.

Indicator 3 - By 2018 30% of households in Chuilexi communities report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey

Year 1 resulted in concrete steps towards this indicator with the micro-credit scheme benefitting 45 women from the three Chuilexi communities and estimated to represent up to 15% of all women; and the electric fence installation is protecting the crops of at least 70% of households

in Eruvuka village. The expansion of this human/wildlife mitigation tool in Gomba and Naulala villages over Year 2 is anticipated to expand and consolidate this positive livelihood impact.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Outcome assumptions:

- Assumption 1 Chuilexi's role and value to Niassa Reserve is acknowledged and its tenure long term.
- Assumption 2 Positive livelihood impacts out-compete the market dynamics and incentives of illegal trade in elephant and lion and enable on-going positive engagement with communities.
- Assumption 3 Reduction in the illegal offtake of elephant and lion stabilises and increases their populations.
- Assumption 4 Chuilexi's increasing wildlife, wilderness and successful conservation will attract an increasing market share of tourism.

These outcome assumptions hold true and remain unchanged.

Output assumptions:

- Assumption 1 Chuilexi remains the primary interface with its resident communities.
- Assumption 2 Staff turnover within Chuilexi's community liaison personnel remains manageable for consistent community engagement.
- Assumption 3 Planned initiatives within Chuilexi are not disrupted by macro-level events (instability, terrorism etc.).

These output assumptions hold true and remain unchanged. With regards to assumption 2, Chuilexi's community officer resigned several months into the project, which has been reported and a change request for a replacement submitted, this did however mean there was no community officer for a number of months. Following this, the new community officer suffered a serious injury which has also affected implementation of activities with communities.

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

Impact:

Chuilexi Conservancy maintains viable and non-threatened populations of elephant and lion through best-practice engagement with local men and women who benefit from increased well-being linked to conservancy initiatives.

Indicators.

- Indicator 1 - By 2018, known poaching instances of elephant reduced by 50% on 2014 numbers (60 carcasses) and known poaching instances of lion by 70% on projected 2015 level (10 incidents)
- Indicator 2 - By 2018 men and women in three communities of Chuilexi report increased support of conservation initiatives since beginning of project
- Indicator 3 - By 2018 30% of households in Chuilexi communities report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey

Encouraging progress has been achieved in Year 1 towards the stated Project impact and to IWT goals with a reduction in elephant poaching and incidences of illegal killing of lions, and as a result to wider IWT emanating from Chuilexi. Simultaneously, the Project has instigated a range of livelihood interventions, including micro-credit and bursary schemes, and human/wildlife conflict mitigation measures, to enhance community well-being from the

presence and activities of Chuilexi Conservancy, the effects and results of which will be measured through a socio-economic survey in Year 2.

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

The Project directly addresses IWT Objectives 1 and 2:

- Sustainable livelihoods – micro-credit, human/wildlife conflict mitigation for improved food security etc.
  - 45 women are now engaged in Chuilexi’s micro-credit scheme and the first beneficiaries of the Lion scholarship scheme are now attending school
  - The electrical fence at Eruvuka will both mitigate human wildlife conflict and improve food security
- Strengthening law enforcement – Chuilexi scouts, community scouts, land/resource use planning
  - A total of 20 arrests were made by Chuilexi staff including a known elephant poacher who was caught with 10 tusks

## **6. Impact on species in focus**

Indicator 1 - By 2018, known poaching instances of elephant reduced by 50% on 2014 numbers (60 carcasses) and known poaching instances of lion by 70% on projected 2015 level (10 incidents)

The Project has witnessed some early positive progress in the protection and conservation of elephant and lion, the two focal species. Chuilexi recorded 14 poached elephant carcasses and only 1 poisoning incident of lion, a marked reduction on pre-Project levels. As noted above, it is still too early to determine if this represents a fixed downward trend.

Indicator 2 - Chuilexi law enforcement monitoring data - annual reports

The protection of these species is clearly illustrated in the strengthened law enforcement capability and reach of Chuilexi with 4,220 patrol days over the 2016 calendar year.

