



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 036
Project title	Implementing park action plans for community engagement to tackle IWT
Country/ies	Uganda
Lead organisation	IIED
Partner institution(s)	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Wildlife Conservation Society Uganda (WCS-Uganda), Village Enterprise (VE)
IWT grant value	£457,502
Start/end dates of project	1 st June 2017 to 31 st March 2021 (now with a 6 month extension)
Reporting period (e.g. April 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020 to March 2021 Annual Report 4
Project Leader name	Dilys Roe
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.iied.org/park-action-plans-increasing-community-engagement-tackling-wildlife-crime
Report author(s) and date	Julia Baker; Fiona Roberts; Olivia Wilson-Holt; May 2021

1. Project summary

A previous IIED-led IWT Fund project (IWT001) showed that, at Uganda’s two largest national parks (Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls), poaching affects a wide range of species. The bulk of species caught are destined for national and cross-border bushmeat markets, but there is evidence of opportunistic poaching of high value species for international trade including elephants, lions and pangolins. Our research showed that while poverty is one driver of poaching, many people poach because they are angry about the lack of support over human wildlife conflict, or because there are no other income earning opportunities available. The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) has a community conservation programme to address such problems, but it is hampered by weak capacity, poor resources and limited commitment and support from UWA HQ. There is also limited coordination by UWA with NGO efforts to support

community-based interventions to tackle IWT. This combination of factors exacerbates poor UWA – community relationships.

This project, which focusses on Murchison Falls Protected Area (Figure 1) is intended to address this problem by: 1) implementing community engagement programmes based on a 5-year, multi-stakeholder action plan for Murchison Falls Protected Area that was developed as a final output of IWT001; and 2) building capacity of UWA's Community Conservation Unit to support the plan and increase its recognition within UWA HQ as an effective, strategic and necessary complement to law enforcement efforts.

Figure 1: Location of Murchison Falls Protected Area in Uganda



2. Project partnerships

The project builds on partnerships established in IWT 001 between IIED, WCS-Uganda and UWA. It also draws in an additional partner (VE) that previously worked with IIED via the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group.

The project emerged directly from the findings of IWT 001 and in response to demand from UWA (a partner on IWT 001) for support to pilot the action plans that had been developed as final outputs. In particular, the staff of UWA's Community Conservation Unit, who attended various workshops during the course of IWT 001 were very enthusiastic to be involved in a project that was specifically targeted at their work, rather than at the law enforcement rangers or park managers. On this basis, UWA is both a target beneficiary of the project and a partner in its implementation – in particular the Community Conservation Unit led by George Owoyesigire (who came into post as Deputy Director Community Conservation during Year One of this IWT project and who has been extremely supportive and involved with our activities), and Dr Adonia Bintooro (who has been involved with this project from the start) at

UWA Headquarters, as well as the Community Conservation staff at Murchison Falls National Park.

IIED is project lead. Julia Baker (IIED consultant) leads the day-to-day management of the project including hosting project team meetings, 1-2-1 progress meetings with individual partners, and leading the lessons learnt reviews. Julia also works closely with UWA on Output 3.

Olivia Wilson-Holt (IIED) leads Output 4; Olivia took over from Francesca Booker (IIED) who went on maternity leave in October 2020.

WCS-Uganda, as well as being a partner on IWT 001, is a long-term supporter to UWA on a wide range of initiatives. So, it was a natural choice to continue our successful partnership as part of this new project. Their role on this project is to lead Output 1: to improve an existing Community Wildlife Scout programme in the mitigation of human wildlife conflict (HWC) and to engage UWA Park staff with this Scout programme.

Village Enterprise (VE) has been a new collaboration for the IWT 001 team, although has previously collaborated with IIED through its involvement in the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group. VE's role in this project is to lead Output 2: to support the establishment of small enterprises as a means to generate alternative income source to poaching, and to link these enterprises to the Wildlife Scout Programme led by WCS.

In Year Four, VE took over the hosting of a "Murchison Falls Coordination Forum" from the Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF). As reported in our Year Three annual report, key UCF staff who were involved with this project left UCF and the remaining staff had not been involved with this project or the Coordination Forum. In discussion with UCF, IIED decided to close its grant agreement with UCF on the basis that the named key personnel had moved on. VE were the most suitable replacement, as they have an extensive network to tap into. VE hosted the extra Coordination Forum we held at Murchison Falls in March 2020, for which we received very positive feedback from participants, and will be hosting the final Coordination Forum at Murchison Falls in our extension period.

