



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

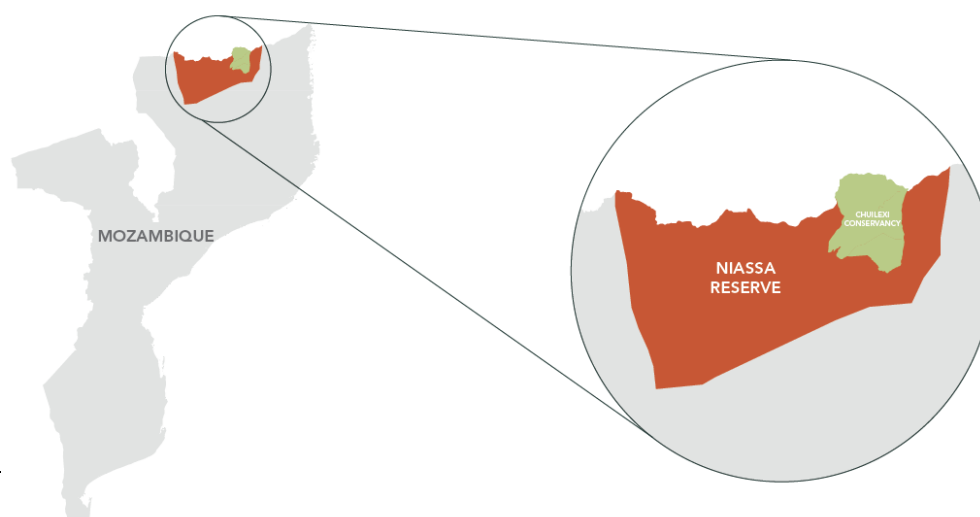
IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

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 Conservacao e Investimentos
Total IWT grant value	£357,620
Start/end dates of project	1 st April 2016 – 31 st March 2018
Project leader’s name	Alison Mollon
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.fauna-flora.org/projects/conserving-chuilexi-conservancy-within-niassa-national-reserve
Report author(s) and date	Alison Mollon and Matt Rice, June 2018

[In reference to the request to publish this report online at a future date; this report does contain sensitive information about individuals therefore please can all information pertaining to an individual or where an individual can be identified, be removed before the report is published.](#)

1. Project Summary

The project aimed to address IWT within Niassa National Reserve, Mozambique. Work was focused within Chuilexi conservancy, an area covering 14% of Niassa’s land mass, and at the time, known to hold a quarter of Niassa’s remnant elephant population. Today this proportion is estimated to be closer to a third of the total elephant population as elephants continue to be poached beyond the security of Chuilexi’s borders.



There are three communities within Chuilexi, and working with all three, the project aimed to reduce instances of lion and elephant poaching and safeguard populations of these species within Chuilexi by involving local women and men in decision-making on their use of local natural resources and discouraging participation in IWT through provision of economic incentives and participation in direct preventative action.

Niassa National Reserve (42,000 km²) is the largest protected area in Mozambique and the seventh largest in Africa. Traditionally the bulwark for Mozambique's elephant, it has in the past held up to 70% of the national herd. With rampant ivory poaching Niassa's estimated elephant population had plummeted from 11,200 in 2011 to an estimated 3,675 in 2016, close to a 70% decline in 5 years. The level of threat to this species at the start of the project was significant; if poaching was permitted to continue unabated it was estimated that Niassa's elephant population would be effectively wiped out within 5 years. This would not only be a disaster for the species, but also mean that any opportunity for sustainable development and income through wildlife to support the management and preservation of the reserve would be lost.

Due to the high proportion of Niassa's elephants that are currently found within Chuilexi, there were growing fears that as the overall elephant population decreases, Chuilexi will become a bigger target for poachers, and thus pressure within the conservancy will increase. This additional pressure could realistically result in greater opportunities for Chuilexi communities to be involved in IWT, especially given communities see directly the cost of living with elephant and other wildlife, rather than the benefit.

At the time of project development, informer networks within Niassa also indicated a rising demand for lion skin and body parts. The Reserve's lion population was identified as one of five critical sites for lion conservation in Africa, and there were concerns that this emerging threat could cause a dramatic decline in this species if left unchecked. The project aimed to address this trade before it became established.

The three communities within Chuilexi are often implicit in IWT activities, supporting the international criminal networks working in Mozambique and Tanzania through short-term employment opportunities provided as guides or porters to poaching gangs, with the added advantage that this activity can remove problem animals that cause damage to crops. 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. The project aimed to strengthen both the law enforcement and community development programmes in Chuilexi 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.

The project aimed to reverse current dynamics around elephant and lion poaching, and provide a model to other areas of the Reserve and to Protected Areas elsewhere. Through the establishment of an active community partnership, the project worked to make the involvement in IWT in these species less attractive, and increase the perceived risk to being involved in such activities from community (and Chuilexi) sanction, pressure and apprehension, thereby strengthening the deterrent effect. Long term, the impact of this project will contribute to the elephant population in Chuilexi being better protected and a source for potential future

restocking of Niassa Reserve. This project will contribute towards the reduction of elephant poaching within Chuilexi, and working to ensure the trend of decline in elephant numbers will – over time - turn to net growth. In addition, the impact of this project will support progress towards ensuring Chuilexi will not become a source for the trade in lion parts, and ultimately remains a stronghold for this species.

Primary beneficiaries of the project were the communities of Chuilexi - Eruvuka, Gomba and Naulala with a combined population of 1,250 (approximately 300 households) (baseline numbers used here from the project start-up, 1,467 from recent survey of approx. 90% of population). The 2012 socio-economic survey conducted by Chuilexi revealed that across the three communities, under 3% of children go to secondary school and none to tertiary education, 46% of the population was aged <15 years, 0% of women were in formal employment, and all farmers cited human wildlife conflict with buffalo, elephant and hippo as a significant problem.

The project established the first functional community programme in Chuilexi which with neighbours Mariri were the first community programmes within Niassa Reserve, providing a model that can be adapted, learned from and replicated elsewhere. Project beneficiaries have directly benefited from this work in a number of ways. Communities have received support towards the establishment of well governed, representative and transparent community institutions. This was an important foundation for all the project outputs, and for long-term community engagement, sustainable development and poverty reduction. These institutions empower communities to have a voice over decision-making regarding land and natural resource use. The project employed community members as scouts, providing employment but also increased knowledge of wildlife issues to communities which can influence decision-making and win support for conservation efforts, and also provided employment/income opportunities to women through the establishment of a micro-credits scheme.

The project also worked to address factors most influencing the livelihoods and wellbeing of community members, through a variety of targeted initiatives. The installation of electric fencing around crops successfully reduced the threat of crop loss as a result of wildlife encounters, reducing the impact that human-wildlife conflict has upon farmers. Through the establishment of a school bursary scheme, more children from the three communities are able to attend secondary school and continue with their education. And once a month the three communities are now visited by trained doctors, and patients requiring critical care are given an opportunity to be flown to hospital to access further treatment or surgery.

The project also focused on improving understanding of current agricultural practices, and the ways in which best to support farmers in order to improve yields and improve effectiveness of farming methods. This piece of work aimed to improve knowledge, so that a targeted, appropriate and effective agricultural support programme can be developed with the Chuilexi communities going forwards.

2. Project Partnerships

Chuilexi Conservacao e Investimentos is a not-for-profit Mozambican company that along with its sister company, Luambeze Investimentos, has formed Chuilexi Conservancy. Chuilexi is made up of three contiguous photographic tourism concessions covering 14% (5,868 km²) of Niassa National Reserve that are held under contract with the Government of Mozambique until 2027 with 10-year rolling renewal periods thereafter. FFI is Chuilexi's sole international partner.

The project activities were designed by Chuilexi senior management staff with FFI support given to shaping this to the context of a statutory donor. It was important in the development phase that activities remained as the partner had prioritised. Any changes that were required for delivering a logical framework approach were only made in consultation with Chuilexi staff, and all project implementation decisions have been made by Chuilexi.

In terms of roles and responsibilities, Chuilexi implements a comprehensive conservation programme to protect this part of the Reserve. In addition to significant investment into law enforcement, Chuilexi collaboratively planned this community programme for resident communities. Under this project Chuilexi led all direct engagement with communities and facilitated all institutional development and livelihood interventions.