Indicator 3 - Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) benefiting 50% of all households in greater food security (baseline = zero).

Chuilexi has also tackled human/wildlife conflict that results in negative community attitudes to wildlife, food insecurity and incentives to engage in IWT, by establishing a major electric fencing installation to protect the bulk of fields at Eruvuka village. This marks the first concerted effort to address this issue within Chuilexi and will be expanded to include the other two villages in Year 2.

Indicator 4 - Human/wildlife conflict data

This electric fence installation at Eruvuka has had a significant impact with no recorded incursions by wildlife, notably buffalo and elephant, to the fields protected by the fence over Q4 of Year 1. Pre-Project crop-raiding by wildlife, particularly buffalo, was an almost daily occurrence. It is hoped that similar impact will be felt at Naulala and Gomba when fencing is installed over Year 2.

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

The communities within Chuilexi have historically been amongst the poorest in Africa. This Project seeks to positively affect the lives of the three communities involved (with a total population of 1,200). Chuilexi is aiming for direct poverty alleviation impact by improving food security and household income. To date Chuilexi has:

Indicator 1 - By 2018 30% of households in Chuilexi communities report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey

Y2 Activity

Indicator 2 - Household data from socio-economic survey

Y2 Activity

Indicator 3 - By 2016, 15 members of Chuilexi's community are employed as scouts

Employed 9 Community Scouts, which will increase to 15 in Year 2, in addition to the 69 local people employed permanently or seasonally by Chuilexi under its different operational departments, e.g. law enforcement and logistics.

Indicator 4 - 50% of all households benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security (baseline = zero).

Y2 Activity

Indicator 5 - 60 women (20 each in 2016, 2017 and 2018) beneficiaries of a micro-credit scheme for small scale business development and improved household income (baseline = zero).

Established a micro-credit scheme with 45 women as recipients to establish small businesses and reliable household incomes.

Indicator 6 - Employment documents

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

The Project is striving for gender equality in its activities by directly targeting women through:

- Chuilexi's micro-credit scheme with 45 women currently beneficiaries to help develop small businesses and cash income for households;
- 3 out of the 6 bursary students being females creating opportunities for girls to reach secondary school education and develop a stronger educational background for their future lives;
- Equally addressing women's food security concerns for their households and notably children through direct intervention to address human/wildlife conflict and damage to crops and agricultural output through the installation of an electric fence at Eruvuka to prevent crop raiding; and
- Involvement of women as representatives on village committees and the future community council.

## **9. Monitoring and evaluation**

There have not been any changes to the M+E plan over the first year of the project.

Key methods of monitoring the project, as identified in the M+E plan, are due to take place in 2017; in Year 2 of the project. The completion of these activities (socio-economic survey and aerial wildlife survey) will be vital to demonstrate the impact project activities have had, and demonstrate contributions to the project outcome.

However, many of the activities delivered by the project in Year 1 will enable direct impact monitoring. For example, through the instalment of the electric fence we are able to directly monitor instances of human wildlife conflict before and after installation, to determine the impact this activity has had.

To monitor indirect impacts of activities however, such as the impact on how communities perceive the impact of the electric fence, and therefore any resulting change in their attitude towards the existence of the conservancy and their support for any IWT activities, will be monitored through a socio-economic survey towards the end of Year 2 of the project. The results of this survey will be the means by which we are able to demonstrate the link between our activities, and achieving the project outcome.

When monitoring and evaluating this project, an important factor will be that this work is the beginning of a community programme within Chuilexi, which will continue after the work delivered by this two year IWT fund. We therefore do not expect to reach a perfect solution within two years, and anticipate the M+E to reflect this.

## **10. Lessons learnt**

The project is successfully being led by the partner organisation; Chuilexi are running the project, and FFI are providing a technical supporting role. This is working well, as planned, and it is anticipated to continue for Year 2 of the project. While this is the preferred way of operating, changes in staffing and a staff injury in Chuilexi in the past year have led to numerous delays to the implementation of some activities. This has meant the project has not worked as well as hoped, although for reasons which could not be avoided.