When the Covid19 restrictions came into force in the UK and then in Uganda, the IIED team were unable to travel to Uganda for in-person meetings. We were concerned that this might limit our work with our partners, as project discussions and the lesson learnt reviews can be most constructive and informative when we are together. However, us and our project partners were all suddenly using platforms such as Zoom and Teams on a daily basis, and we noticed that Zoom meetings quickly became much more effective. We also held meetings much more regularly with our project partners because of the uncertainties of Covid19 restrictions, which enabled us to discuss the various aspects of the project on a frequent basis, exchange ideas and provide support for technical issues. So, even though the IIED team could not visit Uganda during Year Four, our communication and collaboration with our partners continued and has remained effective and productive.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Existing wildlife scouts programmes in human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots around Murchison Falls National Park are improved

1.1 Complete review of existing wildlife scout programmes around the park and determine selection criteria for inclusion within the enterprise scheme (feeding into activity 2.3)

This task was completed by WCS-Uganda in Year 1 (please see Year 1 annual report).

1.2 Hold wildlife scout consultation meetings, collect scout records on their activity and HWC levels

This task was completed by UWS-Uganda in Year 1 (please see Year 1 annual report).

1.3 Establish UWA ranger-based SMART patrols in project sites and control sites; collect historical ranger-based monitoring data adjacent to areas where all wildlife scout programmes have been established; analyse data

There are three parts to this task. The first two (to establish SMART law enforcement patrols and to collect historical data) have been completed. In summary, before our project, there was very little collection of law enforcement data through UWA's 'SMART' monitoring system by rangers stationed at Karuma Wildlife Reserve, which is adjacent to our project villages and borders Murchison Falls National Park. At the start of this project, WCS-Uganda hosted training for 22 rangers at Karuma in the use of SMART and Cyber Tracker applications for collecting data on illegal activities in these locations. WCS-Uganda then continually engaged the Karuma rangers on law enforcement data collection, answering any queries they had, for example on uploading the data through smartphones (please see previous Annual Reports).

As reported in our Year Three Annual Report, UWA shared with WCS-Uganda the historical law enforcement data for both Murchison Falls National Park and Karuma Wildlife Reserve from 2013 onwards, which has formed our baseline analysis. During Year Four, WCS-Uganda continued to engage the rangers stationed at Karuma on the SMART patrols and data collection, by mobile phone because of Covid19 restrictions. The rangers were still undertaking law enforcement patrols during the pandemic and uploading the data for our project.

The final part of this task is to analyse the SMART law enforcement data, which is planned for our project extension period.

1.4 Train scouts in reporting and UWA Community Conservation staff to collect and analyse scout reports

Training the Scouts in reporting has been completed. WCS-Uganda began this training during Year Two and, during Year Three, the Scouts received additional training in all aspects of HWC from UWA Park staff. This was not planned as part of our project; rather the Park staff themselves funded and ran their own training to give extra support for the 50 Scouts involved with our project (please see our previous annual reports for details).

During Year Four, WCS-Uganda continued supporting the Scouts via mobile phone when field visits were not possible because of Covid19 restrictions. The WCS-Uganda team used mobile calls to check in regularly with the Scouts and to answer any queries that the Scouts had especially on HWC data collection, and to provide ongoing mentoring and support. In our Year Four Half-Year report, we described that when Covid19 restrictions eased in Uganda, the WCS-Uganda team visited the Scouts in September 2020 following Covid19 safety protocols. During the visit, the WCS-Uganda team distributed HWC equipment and mobile phones, and held refresher training for the Scouts on collecting HWC and uploading the data using the ODK software (please refer to the evidence submitted for the Year Four Half Year report).

In March 2021, the WCS-Uganda team undertook a site visit to support the Scouts' work in the field. The team reviewed how Scouts were collecting and reporting HWC data from crop damage by wildlife, and provided advice and technical support for data collection and reporting. The WCS-Uganda team also distributed HWC equipment including gum boots, first aid kits and torches. Following the field visit, the WCS-Uganda team reported that the Scouts are now an extremely efficient and motivated group. They respond promptly to crop-raiding incidents, collect and upload the HWC data, they have good relations with UWA Park Community staff, and have respect and recognition within their communities.

With regards to training the UWA Park Community Conservation staff, the Park staff have been engaged in our Scout programme from the start. This has built good relations between the Park staff and the Scouts, as evident from the UWA-funded training for the Scouts. WCS-Uganda has also engaged the Park staff in the collection and analysis of the HWC data recorded by Scouts, with Park staff attending training events for the Scouts. As we reported in our Year Three Annual Report, WCS-Uganda planned a training event on HWC data for the Park staff in Year Three. Unfortunately, the training had to be postponed to Year Four, although WCS-

Uganda shared all training materials and an easy-to-use ODK briefcase user guide with the Park staff.