FFI has responsibility for good grant management and for backstopping on areas of technical expertise such as agricultural interventions and supporting equitable approaches to natural resource management and governance.

The report writing throughout the project has been a collaboration between the FFI project lead and the Chuilexi Executive Director.

In terms of achievements it is important to note the extreme challenges that face Chuilexi; firstly that it is vast and remote – in the dry season it takes on average 15 hours to drive from the provincial capital to Chuilexi HQ, in the rainy season this can extend to several days. This also applies to travel within Chuilexi, i.e. in terms of visiting villages. Therefore to hold even one community meeting can be an extremely challenging logistical affair; notice must be given to villages, a time agreed when both women and men can participate, staff then need to get there on time, planning for the myriad of things that can happen in such a remote and harsh wilderness when attempting to cover large distances in used vehicles and keep to an agreed time. There is a rainy season that can last up to 5-6 months, which in a two year project has added an extra dimension to manage.

The main challenge to this project has been the staffing situation, unfortunately in the first few months of this project, the Community Officer who was from Kenya, handed in his resignation due to his family being involved in a serious car accident in Kenya. Given the remote living and working as described above, it was not easy to find a replacement and a decision was made to recruit a man from the local area as this would facilitate faster relationship development with local people. However this decision also came at certain costs, as the new recruit did not have the training in community approaches of his predecessor, nor could he speak any English. This posed an additional logistical challenge as the original project design, toolkits and time to be spent on this project had all been planned around FFI and Chuilexi using the same language. It has also transpired that he is not comfortable using a computer thus there has been a problem in evidencing meetings through minute taking and converting these to digital format that can be easily shared.

The new recruit started at Q3 in Year 1 which unfortunately coincided with the beginning of the rainy season, and unfortunately at the end of the rainy season, he had to be admitted to hospital for a leg amputation. He has recovered remarkably well and been fitted with a prosthetic limb. By the end of the dry season in Year 2 (Q3) he was back working in the Reserve although getting around had additional challenges as the rainy season was beginning. The project came to an end in the middle of this rainy season, thus most of the community work

has been done either in very short windows of opportunity, or has been supported by other staff where possible in the absence of the Community Officer.

On top of this, Chuilexi has recently been at the front line of the elephant poaching crisis, thus a particular challenge has at times been dealing with the competing priorities and timescales that have arisen with a donor funded, time bound community programme that has on occasion been in direct competition for human and logistical resources, with the immediate threat of poaching. Everyone at Chuilexi knows how important the community programme is for the sustainable future of Chuilexi and therefore the greater Niassa Reserve, however on a day to day basis when elephants are being poached, it has been a challenge to prioritise community work over these urgencies.

The IWT Challenge Fund has been flexible in allowing activities to be switched between years where possible but the nature of the working environment in Chuilexi has inevitably led to funds being left unspent.

In light of the above, Chuilexi has accomplished an incredible amount through the IWT Challenge Fund project, which is detailed in section 3.1 of this report. Highlights include a 100% reduction in human-wildlife conflict within fenced areas in Eruvuka and Gomba, 18 children, including 9 girls, given the opportunity to access secondary education which otherwise would never have been an option available to them, and for the very first time in this region, women have been empowered to have a voice in their communities and had an opportunity to enter a cash market through the micro-credit scheme. Long-term change in behaviour is difficult to link to a two year project, especially one that was in its infancy at the start. The success of any community programme will depend on the trust that is developed between each party and even beyond this first two years, the relationship between Chuilexi and the three communities is in its infancy. The flexibility that is required to respond and adapt to communities depending on their performance and their willingness to engage can be challenging to align with shorter term donor requirements. But nonetheless, this fund has enabled important first steps to be taken, and the information learned throughout this programme will be used by Chuilexi and FFI to continue to develop an appropriate community programme that will work towards a sustainable future for both people and wildlife.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

The first output under this fund was to ensure members of three communities in Chuilexi are employed in direct action to prevent IWT, by 2018. The target set was 15 members of the local community, ideally five from each village, Eruvuka, Naulala and Gomba; and that to enable these people to be effective at mitigating human-wildlife conflict, a key driver of IWT, they would be trained and equipped sufficiently.

At project end date, there are currently 10 scouts actively employed, 5 in Gomba and 5 in Eruvuka with the 5 positions at Naulala currently on hold until the issues described in section 9, are resolved and electric fencing installed.

This employment opportunity has given four-fold benefits:

- i) it provides direct employment for local people which is in addition to over 120 local people that are directly permanently employed within different divisions of Chuilexi, e.g.

law enforcement, logistics and infrastructure. In fact Chuilexi has now become the single largest employer in Mecula District. This is complemented by seasonal employment for construction projects – on average 40 people per year. This employment gives direct income to families that would otherwise have no job opportunities in the local area, meaning families are more resilient and able to deal with issues such as climate risk, whereas most other traditional family incomes or subsistence are highly vulnerable to this issue, such as the impact on agriculture.

- ii) the employment to monitor and maintain the fences, which were a direct request from communities, means they are part of the decision making process. This engagement of local people directly in the solution and ongoing maintenance to their biggest cost of living with wildlife, which is crop-raiding; has not only provided the communities with the solutions they have requested, it also means they are empowered to maintain the fences over time and to see the benefits of engaging with Chuilexi
- iii) in addition to direct employment, employees gain transferable and useful skills from how to behave as an employee through to fixing an electric fence; by giving community members practical skills they will have more opportunities in the future to diversify their incomes and take further opportunities
- iv) it gives another opportunity for relationships to develop between local people and Chuilexi. The informal communication mechanism that is part of employment is invaluable in terms of reputation building and giving clear messaging. Additionally by wearing a uniform that is not only practical but belongs to them, it can provide a sense of pride in the role they are doing and the connection with ‘their’ wildlife. This was further established through learning exchange visits with neighbouring concessionaires which connects community members with a wider group of like-minded people working together to protect both their livelihoods and their environment. This was also evidenced in the recent focus groups held with communities where in discussions around resources, people felt a big threat was foreigners coming to poach ‘their’ wildlife.

The project indicators at output level were fact based rather than change based therefore progress against these indicators is descriptive, i.e. scouts have been recruited, trained and equipped. Evidence of the change that this activity has supported shifting attitudes on conservation issues have been verified in the socio-economic study which is detailed in section 3.2 on Outcomes of the project.

The second output was to show increased engagement and involvement in Conservancy decision-making by women and men from Chuilexi communities by the project end. This output has proven the most difficult to make progress on and this is directly linked to the challenges outlined in section 2. The indicators in the log frame were not designed to show change as they were output rather than outcome focused, as with Output 1. Therefore the first indicators of training given, AGMs occurring and the last, of awareness sessions conducted, can be said to have been achieved – see log frame, although also in relation to the challenges outlined in section 2, the minutes to evidence these meetings cannot be provided.

However, although not an official project indicator, an interesting indication of change that was observed in the recent focus groups held with both men and women, is the greater involvement by women and their greater confidence at being involved in activities. At the beginning of the project, women were very reluctant to be part of the resource mapping procedure where as two years on, as described below, each village is taking steps towards the norm of including women. In the resource mapping and ranking exercise, groups were asked to draw a map of

their village and include on it all the important things/resources they felt should be mapped. Participants were then asked to identify the most important resources from those on the map, and to rank them against each other, in order to determine the most important resource overall. This was followed by a resource access and control matrix where after the facilitator had explained the difference between resource access, control and ownership, participants were asked to list important resources to the village and participants were asked to rank the level of access and control men, women and any external people had relating to each one.

In Eruvuka, a group of 14 participants was happy to be split into 2 groups by gender to complete the mapping and ranking process. Differences were noticed in that men were able to complete the process far more confidently; the women found the activity more difficult and needed two members of the male group to join and assist them. Specifically, the women needed one of the men to draw the village boundary for them as they had very little knowledge of this. They also needed support to map out the resources they wanted to include – again, showing far less knowledge than the men. The women's map had noticeably less detail than the men's as a result.

