

Project Ref No	IWT034
Project Title	Reducing IWT through synergising community decision-making, benefits and law enforcement
Country(ies)	Mozambique
Lead Organisation	FFI
Collaborator(s)	Chuilexi Conservancy
Project Leader	<i>Alison Mollon</i>
Report date and number (eg HYR1)	<i>October 2016, (HYR1)</i>
Project website	

1. Outline progress over the last 6 months (April – Sept) against the agreed baseline timetable for the project (if your project has started less than 6 months ago, please report on the period since start up to end September).

This project started on 1st April 2016. Progress made towards activities timetabled for delivery in Q1 and Q2 is detailed below.

Output 1

1.1 Recruitment and training of community scouts

Nine community scouts have been appointed since the inception of the project with recruitment split across all three villages; five scouts have been appointed from Eruvuka, two from Nualala and two from Gomba. Initial employment training was given on aspects such as no drinking, hours of work, expected behaviour.

1.2 Purchase of equipment

Procurement of uniforms, bicycles and field kit (including rain ponchos, rucksacks and water bottles) is underway. Two motorbikes have also been procured for access to villages, which will be necessary during the rainy season, due to begin in December.

1.3 Training of scouts

Scouts from Eruvuka are being trained in maintenance of the electric fence due to be completed in Q3 and training is planned for Q3 and Q4 on how to gather information on incidences of human-wildlife conflict. In the first instance this will involve monitoring fence breakages in Eruvuka which can help ascertain 'hot spots' for wildlife and thus enable further measures to be placed in any key areas. Community scouts in Nualala and Gomba will be trained to collect information on incidences of encroachment by animals, again ascertaining hotspots which will inform where future mitigation activities, such as further fences, should be positioned.

1.4 Law enforcement activities

During Q1 and Q2 of this project, 598 patrol days have been carried out across the whole of the reserve with a total of 46 illegal incidences recorded. This is an average of one illegal incidence recorded for every 13 patrol days, although this number lowered to one in seven and eight patrol days during August and September. At this stage in the project it is not possible to infer any issues and the increase in incidences, is very small, however as the dry season progresses, reaching its peak in November/December, we would expect to see incidences rise as animals congregate at diminishing water holes and are thus easier to poach.

Output 2

2.1 Committee training & 2.2 Committee meetings

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 Community Conservation Officer notified village chiefs of the meeting date and location and asked that a representation of women and men, and of those over the age of 16, could be

present. The inception meetings explained the purpose of the project and that next steps would include the establishment of village committees, sub-committees and an over-arching community council, and that a least a quarter of committee members should be women. These committees have now been set up and all members have received basic governance training.

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

Output 3

3.1 Land/resource planning and bylaws

Progress has been made towards the creation of land use maps which are now in draft form for each village. The AGMs to be held at the end of the year will be used to validate the data collected on current levels of resource use by communities and work in 2017 will begin with communities to establish how different resources are regulated.

3.2 HWC - electric fencing and maintenance

Specifically for Eruvuka Village, this activity has been brought forward from Y2 following a request from communities and as per the IWT change request. The fence at Eruvuka will be a major installation covering seven kilometres and will be six strands deep. Procurement from South Africa was completed during Q2 of the project and installation by international engineers is planned for Q3. Procurement was also completed for a polywire fence which will be installed during the rainy season in flood plain areas of Gomba which will address human-wildlife conflict with hippo.

3.4 Micro-credit scheme

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. It is too early to give results of the impact of the micro-credit scheme, which will be reported later in the project.

3.5 Bursary scheme

The bursary programme will follow a methodology developed by neighbouring concessionaires 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 and it is planned that the first bursaries will begin at the start of the 2017 school year in January. Progress so far has been through working with the neighbouring concessionaires (who can be reached in 3.5 hours in the dry season) to fully understand the mechanisms of their scheme and to develop the framework for this scheme for Chuilexi.

M+E Training Chuilexi staff in the integration of gender-sensitive approaches to governance

With the aim of using governance committees that will make decisions on how natural resources are used and managed for each of the three villages in Chuilexi, it is imperative that the approach ensures these committees are representative of all Chuilexi residents. And with the recognition that gender is one aspect of the diversity that exists within communities, with other factors of differentiation including age, social status, wealth, ethnicity, and so on; training was given that would allow the participation of all users of natural resources in the decisions that affect the way those resources are managed.

Toolkits / training given on:

- A Guide to Using Participatory Approaches - two-way analysis, learning and action
- The Group Governance assessment Tool can be used to analyse the quality of decision making and management practices within community (or other) groups and

organisations by assessing them against good governance principles.

- Livelihoods vulnerability analysis is a method of assessing the impact of hazards on livelihood resources.
- A resource access and control matrix is a method of understanding access to and control of natural resources (or other resources) by different groups within a community.
- Resource preference ranking is a method of identifying and ranking natural resources according to local people's preferences.

Toolkits will be translated into Portuguese for the new community coordinator who doesn't speak English.

2a. Give details of any notable problems or unexpected developments that the project has encountered over the last 6 months. Explain what impact these could have on the project and whether the changes will affect the budget and timetable of project activities.

1. A formal change request was submitted and approved for a budget amendment to augment the electric fencing work in Y1. This was due to the increase in human-wildlife conflict which has grown in number of incidences but also in the number of different species, meaning a slightly different intervention is now required in the village of Eruvuka.
2. The Community Coordinator, David Silikan had to return to Kenya in May 2016 on compassionate grounds following his wife being involved in a vehicle accident. David returned to the project in July but submitted his resignation. A new Community Coordinator, Lopez Alimo has been recruited and began work in October 2016. Lopez was previously the District Director of Education in Niassa and was born in Chuilexi village, Gomba. Lopez thus has an expert knowledge about working with these villages.

Due to this issue there has been a slight delay in some of the community relationship work, however we anticipate no overall project delays because of this.

It is also worth noting that the GBP has devalued by 20% against the USD since this project was budgeted. This will predominantly be a problem for the partner organisation Chuilexi Conservancy who use a USD bank account which means project funds are not going as far as originally planned. Should there be any specific impact to the project, we will inform IWT immediately.

2b. Have any of these issues been discussed with LTS International and if so, have changes been made to the original agreement?

Discussed with LTS:	1. Yes/No	2. Yes/No
Formal change request submitted:	1. Yes/No	2. Yes/No
Received confirmation of change acceptance	1. Yes/No	2. Yes/No

3a. Do you currently expect to have any significant (eg more than £5,000) underspend in your budget for this year?

Yes No Estimated underspend: £

3b. If yes, then you need to consider your project budget needs carefully as it is unlikely that any requests to carry forward funds will be approved this year. Please remember that any funds agreed for this financial year are only available to the project in this financial year.

If you anticipate a significant underspend because of justifiable changes within the project and would like to talk to someone about the options available this year, please indicate below when you think you might be in a position to do this and what the reasons might be:

4. Are there any other issues you wish to raise relating to the project or to IWT challenge Fund management, monitoring, or financial procedures?

Please note: Any planned modifications to your project schedule/workplan can be discussed in this report but **should also** be raised with LTS International through a Change Request.

Please send your **completed report by email** to Joanne Gordon at IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk. The report should be between 2-3 pages maximum. **Please state your project reference number in the header of your email message eg Subject: 001 IWT Half Year Report**