This HWC data training for the Park staff could not be undertaken during Year Four because of Covid19 restrictions. Nonetheless, the Park staff have been engaged in all our work with the Scouts including the Scout's HWC data collection and uploading first-hand in the field. Feedback from the field teams is that the Park staff are competent in collecting and reviewing the Scouts reports on HWC.

During our Year Four, across Uganda all UWA Community Conservation staff have been severely limited in their outreach activities. This appears to be easing as we enter our project extension period, and we will monitor the situation to re-arrange the HWC training for Park staff if possible. In the meantime, WCS-Uganda will continue to engage the Park staff in Scout activities including HWC data collection and reporting.

1.5 Conduct before/after analysis of scouts' attitudes to conservation and working relationship with UWA

Undertaking the attitude surveys has been completed. VE collected baseline data on Scouts attitudes in May 2018 during Year Two (the baseline attitude survey was also conducted on the non-Scout households involved with the Enterprises). VE also conducted a mid-line attitude survey in May 2019 to monitor progress, and our Year Three Annual Report described the analysis of the baseline and mid-line attitudes, and how we used the results to inform our project decisions. During Year Four, VE undertook the "after project" Scout attitude survey when Covid19 restrictions allowed, in October 2020. This screen shot is of the raw "after project" attitude survey data:

192587	Kahara	750 Female	25 Yes	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
192588	Kahara	750 Male	24 No	Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
192589	Kahara	750 Male	48 Yes	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
192591	Kahara	750 Female	43 No	Strongly agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Prefer not to say	Agree	Agree
192592	Kahara	750 Female	29 No	Disagree	Disagree	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say
192594	Kahara	750 Male	28 No	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
192595	Kahara	750 Female	24 No	Strongly agree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say
192596	Kahara	750 Male	32 Yes	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Agree	Agree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree
192597	Kahara	750 Female	25 No	Disagree	Disagree	Prefer not to say	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Agree
192600	Kahara	750 Male	50 No	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
192602	Kisweka	761 Male	34 Yes	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree
192603	Kisweka	761 Female	39 Yes	Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Agree
192604	Kisweka	761 Male	30 Yes	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
192605	Kisweka	761 Male	42 Yes	Agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Prefer not to say	Agree
192607	Kisweka	761 Female	26 No	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree
192608	Kisweka	761 Male	39 No	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
192609	Kisweka	761 Male	42 No	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree
192611	Kisweka	761 Male	27 No	Agree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Agree
192612	Kisweka	761 Male	21 No	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Agree
192615	Kisweka	761 Female	36 No	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Agree	Agree
192617	Bunyama	770 Female	21 Yes	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
192624	Kisweka	761 Male	40 No	Strongly agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree
192626	Kisweka	761 Female	60 No	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Agree
192627	Kisweka	761 Female	26 No	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Agree
192628	Kisweka	761 Male	47 No	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
192629	Kisweka	761 Female	30 No	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Agree
192630	Kisweka	761 Male	47 No	Strongly agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Neutral	Neutral	Agree
192631	Kisweka	761 Female	50 No	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say	Agree	Agree
192632	Kisweka	761 Female	44 No	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	Agree
192633	Kisweka	761 Male	28 No	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree
192634	Kisweka	761 Male	44 No	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
192639	Kisweka	761 Female	25 No	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
192642	Kisweka	761 Female	35 No	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Prefer not to say	Neutral	Agree
192648	Kisweka	761 Female	41 No	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Agree

The final part of this task is to analyse the attitude data, which is planned for the year four extension period.

1.6 Meet with UWA senior management and Community Conservation staff to review scouts programme and agree long-term future

We began engaging UWA Senior Management during Year Three, and our Year Three Annual Report described our activities in this regard. Feedback from UWA Senior Management about the Scout programme was very positive. Also, as mentioned, UWA Park Staff themselves hosted their own training for the Scouts, which showed the value they placed on this Scout programme.

This task is closely linked with our Exit Strategy, as we originally planned for UWA to commit to supporting the Scouts at the end of our project. In our Year Four Half Year Report, we described our discussions with WCS-Uganda on the need to change our original Exit strategy. While UWA is incredibly positive about our Scout programme, UWA's financial support is now extremely unlikely because UWA has suffered sudden declines in tourism income under

Covid19. We agreed that WCS-Uganda will engage NGOs who are working in and around the Park who could be able to support the Scouts for the long term.