If we were to deliver the project again, we would work to prioritise starting the implementation of the community programme as soon as possible. Effort was made to do this in Year1 before the project suffered a series of significant setbacks. The majority of the delays in starting work in this past year were unavoidable; the rainy season was ongoing at project launch in April, meaning we could not start work with communities straight away, and the then current Community Co-ordinator left the project due to unforeseen personal reasons soon after the rains stopped.

Recommendations for others delivering a similar project would be to engage with communities as early as possible, and to carry out activities using toolkits that will enable impact monitoring from the very beginning. At the start of the project, Chuilexi's community programme was already in a fledgling stage, but it had not captured early baselines or attitudes that are vital to measure any impact or change against. This will impact the extent to which we are able to demonstrate impact of the activities delivered.

Understanding what worked well, and what didn't in delivering Year 1 of the project will ensure that Year 2 of the project is implemented successfully by Chuilexi. The importance of reacting in a proactive and timely manner to any unforeseen events in order to avoid delays where possible is understood, and Chuilexi will reach out to FFI in such instances for additional support, guidance and resources as needed. Lessons learnt concerning obtaining baseline data will be built into future plans when developing new elements of work within Chuilexi, and FFI best practice guidelines for obtaining such data will be followed.

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

n/a – first annual report

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

The IWT grant provides support to the core activities of Chuilexi's community programme. This support, however, has catalysed other complementary activities funded by other sources. Notable activities over Year 1 include the construction and establishment of a primary school facility at Naulala and the preparation and development of a flying doctors scheme undertaken in partnership with Mission Aviation Fellowship, which will provide health training and care to targeted communities in collaboration with the state health service. An agreement has now been signed with the Provincial Directorate of Health and it is planned that this initiative begin implementation in Q2 of Year 2.

### 13. Sustainability and legacy

The development and sustainment of a community programme is a core component of Chuilexi's management portfolio. Chuilexi views resident communities as primary partners and has made commitments to this long-term partnership by working towards communities holding 25% of the conservancy and associated benefits. Consequently, the implementation of community engagement activities will continue and become one of the main pillars of Chuilexi effort and investment, along with law enforcement, logistics and administration, and business.

The focus on communities is included in the contractual obligations that Chuilexi has with the Government of Mozambique. Activities outlined within this project will therefore continue, expand and diversify after the project ends. In the short to medium term, these will be supported through ongoing funding to Chuilexi, with an increasing proportion covered by tourism and other business revenues. In addition to achieving operational sustainability in the long term, community institutions will take on responsibility for supporting certain livelihood activities, such as micro-credit and bursaries, from income accrued from tourism operations.

Through bursaries, this project seeks to enhance the skills and knowledge of young local community members. It is anticipated that they will in future be able to take more prominent roles in the management of Chuilexi.

### 14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

Both FFI and Chuilexi Conservancy pro-actively identify the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors in Chuilexi reporting and in liaison meetings with the Government of Mozambique, the Reserve Management Authority and other donors.

FFI are also in the process of developing a brochure outlining the achievements of Chuilexi Conservancy to date and the next five year plan. The IWT Challenge Fund will be credited in this document and a copy will be sent.