For the resource access and control matrix, resources listed included Rivers, Crop fields, Mosque, Hospital, School, Roads, Forest including firewood and Poultry. Men and women completed the exercise together, with participants of both genders involved and debating their opinions. Details of decisions made are referenced in Annex 8. Notably, discussions highlighted differences in the roles men and women have, and the duties they complete in relation to household tasks, and different opinions between genders of the difficulty faced in accessing some resources (at times, men underestimated challenges faced by women). During the session, women participated equally and were keen to have their voice heard about the constraints they encountered over resource access. The young men were far quieter than older men during this exercise.

In Gomba, 11 participants worked together to complete the map, they were not split into groups as the women felt their number was too small, also they were all illiterate and did not want to do the activity alone, although they were interested to take part. The boundary of the village was a major point of confusion and contention with the older men. The young men and women did not seem to be aware of boundaries and age also factored into agreement over importance of resources – older and younger men struggled to reach consensus on resources such as fishing.

Gomba listed the resource access and control resources as Rivers, Crop fields, Roads, Minerals i.e. gold, Beehives (for honey), Firewood, School, Hospital and Fishing zones. The group completed the exercise together, no comparison between the results of either gender could be made. Again, discussion on resource access demonstrated the difference in roles and workloads of men and women in relation to household tasks. Full results are detailed in Annex 8. Women participated fully and were engaged with the exercise – a woman took the lead in populating the access/control matrix (illustrations were used to ensure all participants could interpret it).

In Naulala the 10 participants completed the mapping exercise in one group which was to the women's preference, however they were then content to be split into groups of men and women to rank the resources they had identified. The men, particularly young men, dominated the mapping exercise (including taking responsibility from an older map for drawing the map).

Women were happy to be separated from the men during the ranking and expressed concerns over the level of work they did in comparison to the men for the resources – this again was a topic for discussion when deciding on resource access. Despite being separated, men and women ranked the top six resources the same.

Important resources identified by the group were Rivers, Crop fields, Firewood, Bamboo, Forest, Road and Wildlife. Once the resources had been listed, the group remained split to complete the access/control matrix. The facilitator assisted the women in completing their matrix. Detail of decisions made are included again in Annex 8. As with Eruvuka, men felt the difference in access between men and women was far less than women did. Discussions again revealed differences in the level of work carried out by women and men. Differences were also noted between genders in perception of the level of control each gender had over a resource, which was not apparent in other communities.

Under this output, the activities that have occurred at village level have consistently and gently highlighted that women should have a voice. These first small steps are essential towards women’s involvement in decision making becoming the norm, for both women and men. Delivery of these exercises demonstrated also the importance of allowing women to decide on whether they would like to participate in a mixed group, or just with other women. Preference for this changed between communities, depending on the make-up of the group, and depending on the exercise being delivered. Consideration of other daily tasks is also key; it was noted at times women were less engaged as they were concerned of other duties (e.g. water collecting) that they needed to attend to after the exercise.

Focus groups also completed a governance assessment. In this exercise, participants were asked to list those people/stakeholders who have an influence over decision making, and to recount a decision that had impacted them and how this was made. Discussions were then had on what could be classified as good and bad governance. Discussions about good governance principles – Participation, Equity, Transparency and Responsibility - followed and participants in all villages agreed with all of them as being important for good leadership and decision making. Governance tables were then drawn up, and discussed in each community. Participants were asked to score each statement in the table with either a 😊, 😐 or 😞. Results of the governance tables are presented below.

Governance table – results for all communities

	Eruvuka	Gomba	Naulala
Participation			
The governing body (e.g. executive committee, council, board) is representative of all group members and is not dominated by any particular individual/s or sub-group/s	😊	😊	😞
At least 30% of office bearers (e.g. chair, secretary, treasurer) are women	😊	😊	😞
There is regular dialogue with, and active involvement of, all members in the organisation’s discussions and activities	😊	😊	😊
Equity (Fairness)			
Respect and attention is given to all stakeholders views	😊	😊	😊
There is no personal bias in decision making	😊	😊	😞
Consideration is given to the distribution of costs and benefits (of decisions and actions) between stakeholders	😊	😊	😊
Transparency			

All stakeholders are aware of the organisation's rules and regulations	☹️	😊	☹️
All stakeholders are aware of how and why decisions are made	😊	😊	😊
There is clear communication with all stakeholders including on all financial transaction	😊	😊	😊
Accountability			
There is a clear system for the allocation and acceptance of responsibility	😊	😊	☹️
There is a process of monitoring and reporting to ensure that agreed actions are effectively implemented	😊	😊	😊
In the event of conflict or grievance, a clear mechanism is in place and can be accessed by all stakeholders	😊	😊	😊

Full results of this exercise are presented in Annex 8. Participants in all three communities took opportunity at the end of this session to list factors they would like to see considered in future – such as provision of equipment, opportunities for more engagement, improved communication etc. These factors were noted, and will be taken into consideration when developing future community engagement initiatives and working to better support the communities.

Overall, Eruvuka and Gomba were very positive about the current governance structures and decision making in their villages. Eruvuka recounted a decision recently made in regard to community resources, and felt very happy that everyone had been involved and the process had been transparent. Notably, women in Eruvuka remained quiet during this session, despite being prompted to speak. Participants in Gomba referenced a decision that had been made badly, and were able to express what they would like to see differently in future. Both these villages listed Government officials as the highest ranking decision maker, and the Community committee in Chuilexi as the lowest.

The governance table for Naulala was notably different to the other 2 villages, with far more factors being scored poorly. Additionally, this community ranked the Village leader from each village as the person with highest decision making power, over government officials. From engagement with this community over the life of the project, it was understood that there are some negative factors currently influencing the governance structure in this village. The Chief and Deputy Chief are both married to women from Eruvuka, and so live in this village rather than their own. It was felt that decisions do not involve participation from community members but are made only by the Chief, and often favour Eruvuka residents as the Chief lives there. This has fuelled concerns about the lack of involvement of the Naulala villagers about the decisions their leaders make, and a lack of confidence in the current governance structure. This village is also noted to engage less well with the wider Niassa reserve committee. Chuilexi has been aware of underlying issues with governance in this village, and this session was highly important to start understanding causes of these issues, so that work can be done to carefully support the community to address them, and make improvements. Due to the risk it poses on the success of some initiatives (such as the installation of electric fencing), Chuilexi has decided to focus on establishing a strong and effective governance structure in this community before the provision of resources or benefits take place. This is detailed further in section 9.

Output 3 focused on the benefits to men and women from Chuilexi communities equitably benefiting from their involvement in Conservancy economic incentives programme and through improved well-being by 2018. After two years of project activities, 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, through the initiation of a bursary scheme for secondary education and the introduction of a Flying Doctors programme. No health, micro-credit, bursary schemes, nor concerted human-wildlife conflict mitigation efforts existed for these communities before this fund, and employment opportunities for local people have expanded.

One of the most significant and immediate impacts of activities under this output, has been the mitigation of human-wildlife conflict, specifically from crop raiding. Eruvuka and Gomba have been provided with an electric fence. HWC is a significant issue to Chuilexi communities; in the 2017 socio-economic survey (full results in Annex 7), wildlife raiding crops was the most frequently mentioned challenge to residents from Eruvuka (62% of interviewees), and when specifically talking about challenges to agriculture, 90% of people gave wildlife crop raiding as a main challenge. 53% said the frequency of crop raiding had increased in the past 5 years but 80% said the frequency of crop raiding had decreased since the fence was established, and 63% said yields were higher after the fence has been installed. Similarly in Gomba, in the 2017 survey wildlife raiding crops was the most mentioned challenge to the community (49% of interviewees) and when specifically talking about challenges to agriculture, 69% of people gave wildlife crop raiding as a main challenge. 50% said the frequency of crop raiding had increased in the past 5 years but, 87% said the frequency had decreased since the fence was installed, and 61% said that crop yield had increased since the fence. These results demonstrate the significant threat that wildlife crop raiding still presents in Chuilexi, but also the difference made in supporting communities against this in just 2 years from the outputs of this project. It is also important to note that some fields still lie beyond the fenced area and thus these areas are still subject to human-wildlife conflict.

Due to the issues listed above and in section 9, a fence has not yet been installed in Naulala where human-wildlife conflict figures are similar to Eruvuka and Gomba; wildlife raiding crops was the most frequently mentioned challenge to the community (69% of interviewees), and when specifically talking about challenges to agriculture, 91% of people gave wildlife crop raiding as a main challenge. 50% said the frequency of crop raising had increased in the past 5 years. As soon as the issues with governance have been resolved, a polywire fence will be established at Naulala and then will begin an expansion and planning phase for each village. This will be done in conjunction with the finalisation of the natural resource plans developed in Activity 2.1.