During the second half of Year Four, WCS-Uganda had very positive discussions with other NGOs (including Biodiversity For Resilience) about their support for the Scouts when our project finishes. It was well recognised that these Scouts are now an efficient and motivated group, and our suggestions of “top up” support to enable a motivated Scout group to continue was received very positively. However, there remains a great deal of uncertainty in the financial support that the NGOs will themselves receive because of Covid19 and, while the NGOs are considering our proposals, this will require time. In the meantime, WCS-Uganda will continue these discussions throughout our project extension period.

Output 2: Small enterprises are developed in HWC / IWT hotspots for existing wildlife scout programmes as an alternative income source to poaching

2.1 Assess microenterprises opportunities based on current, local economic and conservation landscape around Murchison Falls National Park

This task has been completed by VE, please refer to our previous annual reports.

2.2 Create implementation plan for microenterprise development programme at the park

This task has been completed by VE, please refer to our previous annual reports.

2.3 Identify target locations and beneficiaries at the park using wildlife scout review findings (linking with activity 1.1)

This task has been completed by VE, please refer to our previous annual reports. Key notes are:

- Our Year Three Annual Report summarises the reasons for our target location being Kiryandongo district, which is adjacent to the Karuma Wildlife Reserve that borders Murchison Falls National Park (Figure 1).
- The beneficiaries were all the 50 Scout households included in the Scout programme by WCS-Uganda. VE then identified an additional 130 non-scout households through their standard approach, which includes Participatory Wealth Ranking and a Probability Poverty Index.

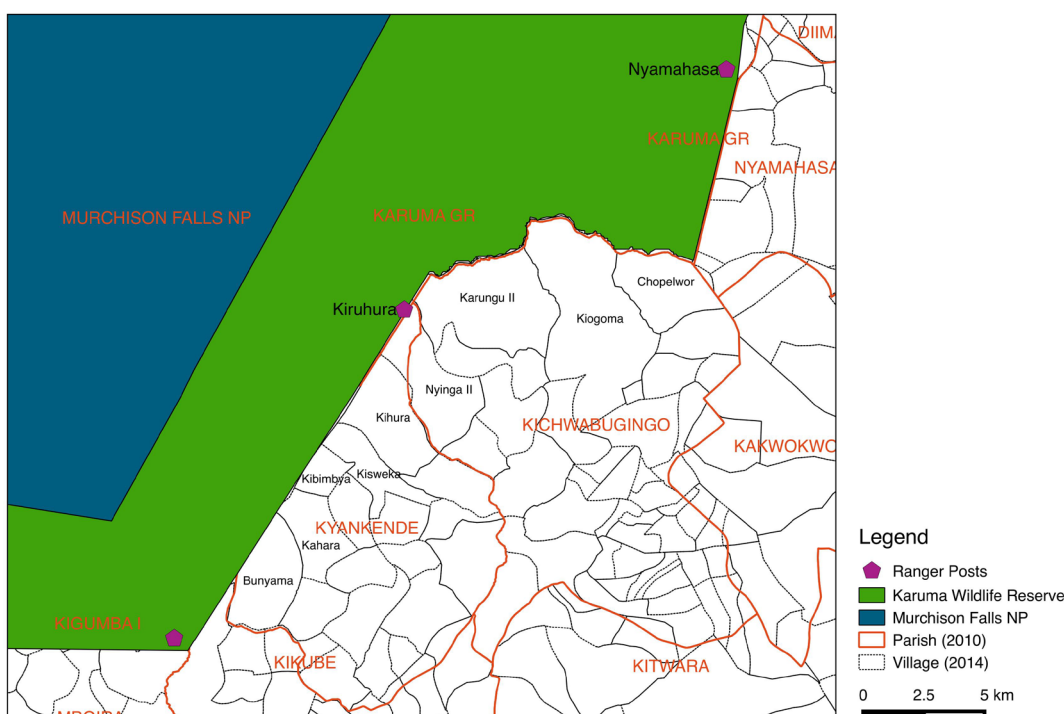


Figure 1. Map of the project villages

2.4 Deliver training on business skills, financial literacy and wildlife and natural resource sustainability to 180 enterprise programme participants

This task has been completed by VE during Year Two for the 50 Scout households and 130 non-scout households. The training comprised 15 modules that included business skills, group dynamics and conservation (please refer to our previous reports). VE then undertook on-going mentoring support during Year Three (please refer to the Year Three reports). Then during the first half of Year Four, VE undertook 'light touch' support for the Enterprises, as they had completed the VE programme. Even though this support was by mobile phone given Covid19 restrictions, it worked well as the Enterprises and Business Savings Groups had become established (please refer to the Year Four Half Year report). For the remaining months of Year Four, VE continued the 'light touch' support for the Enterprises and Business Savings Groups, which has now been completed.