### 15. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

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

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

We anticipate completing this section at the end of Y2.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Chuilexi Conservancy maintains viable and non-threatened populations of elephant and lion through best-practice engagement with local men and women who benefit from increased well-being linked to conservancy initiatives.</p>		<p>Year 1 has witnessed encouraging progress with both recorded incidents of elephant and lion reduced on 2014/15 levels and the initiation of a suite of community activities, including the micro-credit and bursary schemes in all three villages; the establishment of a major electric fence installation at Eruvuka to address human/wildlife conflict and detrimental impacts on food security; and regular engagement with representative decision-makers through meetings of village committees that involve both men and women.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> By 2018 there is a known and measurable reduction in poaching instances of elephant and lion in Chuilexi, as a direct result of engagement with local women and men through involvement in conservancy activities and decision-making, raised awareness of IWT issues and economic incentives linked to IWT occurrence.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 - By 2018, known poaching instances of elephant reduced by 50% on 2014 numbers (60 carcasses) and known poaching instances of lion by 70% on projected 2015 level (10 incidents)</p> <p>Indicator 2 - By 2018 men and women in three communities of Chuilexi report increased support of conservation initiatives since beginning of project</p> <p>Indicator 3 - By 2018 30% of households in Chuilexi communities report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey</p>	<p>There have been 14 recorded incidents of elephant poached and only 1 poisoning incident of lion within Chuilexi Conservancy over Year 1. Whilst this already represents a substantial reduction on 2014 levels, it is too early to determine whether or not this is a sign of a fixed downward trend,</p> <p>This indicator will be measured through the planned socio-economic survey of the villages in Year 2.</p> <p>Year 1 resulted in concrete steps towards this indicator with the micro-credit scheme benefitting 45 women from the three Chuilexi communities and estimated to represent up to 15% of all women; and the electric fence installation is protecting the crops of at least 70% of households in Eruvuka village.</p>	<p>Chuilexi scouts to increase to 60 personnel with 3 training exercises provided over Year 2 to strengthen anti-poaching operations.</p> <p>Socio-economic survey planned in Year 2 to measure Project impacts on community support to conservation.</p> <p>The expansion of human/wildlife mitigation efforts in Gomba and Naulala villages over Year 2 is anticipated to expand and consolidate this positive livelihood impact, along with agricultural interventions and the expansion of the micro-credit scheme.</p>



<b>Output 1. By 2018, members of three communities in Chuilexi are employed in direct action to prevent IWT</b>		Nine members of the three communities in Chuilexi Conservancy employed as Community Scouts with employment contracts in place. No Community Scouts were in place before the Project. In addition to this, 69 local people are permanently and seasonally employed within different divisions of Chuilexi, e.g. law enforcement, logistics and infrastructure.
Activity 1.1 Recruitment and training of community scouts	Indicator 1 - By 2016, 15 members of Chuilexi's community are employed as scouts	<p>Nine community scouts have been appointed with recruitment split across the three villages of Chuilexi Conservancy. Five scouts have been appointed from Eruvuka reflecting the immediate focus of human/wildlife conflict mitigation measures in this village; and two each from Naulala and Gomba primarily to gather human/wildlife conflict data so as to better plan mitigation efforts in these villages.</p> <p>In Q1 of Year 2 a further three community scouts will be appointed in Gomba in parallel with planned electric fencing installation around the fields of this village; and a final three appointed at Naulala in Q2 of Year 3 when similar activities are scheduled.</p>
Activity 1.2 Purchase of equipment	Indicator 2 - By 2017, 15 community scouts have sufficient equipment	Community Scouts issued with uniforms, field equipment, bicycles and tools for electric fence maintenance following procurement. Two motorbikes procured for wet season activities and maintaining consistent community engagement. Further similar procurement planned with the recruitment of remaining Community Scouts.
Activity 1.3 Training of scouts	Indicator 3 - By 2018, 15 community scouts are trained in basic LE protocol, use of equipment and IWT issues	Community Scouts have received initial training in human/wildlife conflict mitigation (electric fence installation and maintenance) through the actual installation of the electric fence, which was a 4-week exercise. Similar training planned for Gomba and Naulala once human/wildlife conflict mitigation actions are implemented in Year 2. All Community Scouts to receive training in law enforcement once land/resource use plans are finalised.
<b>Activity 1.4 Law enforcement activities</b>		4,220 patrol days achieved over the 2016 calendar year, an increase on 2015 levels, with known focal species poaching limited to 14 elephant carcasses and to 1 lion. Further scout recruitment and training planned over 2017 to increase anti-poaching coverage and capability.
<b>Output 2. By 2018 there is increased engagement and involvement in Conservancy decision-making by women and men from Chuilexi communities</b>		Chuilexi continues to engage and involve representative community structures (village committees and the future community council that comprise both men and women) in pertinent resource and livelihood matters through regular meetings and training.
Activity 2.1 Training to community committees in governance and administration	<i>Indicator 1 - 4 training exercises completed on governance and administration in 2016 and 2017 of community structure (village</i>	Training to committees and zonal committee (future community council) through 7 meetings over Year 1. Continued training planned for Year 2 through active meetings.