The agricultural analysis carried out in Y2 Q4 also gave some straightforward recommendations, and found that in all likelihood it is the current farming technique of all three villages that is most likely the biggest limiting factor to high sustainable crop production in the area, as traditional and usually unsustainable farming methods are still used.

Crop choices, farming technique, minimization of post-harvest and storage losses, as well as possible markets for cash crops are discussed in the report, annex 11 but in summary, the Chuilexi Conservancy is situated in an area that has an ideal climate for crop production and with hard work and farming methods adapted for their environment, the farmers of this region should be able to overcome the challenges presented to them and produce enough food to provide for themselves, their families and their communities. The current problems with weeds (*Strigida*) and low yields (soil degradation) can be addressed with relative ease provided the farmers are adequately trained. These recommendations will form the basis for ongoing agricultural support work to Chuilexi communities.

Even without these recommendations yet in place, the human-wildlife mitigation measures have had a significant impact with 70% of households in Eruvuka and 71% of households in Gomba reporting increased food security since the fences were established.

Direct financial interventions including employment of scouts and the microcredit scheme offered to women have also had an impact on direct income or product value equivalent. Although we were unable to compare this to the 2012 survey as a comparable question had not been asked at that time, villages did all report an increase in income or equivalent within the last year, with Gomba reporting a 14% increase, Naulala a 15% increase and Eruvuka reporting a 38% increase.

3.2 Outcome

The project outcome was to ensure that 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.

The indicator on known poaching instances aspired that the number of elephant poached would be reduced by 50% on 2014 numbers (60 carcasses) and known poaching instances of lion by 70% on projected 2015 level (10 incidents). In 2018 by project end date of 31st March, 4 elephant had been known to have been poached in Chuilexi which is a like for like reduction of 73%. In 2018, no lion have been poached.

The other two indicators need to be seen in light of the fact that Chuilexi only came into existence in 2012, therefore the baseline as such was that there was no baseline so in 2012 no conservation activities existed, and other than very low levels of employment potentially with the Reserve, there was only subsistence as an option for income before Chuilexi existed.

The second indicator stated that by 2018 men and women in three communities of Chuilexi would report increased support of conservation initiatives since the beginning of project. In each village the interviewees stated their commitment to protecting wildlife with overall village percentages as Gomba – 86%, Naulala – 73%, and Eruvuka – 69%. Even taking into account that residents may be giving answers they think Chuilexi want to hear, different questions asking about the relationship with Chuilexi all gave strong results i.e. across all villages, 70% of respondents said that Chuilexi has only positive effects on the community, with the most frequently mentioned positive impacts being (with the proportion of respondents highlighting each impact in brackets): employment (80%), the microcredit scheme (56%), and preventing wildlife from raiding crops (30%). And 77% of respondents said that overall the actions of Chuilexi increase or slightly increase the well-being of their household.

The final indicator stated that by 2018 male and female members in 30% of households in Chuilexi communities would report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey. As again this was a baseline of zero, the recent survey at the end of 2017 asked if people felt there had been an increase over the last year, since 2016, the average per village was Gomba – 14%, Naulala – 15%, and Eruvuka – 38%.

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

The impact statement for this project was that 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.

It is generally recognised that to achieve a sustainable shift away from poaching as a viable livelihood activity for local people, will take a long and concerted effort of working with local people and building trust over a long-time period. This project has laid the foundations for that longer-term approach by bringing tangible and real benefits to community members. The project has also enabled a certain amount of research, such as the agricultural component but also through the socio-economic survey and through the focus groups that has enabled Chuilexi to learn about the local people and to adapt activities going forward that will meet the needs of communities and further lessen the need to rely on IWT.

Beyond the community programme, the major part of Chuilexi's daily operations are focused on anti-poaching operations with year on year increases to numbers of scouts and patrol days. In 2017 Chuilexi carried out 4,622 man patrol days or an average of 1,155 per yearly quarter; for the first 3 months of 2018, this has increased to 1,497 man patrol days. The long term business solution of tourism largely supporting conservation and community work in the future is very reliant on species such as elephant and of course a safe operating environment, therefore the actions from within this project are essential to the opportunities of the future. Within this project duration, Chuilexi welcomed its first tourists with a percentage of the profits going to each village. The amount of 1,500 USD per village was an important first step and demonstrated the potential, this contribution from tourism was also picked up in the focus groups, showing that communities are starting to understand the opportunities for the future.

4. Monitoring of assumptions

The Output assumptions for the project were:

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

During the lifetime of this project assumption one and three did not present any risk or issue to the project, however it has been documented in section 2 that the staffing situation proved very difficult during this project. The IWT Challenge Fund were kept informed throughout and although this has had an impact on certain indicators, i.e. the scouts in Naulala not yet employed as further support on governance is needed, the tremendous strides that have been taken in Eruvuka and Gomba despite the issues face, prove the concept of the approach and that it is simply a time and funding requirement to resolve these issues and make the same progress with all three villages.

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

This project supports the objective of the IWT Challenge Fund to tackle the illegal wildlife trade and in doing so, to contribute to sustainable development in Mozambique, through theme number 1. Developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, to benefit people directly affected by IWT.

Specifically this work supports Kasane Statement 11 to 'Support work done in countries to address the challenges that people, in particular rural populations, can face in living and coexisting with wildlife, with the goal of building conservation constituencies and promoting sustainable development'. As has been evidenced in the above sections, this project aimed to reduce the burden of living with wildlife, for example through the provision of electric fences which have both reduced human-wildlife conflict and increased yield of crops within fenced areas. In terms of sustainable development, the work towards building a tourism based conservancy has begun during this project, with communities already received benefits in the form of USD 1,500 worth of seed purchased for each village, as per their request.

This project has also supported the London declaration, for example declaration XVIII 'Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty' and declaration XX 'Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife'. 45 women are now involved in a micro-credit scheme with the women from Gomba having already paid back their first loan and are now entering a second round. Education is also a long-term route out of poverty and through this project, 18 children, 9 boys and 9 girls, are receiving a secondary education. The local community scout force employed through this project directly mitigate against human-wildlife conflict and many of the 120 local people employed directly by Chuilexi, make up the 62man scout force that monitor and implement Chuilexi's law enforcement activities. Furthermore, in the efforts to eradicate poverty, Chuilexi is now the largest employer in Mecula District.

6. Impact on species in focus

Niassa National Reserve¹ historically harboured 70% of the country's entire elephant population but from an estimated 11,200 in 2011 to an estimated 3,675 in 2016, this means close to a 70% decline in 5 years. At this time, Chuilexi was believed to hold about a quarter of Niassa's elephant, c.800 individuals. Although the Reserve wide survey has not been repeated as yet to compare to 2016 numbers, it is widely agreed by those working in the Reserve that possibly as few as 1,500 individuals may survive. This represents a staggering loss, with almost 90% of individuals killed in just 7 years. It is also now believed that Chuilexi holds over a third of this elephant population and although a population estimate has not been made, the reduction in incidences of elephant poached within Chuilexi would support this estimate. Chuilexi and Niassa are not a closed systems, elephant can move freely therefore when they move beyond Chuilexi's boundaries, they are no longer protected.

Chuilexi along with a few other likeminded, neighbouring concessions are the last defence for elephant and the communities within Chuilexi, which are based along a road to Tanzania are key to ensuring the massacre stops at Chuilexi's door. It is therefore easy to see that both the community and law enforcement programmes are imperative for the future of Niassa's elephant.

Similarly with a growing demand for lion parts, communities are extremely important in ensuring Chuilexi does not become a marketplace for this species. In 2018 there have been no lion poached within Chuilexi and the conservancy remains a critical safe haven.

If Chuilexi can maintain operations, it can also become a future restocking source of many species, particularly elephant, for Niassa Reserve and the greater transboundary area with Tanzania.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The communities within Chuilexi have historically been amongst the poorest in Africa. This project has worked to positively affect the lives of the three communities involved (with a total population of 1,200 – from baseline at proposal, 1,467 from recent survey of approx. 90% of population). Chuilexi is aiming for direct poverty alleviation impact by improving food security, access to professional medical care and further education, and household income. Activities were developed to address areas identified through the 2012 survey as being most challenging to the communities – namely food security as a result of high occurrences of human-wildlife conflict, poor access to secondary education for community children, and poor healthcare provisions. The 2012 survey also revealed that 0 women from all three communities were currently employed, and so this project was designed to make a start at changing this, and worked to empower women to earn income for themselves.