	<i>committees, their sub-committees and over-arching community council).</i>	
Activity 2.2 Biannual meetings of community committees		7 meetings held over Year 1 with 2 village committee meetings held in each village and 1 zonal (community council) meeting held. Same scheduled of meetings planned for Year 2.
Activity 2.3 Community annual general meetings	<i>Indicator 3 - AGMs of 3 village committees take place in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (baseline = zero).</i>	AGMs held in Eruvuka and Naulala. AGM in Gomba postponed due to late heavy rains and will be conducted in Q1 of Year 2. AGMs in all three villages will be held in Q3 of Year 2.
Activity 2.4 Preparation and legal registration of community institution	<i>Indicator 4 - Community council registered and recognised as a legal entity in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).</i>	Scheduled over Q3 and Q4 of Year 2.
<b>Output 3. By 2018 women and men from Chuilexi communities are equitably benefiting financially from their involvement in Conservancy economic incentives programme</b>		Local people from the three communities within Chuilexi are beginning to derive benefits from direct employment, micro-credit schemes in each village directly targeting women, human/wildlife conflict mitigation measures addressing food security, and through the initiation of a bursary scheme. There was neither micro-credit and bursary schemes, nor concerted human/wildlife conflict mitigation efforts before the Project, whilst employment opportunities for local people have grown under the Project.
Activity 3.1 Land and resource use planning and development of community bylaws	<i>Indicator 1 - By the end of Y1, 3 village land and natural resource use plans in place and enforced (baseline = zero).</i>	Resource maps produced and consultation and finalisation of land/resource use plans rescheduled over Q2 and Q3 of Year 2.
Activity 3.2 Electric fencing and training of community HWC scouts	<i>Indicator 2 - Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) benefiting 50% of all households in greater food security (baseline = zero).</i>	7km 6-strand fence installed at Eruvuka village with 5 Community Scouts recruited and trained, and protecting 70% of household fields and in turn enhancing food security. 2 Community Scouts employed in Gomba and Naulala each in preparation of electric fence installations at these villages in Q1 and Q3 of Year 2 respectively. With installation Community Scouts in these village will increase to 5 each.
Activity 3.3 Agriculture extension and training	<i>Indicator 3 - 50% of all households benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security (baseline = zero).</i>	Planned over Q2 and Q3 of Year 2.
Activity 3.4 Training, implementation and monitoring of micro-credit	<i>Indicator 4 - 60 women (20 each in 2016, 2017 and 2018) beneficiaries of a micro-credit scheme for small scale business development and improved household income (baseline = zero).</i>	45 women (15 in each village and representing up to 15% of all women) recipients of micro-credit for small business development and cash income. Scheduled to increase by 10 women in each village to 75 total by the end of Q3 in Year 2.

Activity 3.5 Bursary scheme selection, support and administration	<i>Indicator 5 - 6 children per year receiving secondary school bursaries under the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, total 18 by 2018 (baseline = zero).</i>	6 children enrolled in the new bursary scheme (1 boy and 1 girl from each village) and attending school at the district centre of Mecula. To be increased by a further 12 children by the end of Q3 of Year 2.
Activity 3.6 Meetings for revenue sharing protocol	Indicator 6 - Revenue distribution protocol agreed with target communities in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).	Scheduled for Q3 of Year 2.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> Chuilexi Conservancy maintains viable and non-threatened populations of elephant and lion through best-practice engagement with local men and women who benefit from increased well-being linked to conservancy initiatives.			
.			
<b>Outcome:</b>			
<b>Output 1</b> <b>By 2018, members of three communities in Chuilexi are employed in direct action to prevent IWT</b>	1.1 By 2016, 15 members of Chuilexi's community are employed as scouts 1.2 By 2017, 15 community scouts have sufficient equipment 1.3 By 2018, 15 community scouts are trained in basic LE protocol, use of equipment and IWT issues	1.1 Employment documents 1.2 Procurement records and asset register training reports, photos 1.3. Law enforcement and wildlife monitoring data and annual reports	Chuilexi remains the primary interface with its resident communities

<p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p><b>By 2018 there is increased engagement and involvement in Conservancy decision-making by women and men from Chuilexi communities</b></p>	<p>2.1 Four training exercises completed on governance and administration in 2016 and 2017 of community structure (village committees, their sub-committees and over-arching community council).</p> <p>2.2 AGMs of 3 village committees take place in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (baseline = zero).</p> <p>2.3 Community council registered and recognised as a legal entity in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).</p> <p>2.4 Memorandum of understanding signed between community legal entity and Chuilexi Conservancy in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).</p> <p>2.5 3 Awareness raising sessions conducted in three villages each year</p>	<p>2.1 Existence of governance structure</p> <p>2.2 Equitable representation in positions</p> <p>2.3 Minutes of AGMS</p> <p>2.4 Community entity registration document</p> <p>2.5 Memorandum of Understanding</p>	<p>Staff turnover within Chuilexi's community liaison personnel remains manageable for consistent community engagement.</p>
<p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p><b>By 2018 women and men from Chuilexi communities are equitably benefiting financially from their involvement in Conservancy economic incentives programme</b></p>	<p>3.1 By the end of Y1, 3 village land and natural resource use plans in place and enforced (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2 Livelihood projects in place with:</p> <p>2.1 Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) benefiting 50% of all households in greater food security (baseline = zero).</p> <p>2.2 50% of all households benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security (baseline = zero).</p> <p>2.3 60 women (20 each in 2016, 2017 and 2018) beneficiaries of a micro-credit scheme for small scale business development and improved household income (baseline = zero).</p> <p>2.4 6 children per year receiving secondary school bursaries under the</p>	<p>3.1 Land and natural resource plans</p> <p>3.2 Revenue distribution protocol exists</p> <p>3.3 Micro-credit annual reports</p> <p>3.4 Bursary annual reports</p> <p>3.5 Human/wildlife conflict data</p> <p>3.6 Socio-economic survey report</p>	<p>Planned initiatives within Chuilexi are not disrupted by macro-level events (instability, terrorism etc.).</p>

	<p>Chulexi Lion Scholarship scheme, total 18 by 2018 (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.3 Revenue distribution protocol agreed with target communities in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).</p>		
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>Output 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 1.1 Recruitment and training of community scouts</li> <li>• Activity 1.2 Purchase of equipment</li> <li>• Activity 1.3 Training of scouts</li> <li>• Activity 1.4 Law enforcement activities</li> </ul> <p>Output 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 2.1 Training to community committees in governance and administration</li> <li>• Activity 2.2 Biannual meetings of community committees</li> <li>• Activity 2.3 Community annual general meetings</li> <li>• Activity 2.4 Preparation and legal registration of community institution</li> </ul> <p>Output 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity 2.1 Land and resource use planning and development of community bylaws</li> <li>• Activity 2.2 Electric fencing and training of community HWC scouts</li> <li>• Activity 2.3 Agriculture extension and training</li> <li>• Activity 2.4 Training, implementation and monitoring of micro-credit</li> <li>• Activity 2.5 Bursary scheme selection, support and administration</li> <li>• Activity 2.6 Meetings for revenue sharing protocol</li> </ul>			

### **Annex 3 Standard Measures**

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

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

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

**Checklist for submission**

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