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

At the end of the project (31 March, 2018) there were a total of 45 women participating in the micro-credit scheme. This will increase to 60 by July 2018 due to the timing of cycles for new participants to join the scheme. Of the women participating, 97% were using the loans to establish small businesses and earn income – for example, purchasing a small solar panel to set up a charging service, buying chickens or setting up a small shop.

The micro-credit scheme has been very well received by women in the three communities, with more very interested in joining. The 2012 socio-economic survey revealed that 0% of women within the communities were employed – this initiative is working to address this, and to empower women to earn income of their own.

The community scout scheme has employed 10 men from 2 communities (5 from Gomba, 5 from Eruvuka) to monitor and attend to the electric fencing installed in these two villages. These scouts have received uniforms, equipment (including tools needed for fence repairs) and training on how to assess and repair fence damage. In Eruvuka, scouts are responsible for keeping the grass short around the fence during the summer months. To assist with this increased workload, extra support is hired – giving additional, seasonal employment to some members of the community.

In addition to community scouts, Chuilexi also creates employment opportunities through its other operational areas, including maintenance and law enforcement initiatives. The 2017 socio-economic survey demonstrated that 54% of households in the three communities have had at least one person employed by Chuilexi since its creation 5 years ago.

Further to the employment opportunities created by this project, communities have benefitted from a reduction in crop loss through the installation of electric fencing. This was confirmed through the 2017 socio-economic survey, in which 80% of households surveyed in Gomba, and 87% of households surveyed in Eruvuka stated that crop raiding had reduced since electric fences were installed. Crop loss was reported as a significant challenge in all three communities, and reducing this will mean households benefit from increased food security, and have an improved yield to either sell, or use for subsistence – thereby reducing the amount of alternative income they are required to spend on food.

Output 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) with male and female members of 50% of all households reporting greater food security (baseline = zero).

Crop raiding by wildlife was identified as a significant challenge being faced by Chuilexi communities, and it is one that continues to increase (at least 50% of households in each community reported an increase in crop raiding over the past 5 years, in the 2017 socio-economic survey).

To address this, electric fencing has been installed in two of the three communities, with a plan to install fencing the final community (Naulala) once work has been completed at managing the ongoing governance issues.

The fencing in Gomba and Eruvuka has been highly successful. Community members have taken full responsibility for maintaining the fencing, including in Gomba, dismantling the fence in the rainy season and reinstalling it again in the summer (as per maintenance guidelines).

The fences have proven very effective at reducing instances of crop raiding, and preventing crop loss in both communities. The 2017 socio-economic survey revealed that 71% of households in Gomba, and 70% households in Eruvuka felt they had increased food security as a result of the fence.

In addition, the fence has also reduced the likelihood of dangerous animals (buffalo, elephant, hippo) from being present within community crop fields, and therefore reduced the chance of violent interactions with these species, which can seriously injure community members, or even result in death. In Gomba, crop raiding by elephant had decreased from affecting 58% of households, to 17% of households, and crop raising by hippo had decreased from affecting 74% of households to just 10% of households as a result of the fence being installed (figures from 2017 socio-economic survey).

Areas outside the fence are still vulnerable to crop raiding, but the fences installed through this project have made a demonstrable difference and future land use plans will look at fence expansion.

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).

As referenced above, at the end of the project, a total of 45 women were currently participating in the micro-credit scheme, with the number anticipated to rise to 60 by July 2018.

2.4 6 children per year receiving secondary school bursaries under the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, total 18 (9 girls and 9 boys) by 2018 (baseline = zero).

The Chuilexi Lion bursary scheme was carried out to great success, with a total of 18 children (9 girls and 9 boys) attending secondary school as a result of this project. The numbers of children with opportunity to attend secondary school remain low (despite increasing through this project), and Chuilexi is dedicated to continuing the provision of these bursary placements for future years, subject to funding availability in order to do so.

2.5 Increased number of men, women and children with access to a doctor at village clinics (baseline of zero).

Since the scheme was established in mid-2017, the “Flying Doctors” have made monthly visits to the Chuilexi communities. The provision of this service significantly improves the level of health care available to these communities, who are living in a vastly remote area. During their visits, all community members requiring medical attention have opportunity to meet with the doctor and receive diagnosis and treatment. Common illnesses being treated include malaria and diarrhoea which if left unchecked have the potential to be life threatening. Opportunity is also given for up to 3 people to be flown to the nearest hospital, a two day drive to Nampula, to receive further, more significant care, such as operations or complex treatment. Patients benefitting from this have included a young girl with a facial tumour, a young girl with a broken leg and a man suffering from a hernia.

The socio-economic survey in 2017 (carried out shortly after the establishment of the Flying Doctors scheme) revealed that 38% of respondents had already had a family member treated by the scheme.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

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

- Chuilexi’s micro-credit scheme with 45 women currently beneficiaries to help empower women to develop small businesses and cash income for their households, addressing the fact that in 2012, 0 women were reported to have any form of employment opportunity;
- 9 out of the 18 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 and Gomba, which have been demonstrated to prevent crop raiding; and
- Involvement of women as representatives on village committees and the future community council.
- Consideration of women in all community engagement, meetings and workshops carried out. Women were given the opportunity to partake in activities in separate, women-only groups, or to participate in a group together with men. Depending on the subject of the workshop discussion, women at times were more comfortable talking and sharing their opinions in a women-only group, having opportunity for this ensured that their views were captured and represented equally alongside those of the men. The disparity in knowledge and capacity (for example, literacy) was evident between women and men, and on occasion, women opted to work together with men as they benefitted from their knowledge, and were more confident working in one group. The focus given

by Chuilexi and FFI to ensuring women feel confident in a situation to voice their opinions has been registered by men within the community too, and in several meetings, men were seen to actively encourage women to participate and voice their opinions. While this did not always result in active involvement from women, it was a positive step to see men working to try and encourage their participation, rather than being content with women remaining quiet during the session.

9. Lessons learnt

A significant lesson learnt from the delivery of this project is that when engaging and working with communities, flexibility is key in order to ensure the support being given is appropriate, timely and of benefit to those receiving it. A key example of this was moving the installation of electric fencing from Year 2 to Year 1 – this was at the request of the communities, who were seriously impacted by human wildlife conflict. This was a priority activity – in order to mitigate this immediate threat, before they were able to have interest in engaging with other activities. Remaining flexible, and making changes/updates to planned activity timelines throughout the project lifespan is something we would definitely recommend to others delivering a similar project, and we are grateful to the IWT Challenge Fund for supporting our decisions to do so during this project.

Another lesson learnt through this project is to ensure that provision of support or incentives happens within the appropriate situation, or at the appropriate time to ensure it will be effective and benefits to both wildlife and people sustained over time. This can be very difficult to implement, as sometimes the best support can be the withholding of resources, rather than the provision of them. The work with the community committee at Naulala throughout the project revealed there are ongoing issues with governance that need to be addressed, and that this community does not have the necessary framework structure in place in order to effectively manage the upkeep and maintenance of significant resource such as an electric fence at this time. This committee has been the most reluctant to engage with Chuilexi, and it is also important to improve relations, and community commitment to supporting Chuilexi in its conservation goals, before benefits such as fencing are provided. Provision of this prior to improvement in governance structures, and engagement with Chuilexi would likely result in the resource not being properly maintained, and be deleterious to any future work to engage this community in tackling IWT within the reserve. It was therefore decided, despite original plans to provide fences to all communities, that an electric fence will not be installed until Naulala has been effectively supported to address these ongoing issues.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Approved changes to the log frame over the life of the project include:

Movement of installation of electric fencing from Year 2 to Year 1. This was at the urgent request of Eruvuka community, who were suffering from significant levels of crop raiding and urgently needed support to manage this and prevent further impact to the livelihoods of households affected.

Movement of agricultural work to Year 2 – this was in reflection of first addressing the urgent issue of wildlife crop raiding, before working with communities to improve their food security with improved agricultural practices as well.

Addition of flying doctors' scheme – through project engagement it became evident that a significant constraint to wellbeing in all three communities was the lack of access to trained

doctors. Chuilexi worked to address this through the establishment of a new partnership with Mission Aviation Fellowship and Estrela da Manha, to bring the Flying Doctors to Chuilexi once a month. The need for this, and the potential for this partnership, were not known during project development, but the addition of this into the project in Year 2 has greatly increased the impact this work has had on community wellbeing.

While there has been no formal internal or external evaluation of the work delivered during the lifespan of the project, FFI ensures to include consideration to monitoring and evaluation within all activities it carries out. The socio-economic survey in 2017 is an example of this; it will both demonstrate changes against the 2012 baseline, but will also enable future comparison too. Carrying out a regular socio-economic survey will enable impact of the support provided to the Chuilexi communities to be monitored and quantified over time. In future surveys, it will also enable decisions to be made on the effectiveness of certain activities, and demonstrate whether they are having the impact they are designed to have, or whether they need to be redeveloped.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

N/A

10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere

The delivery of this project has suffered a number of significant, but unavoidable delays relating to the post of Community Officer. The previous Community Officer resigned from his post soon after the project started, and the newly recruited replacement then suffered a significant injury that resulted in amputation of his leg, and lengthy rehabilitation to ensure he was able to walk again. The absence of this key role for most of the project has meant activities have been delayed, and engagement with the communities has been less than planned. While some activities have been maintained, it was the lack of day to day engagement with communities that has hampered the project's progress the most. Had the Community Officer been active for the duration of the project, we would have hoped issues such as those being experienced with governance in Naulala could have been addressed and worked through before project end.

11. 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. FFI are working to support Chuilexi in securing funding to enable the continued provision of initiatives that have proven to be highly effective and beneficial throughout the lifespan of this project, including school bursaries, micro-credit loan schemes and support for addressing human/wildlife conflict through provision and upkeep of electric fencing.

Further to this, the reports produced as a result of the agricultural consultancy clearly demonstrate the need for future support in this area, and outline training and recommendations for next steps that should be taken. It is Chuilexi's intention to implement these next steps as soon as funding is secured in order to support this to happen.

In time, we anticipate that 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.

12. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The support from the IWT Challenge Fund has fed into a larger programme of work within Chuilexi, and was therefore recognised as such. It has formed a distinct part of this programme, namely enabling significant progress to be made with the Chuilexi community engagement programme, and the work done to support community livelihoods and wellbeing. The difference this effort has made is demonstrated in the 2017 survey, with 77% of households within the three communities said that overall the actions of Chuilexi increase the well-being of their household to some extent.

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.

The support from the IWT Challenge Fund has been acknowledged in all documentation produced around the project, including a promotional brochure produced to outline the achievements of Chuilexi to date, and to outline the next 5 year plan (produced in 2017).

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)

14. Finance and administration

14.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 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)				
Monitoring & Evaluation				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Mark Rose (Senior Management Team)	
Alison Mollon (Regional Director, Africa)	
Jessica Farish (Programme Officer, Africa)	
Helen Anthem (Technical Specialist)	
Rob Small (Technical Specialist)	
Laura Fox (Technical Specialist)	
Matthew Rice (Executive Director)	
Willem Ebersohn (Manager)	
Lopes Alimo (Community Manager)	
Community Assistant	
Community Assistant	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	Capital items – cost (£)
Electric Fencing Units (will remain in Chuilexi Conservancy)	
Community scout field equipment (will remain in Chuilexi Conservancy)	
TOTAL	

Other items – description <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	Other items – cost (£)
Report translation fees	
VSAT Internet Costs (Contribution to total cost of one year's subscription to internet service)	
Bank Charges	
TOTAL	

14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Halycon Land & Sea	
Wildcat Foundation	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

14.3 Value for Money

The project has built on an existing programme in the target landscape, which has an existing infrastructure of office, vehicles and relationships. This value is indicated in the budget by the co-financing that is already available and the project was managed within the Chuilexi Conservancy with the vast majority of management expertise there operating 'on the ground'.

Three quotes were always sought for goods and services ahead of procurement to ensure quality and economy, such as the fencing material that was brought in from South Africa as the quality was not available in Mozambique.

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	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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.			
<p>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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) By 2018 men and women in three communities of Chuilexi report increased support of conservation initiatives since beginning of project By 2018 male and female members in 30% of households in Chuilexi communities report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chuilexi law enforcement monitoring data - annual reports; Summary of CITES MIKE forms; Aerial survey reports (2016 and 2018) Household data from socio-economic survey Household data from socio-economic survey 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chuilexi's role and value to Niassa Reserve is acknowledged and its tenure long term. 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. Reduction in the illegal offtake of elephant and lion stabilises and increases their populations. Chuilexi's increasing wildlife, wilderness and successful conservation will attract an increasing market share of tourism.
<p>Outputs: 1. By 2018, members of three communities in Chuilexi are</p>	<p>1.1 By 2016, 15 members of Chuilexi's community are employed as scouts.</p>	<p>1.1 Employment documents monitoring data and annual reports 1.2 Procurement records and asset</p>	<p>(For all Outputs) 1. Chuilexi remains the primary interface with its resident</p>

<p>employed in direct action to prevent IWT</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>register 1.3 Training reports, photos 1.4 Law enforcement and wildlife</p>	<p>communities. 2. Staff turnover within Chuilexi's community liaison personnel remains manageable for consistent community engagement. 3. Planned initiatives within Chuilexi are not disrupted by macro-level events (instability, terrorism etc.).</p>
<p>2. By 2018 there is increased engagement and involvement in Conservancy decision-making by women and men from Chuilexi communities</p>	<p>2.1 4 training exercises completed on governance and administration in 2016 and 2017 of community structure (village committees, their sub-committees and over-arching community council), of which at least a quarter of participants (committee members) are women. 2.2 AGMs of 3 village committees take place in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (baseline = zero) with at least 50% of attendees being women. 2.3 Community council registered and recognised as a legal entity in 2017 (baseline = not in existence) with at least a quarter of leadership positions being held by women. 2.4 Memorandum of understanding signed between community legal entity and Chuilexi Conservancy in 2017 (baseline = not in existence). 2.5 3 Awareness raising sessions conducted in three villages each</p>	<p>2.1 Existence of governance structure 2.2 Equitable representation in positions 2.3 Minutes of AGMS 2.4 Community entity registration document 2.5 Memorandum of Understanding</p>	

	year with at least 50% of attendees being women.		
3. By 2018 women and men from Chuilexi communities are equitably benefiting financially from their involvement in Conservancy economic incentives programme and through improved well-being	<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>3.2.1 Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) with male and female members of 50% of all households reporting greater food security (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2.2 Male and female members of 50% of all households report benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2.3 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>3.2.4 6 children per year receiving secondary school bursaries under the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, total 18 (9 girls and 9 boys) by 2018 (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2.5 Increased number of men, women and children with access to a doctor at village clinics (baseline of zero).</p>	<p>3.1 Land and natural resource plans</p> <p>3.2 Revenue distribution protocol exists</p> <p>3.2 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>3.7 MAF Flying Doctor records</p>	

	3.3 Revenue distribution protocol agreed with target communities in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).		
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			
Output 1			
Activity 1.1	Recruitment and training of community scouts		
Activity 1.2	Purchase of equipment		
Activity 1.3	Training of scouts		
Activity 1.4	Law enforcement activities		
Output 2			
Activity 2.1	Training to community committees in governance and administration		
Activity 2.2	Biannual meetings of community committees		
Activity 2.3	Community annual general meetings		
Activity 2.4	Preparation and legal registration of community institution		
Output 3			
Activity 3.1	Land and resource use planning and development of community bylaws		
Activity 3.2	Electric fencing and training of community HWC scouts		
Activity 3.3	Agriculture extension and training		
Activity 3.4	Training, implementation and monitoring of micro-credit		
Activity 3.5	Bursary scheme selection, support and administration		
Activity 3.6	Meetings for revenue sharing protocol		
M&E Activities			
Activity 1	Training Chuilexi staff in integration of gender sensitivity		
Activity 2	Aerial wildlife survey of Chuilexi		
Activity 3	Socio-economic survey of targeted communities		

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>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.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 2. By 2018 men and women in three communities of Chuilexi report increased support of conservation initiatives since beginning of project 3. By 2018 male and female members in 30% of households in Chuilexi communities report increased income or product value equivalent in comparison to 2012 socio-economic survey 	<p>By 2018 there was a reduction in carcasses found of 73% with increased effort. By 2018 there were no cases of lion poisoning or poaching. Across all three villages, an average of 76% reported support of Chuilexi and conservation initiatives. Across all three villages, an average of 22.5% of community members reported an increase in income or product value equivalent within the last year.</p>
<p>Output 1. By 2018, members of three communities in Chuilexi are employed in direct action to prevent IWT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 By 2016, 15 members of Chuilexi's community are employed as scouts. 1.2 By 2017, 15 community scouts 	<p>1.1 Currently 10 community scouts employed. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. Employment records provided in Annex 3</p>

	<p>have sufficient equipment.</p> <p>1.3 By 2018, 15 community scouts are trained in basic LE protocol, use of equipment and IWT issues.</p>	<p>1.2 Sufficient equipment procured and provided to scouts. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. Equipment procurement is provided in Annexes 2 and 4</p> <p>1.3 All scouts trained in LE protocol, use of equipment and IWT issues. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. Training reports are provided in Annexes 5 and 6</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Recruitment and training of community scouts</p>		<p>Nine community scouts were appointed in 2016 with recruitment split across the three villages of Chuilexi Conservancy. Five scouts were 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.</p> <p>In Q1 of Year 2 a further three community scouts were appointed in Gomba in parallel with planned electric fencing installation around the fields of this village.</p> <p>It was originally planned that a final three scouts would be appointed at Naulala in Q3 of Year 2, when similar activities were scheduled. However the local community members of Naulala have requested that the current governance system is reviewed (see section 9).</p> <p>Within the initial recruitment activity, basic employment training was given to all scouts on aspects such as no drinking, hours of work, expected behaviour, duties and performance expectations. This was because many individuals have never before been employed and basic 'how to behave at work' aspects were completely unknown.</p> <p>The community scouts do a daily patrol in the morning and one in the afternoon around the perimeter of the fence. They measure the capacity of the fence and register it. During the wet season the Eruvuka scouts are responsible to keep the grass short around the fence. We do hire extra help for them to assist them. Results so far are:</p> <p>Gomba scouts :</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major repairs since installation. • The fence was removed during the height of the wet season because the area where it is floods. • The fence was reinstalled by the community scouts in May 2018 after the danger of flooding has passed and is working 100%. <p>Eruvuka scouts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This team has proven themselves very capable in doing all the minor repairs. We had a lot of problems with buffalo in the beginning with them breaking the fence before they got used to it. • All the below repairs were done by the community scouts. <p>Repairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12/11/2016: Buffalo broke in through the fence. • 25/11/2016: 3 Buffalo broke in through the fence. • 13/04/2017: Flood damage by Chuillexi River. (the team repaired damaged area and we realigned the problem area) • 05/04/2017: Herd of waterbuck did damage to the fence. • 15/06/2017: Buffalo broke the fence. • 01/10/2017: Herd of Buffalo did damage to the fence. • 30/05/2018: Damage to fence – Very big tree that fell over.
Activity 1.2. Purchase of equipment	<p>During the fund term the project procured:</p> <p>Uniforms and field kits (including rain ponchos, rucksacks and water bottles) for every scout</p> <p>Bicycles so that scouts can cover greater distances around the fenced areas</p>

	<p>Each team has also been provided with toolkits for maintenance of the electric fences.</p> <p>Two motorbikes have also been procured for the Chuilexi community team to access villages, which are necessary during the rainy season, November / December - May.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Training of scouts</p>	<p>Initially scouts were trained on how to gather information on incidences of human-wildlife conflict and in maintenance and reporting requirements of the electric fence. 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.</p> <p>Community scouts in Naulala and Gomba were trained to collect information on incidences of encroachment by animals, again ascertaining hotspots which informed the layout and design of the polywire fence in Gomba and will inform the future fence layout in Naulala.</p> <p>When all 5 scouts were recruited at Gomba they underwent specific training on the polywire fence which is removed during the rainy season. This training included a field visit to neighbouring Mariri concession, where polywire fencing has also been successfully used with its partner communities in tackling human-wildlife conflict.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4. Law enforcement activities</p>	<p>In 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scout force performed a total of 4,220 man-days (the number of man-days has consistently increased since 2013)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 illegal activities were recorded within Chuilexi • 671 snares were confiscated • A total of 20 arrests were made <p>In 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scout force performed a total of 4,622 man-days • 51 illegal activities were recorded within Chuilexi • 234 snares were confiscated • A total of 7 arrests were made <p>In 2018 (Jan – March)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scout force performed a total of 1,497 man-days • 8 illegal activities were recorded within Chuilexi • 52 snares were confiscated • A total of 0 arrests were made
<p>Output 2. By 2018 there is increased engagement and involvement in Conservancy decision-making by women and men from Chuilexi communities</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), of which at least a quarter of participants (committee members) are women.</p> <p>2.2 AGMs of 3 village committees take place in 2016, 2017 and 2018 (baseline = zero) with at least 50% of attendees being women.</p> <p>2.3 Community council registered and recognised as a legal entity in 2017 (baseline = not in existence)</p>	<p>Seven training exercises were completed and women are represented in each group. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. Community Committees existence and function evidenced through recent focus groups held with them. See Annex 8</p> <p>AGMs were held in each three villages in 2016 and 2017. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. Unfortunately no minutes of the AGMs were kept due to the medical absence and capacity of the 2nd Community Officer.</p> <p>The community council has not been registered as a legal entity, this is due to delays encountered due to the change of Community Officer, documented in section 2.</p>

	<p>with at least a quarter of leadership positions being held by women.</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 with at least 50% of attendees being women.</p>	<p>Therefore the MoU has not been signed between the legal entity and Chuilexi, this is also due to delays encountered due to the change of Community Officer, documented in section 2.</p> <p>At all community meetings, Chuilexi used the opportunity to raise awareness. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. Although there was no indicator for this activity, awareness of Chuilexi can be monitored through the 2017 socio-economic survey. See Annex 7</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Training to community committees in governance and administration</p>		<p>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, that elections would be held every three years, 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>7 further training exercises were delivered to committees on governance and administration in 2016.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Biannual meetings of community committees</p>		<p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>In Year 2 meetings were held with Eruvuka and Gomba on planning around human/wildlife conflict mitigation actions. In Naulala meetings have focused on resolving the governance issue as detailed in section 9.</p> <p>For each village, there was also an introduction to the first tourism safari within Chuilexi which in 2017 procured direct benefits to community members in the form of purchase of seed.</p> <p>Specifically three awareness raising sessions conducted in each village in Year 1, in Year 2, whenever 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. In addition, Chuilexi holds an annual football tournament with village teams and uses this event to raise conservation issues and invite district officials and senior management staff from the Niassa Reserve management authority.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Community annual general meetings</p>	<p>Annual AGMs of 3 village committees take place in 2016, 2017, originally the project also listed 2018 which is in error as AGMs occur at the end of each year, therefore the fund which finishes in March 2018 cannot cover a third AGM.</p> <p>Annual general meetings were held at Eruvuka and Naulala at the end of 2016, these included discussion and prioritisation of livelihood</p>

	<p>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 was then held in Q1 of Year 2.</p> <p>Unfortunately no minutes were taken from the Year 2 AGMs due to the medical absence and capacity of the Community Officer. However a verbal update was given to ensure the meetings happened and that ongoing interventions were discussed and prioritised.</p>						
<p>Activity 2.4. Preparation and legal registration of community institution</p>	<p>This was delayed due to the medical absence of Community Officer.</p>						
<p>Output 3. By 2018 women and men from Chuilexi communities are equitably benefiting financially from their involvement in Conservancy economic incentives programme and through improved well-being</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 679 1093 839"> <p>3.1 By the end of Y1, 3 village land and natural resource use plans in place and enforced (baseline = zero).</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1093 679 2074 839"> <p>Natural resource use maps produced at project start and then reviewed at project end but development into agreed zonation maps is still underway. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. See Annex 8</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 839 1093 1206"> <p>3.2 Livelihood projects in place with:</p> <p>3.2.1 Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) with male and female members of 50% of all households reporting greater food security (baseline = zero).</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1093 839 2074 1206"> <p>Permanent 6-strand electric fence erected around the core clusters of fields of Eruvuka village and polywire fence erected in Gomba with 70% and 71% of households reporting increased food security. The fence at Naulala has yet to be established. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. See Annexes 2 and 7</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1206 1093 1444"> <p>3.2.2 Male and female members of 50% of all households report benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1093 1206 2074 1444"> <p>Due to problems described in section 2 and difficulty in timing an agricultural expert with the right season, this activity was not completed until Q4 of Year 2. Although agricultural support was provided to villagers in terms of seeds and tools, it was under a business as usual scenario rather than supporting a shift in methodology. The recommendations will be taken forward for future work. See report in Annex 11</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>3.1 By the end of Y1, 3 village land and natural resource use plans in place and enforced (baseline = zero).</p>	<p>Natural resource use maps produced at project start and then reviewed at project end but development into agreed zonation maps is still underway. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. See Annex 8</p>	<p>3.2 Livelihood projects in place with:</p> <p>3.2.1 Human/wildlife conflict mitigation schemes in place at each village (1 in 2016 and 2 in 2017) with male and female members of 50% of all households reporting greater food security (baseline = zero).</p>	<p>Permanent 6-strand electric fence erected around the core clusters of fields of Eruvuka village and polywire fence erected in Gomba with 70% and 71% of households reporting increased food security. The fence at Naulala has yet to be established. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. See Annexes 2 and 7</p>	<p>3.2.2 Male and female members of 50% of all households report benefiting from agricultural extension and "conservation agriculture" inputs by 2018 improving food output and security</p>	<p>Due to problems described in section 2 and difficulty in timing an agricultural expert with the right season, this activity was not completed until Q4 of Year 2. Although agricultural support was provided to villagers in terms of seeds and tools, it was under a business as usual scenario rather than supporting a shift in methodology. The recommendations will be taken forward for future work. See report in Annex 11</p>
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	<p>(baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2.3 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>3.2.4 6 children per year receiving secondary school bursaries under the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, total 18 (9 girls and 9 boys) by 2018 (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2.5 Increased number of men, women and children with access to a doctor at village clinics (baseline of zero).</p> <p>3.3 Revenue distribution protocol agreed with target communities in 2017 (baseline = not in existence).</p>	<p>45 women are recipients of the micro-credit scheme. The final 15 women of the original target will be established as soon as the rains finish in May 2018. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. See Annex 12</p> <p>18 children, 3 boys and 3 girls from each village are now enrolled in the Chuilexi Lion Scholarship scheme, and are attending secondary school. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report. See Annex 13</p> <p>A change request was processed part way through the grant to support a Flying Drs programme, this has meant 7 visits to each village resulting in treatment on site but also enabling patients to be transported to hospitals to benefit from more complicated procedures. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report.</p> <p>Due to problems described in section 2 no protocol has been formally agreed although communities have received revenue. Description of activity provided in the log frame below and further information on the change this supported is in section 3.1 of the report.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Land and resource use planning and development of community bylaws</p>		<p>Progress has been made towards the creation of land/resource use maps, originally in early 2016 a draft was created by each village. This activity was repeated at the end of the project due to the change in personnel within Chuilexi and also as village committees had gone through an election process. In the 2nd round, the committee was also divided into a men's group and a women's group.</p>

	<p>However, the planned further work in finalising consultations with each community over respective land/resource use plans was delayed firstly by the staffing changes and issues as detailed in section 2, and then also by the prioritisation of the significant work on the electric fencing installation at Eruvuka, which took precedence. Furthermore, extensive community consultations are not possible over the rains and growing season as this is the period when residents need to move to cultivate, tend and protect their fields. As a result this activity has been postponed to ensure a time when proper consultations and endorsement of plans and attendant regulations can be made.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Electric fencing and training of community HWC scouts</p>	<p>Specifically, for Eruvuka Village, this activity was brought forward from Y2 following a request from communities and as per the IWT change request. The fence at Eruvuka was a major installation covering seven kilometres and is six strands deep, specifically to protect against buffalo. Procurement from South Africa was completed during Y1 Q2 of the project and installation by international engineers occurred in Y1 Q3. Following installation further improvements were made once weak spots were identified by the Community Scouts of Eruvuka.</p> <p>These focused on the road and pedestrian gate sections of the fence, where animals, notably buffalo, were breaking through. Improvements were made to strengthen pedestrian and vehicle entrance/exit points. With the latter, cattle grids were installed to prevent buffalo crossing. With these enhancements, the electric fence has resulted in a dramatic decline in human-wildlife conflict incidents with no recorded damage by buffalo or elephant to the fields protected. The 5 Community Scouts are successfully maintaining and checking this fence daily. Since these improvements were made there have been no further incursions of wildlife across the fence line.</p> <p>In Y1 procurement was also completed for a polywire fence which was then installed after the rainy season in the Rovuma River flood plain</p>

	<p>areas of Gomba to address human-wildlife conflict with hippo.</p> <p>This now protects fields in the adjacent floodplain areas from crop raiding by hippo. As a result, this fence has a very different configuration to the Eruvuka fence. It is a polywire fence and removable when the Rovuma River floods. To date 7km has been installed to incorporate the highest concentration of fields in these floodplains.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3. Agriculture extension and training</p>	<p>Due to problems described in section 2 and difficulty in timing an agricultural expert with the right season, this activity was not completed until Q4 of Year 2. Although agricultural support was provided to villagers in terms of seeds and tools, it was under a business as usual scenario rather than supporting a shift in methodology. The recommendations will be taken forward for future work.</p> <p>In addition, communities requested that Y1 support for agriculture was moved to supplement the electric fence as crop raiding and human-wildlife conflict were causing a much higher impact. A change request was submitted in Y1, approved and the agriculture activities were moved to Y2.</p>
<p>Activity 3.4. Training, implementation and monitoring of micro-credit</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The final 15 women of the original target will be established as members as soon as the rains finish in May 2018.</p> <p>From the recent socio economic survey, 97% of participants listed entry into small business as the reason for the microcredit scheme, this</p>

	includes initiatives such as buying chickens, establishing small shops, and purchasing small solar panels for charging electrical devices.
Activity 3.5. Bursary scheme selection, support and administration	<p>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. In 2018 this was increased to a further 12 students from the three villages. For the 2018 school year the bursary scheme enrolment is now supporting 9 boys and 9 girls.</p>
Activity 3.6. Meetings for revenue sharing protocol	<p>Due to the issues outlined in Section 2, the revenue sharing protocol was not developed with communities. Nonetheless, Chuilexi did receive its first tourists in late 2017 and it was important to ensure that the revenue of 1500 USD was distributed to each village.</p> <p>A meeting was held with each community committee and agreement was reached on the purchase of seed for each group.</p>
Activity 3.7. Flying Doctors' Programme – new activity	<p>Following authorisation from the provincial directorate of health, the “flying doctors” initiative is now underway in partnership with a Nampula-based health NGO and Mission Aviation Fellowship.</p> <p>Two visits were made to each village in 2017 and so far four visits have been made in 2018. This not only brings the only medical care to all residents of the three Chuilexi villages, but the service is now also able to</p>

take patients to Nampula hospital. So far one person has been treated for a hernia, one young girls for a tumour on her face, and one young girl has been treated for a fractured leg.

Everyone in the villages now has access to medical care, however unfortunately the NGO Estrela da Manha have not yet provided any reports as per the original agreement on number of patients seen.

Chuilexi are currently sourcing a MoU to ensure access to M&E data is provided.

The air support is provided by Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF).

Annex 3 IWT Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide details for the main project contacts below. Please add new sections to the table if you are able to provide contact information for more people than there are sections below.

Ref No	IWT034
Project Title	Reducing IWT through synergising community decision-making, benefits and law enforcement
Project Leader Details	
Name	Alison Mollon
Role within IWT Project	Project Leader
Address	Fauna & Flora International
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Matt Rice
Organisation	Chuilexi Conservacao e Investimentos
Role within IWT Project	Lead for Partner Organisation
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	N/A
Organisation	
Role within IWT Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

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

Checklist for submission

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