2.5. Form 6 Business Savings Groups of 30 participants, 10 business groups

This task has been completed by VE; please refer to previous annual reports including the Year Three Annual Report that described VE's midline survey of May 2019 of the household income by those in the Business Savings Groups.

2.6. Agree and establish (with micro grants) 60 small enterprises

This task has been completed by VE; please refer to previous annual reports that described VE supported 60 Enterprises that focused on growing sunflower, simsim, cabbage and onions with some investing in piggeries.

2.7. Provide technical support for scale up and roll out to other locations

This task has been completed by VE. In our Year Three Half Year and Annual Reports, we described the criteria we used for scaling up the Enterprises. We also described VE's implementation (with matched funding) of a Model Conservation Village with clear links between the Enterprises, Scouts and Park conservation. In our Year Four Half Year Report, we described VE's support for the Model Conservation Village by mobile phone when Covid19 restrictions were in force, and then in the field when field work could resume in August 2020. VE's progress report (submitted with the Year Four Half Year Report) illustrates the challenges of supporting what was then a very new Model Conservation Village by mobile phone, when normally the VE field staff would be active in the field. The report however also described that, by September, markets appeared to be bouncing back and that the Business Savings Groups were saving an average of \$per group, which was extremely good progress.

For the remaining months in Year Four, VE undertook their remaining support for the Model Conservation Village in the field, making sure that the Business Savings Groups were receiving good market prices for their chili crops and that they continued to have direct contact with commercial buyers. With VE's support now completed, building these direct linkages between the Business Savings Groups and commercial buyers has been a key aspect of our Exit Strategy for the Model Conservation Village. Feedback from the field is that these links are working well and expected to continue.

2.8 Develop survey instruments for M&E of enterprise programme impacts

This task has been completed by VE. VE developed the M&E surveys in Year 1 for the original Enterprises, and the planned baseline, midline and 'after project' M&E surveys have all been undertaken (please refer to our previous reports).

During project team meetings and lessons learnt reviews, we realised that many benefits to individuals from both the original Enterprise programme and the Model Conservation Village were not being captured with our planned M&E surveys. So we collected 'Stories of Change' of a few individuals, as complementary information to the M&E surveys. We gave an update on our progress to produce these Stories of Change in our Year Four Half Year report, and in this report, give an update under Output 4.

In Year Three, VE developed M&E surveys for the Model Conservation Village of their standard Attitudes Survey, Household Entry/Exit Survey, and Consumption and Expenditure Survey. While these are not required under our logframe and can only cover a short timeframe of one year, these surveys are to give insights into possible benefits of the Model Conservation Village to villagers and to the Park. We will be completing this data analysis in the project extension period.

During project meetings in Year Four, we discussed feedback from the VE field team that the original Enterprises and Model Conservation Village were having 'spill over' effects whereby other households within nearby villages were adopting the enterprises and forming their own Business Savings Groups. This in itself demonstrates the benefits of the Enterprise programme to local people, and the value that local people place on this programme. We wanted to capture this effect more formally than simply anecdotal feedback from the VE team. So, we are undertaking additional attitude surveys (not planned as part of our original M&E) of households nearby, but not within our original Enterprise programme or the Model Conservation Village. The household surveys have just started, and we will be analysing the data in our project extension period. Appendix A contains the survey protocol and questionnaire.

2.9 Conduct baseline and endline socio-economic and conservation measurement surveys (3 cycles/year)

This task of conducting the surveys has been completed. The main strands to our baseline data for M&E are: socio-economic and attitude surveys of the Scouts and Enterprises; HWC data collected by the Scouts; law enforcement data collected by UWA; and, tip-off reporting by local communities to UWA. This regards the original Scout and Enterprise programme. Please refer to our Year Three reports for detailed descriptions on each of these datasets, the results to-date between the baseline and midline surveys, and the change in the logframe indicator regarding tip-off reporting of illegal activities by local communities to Park rangers.

During Year Four, VE completed the "after project" attitude surveys and socio-economic surveys of the original Enterprises (50 Scouts and 180 non-Scout households of which 59% are male and 41% are female). We will be analysing the data in the project extension period.

Also during Year Four, WCS-Uganda interviewed the Park Rangers at Karuma to assess whether they consider that tip-off reporting of illegal activities by local people has changed, which is for our amended logframe indicator. An example of the interview is in Appendix B and we will be analysing the data in the project extension period.

Output 3: The capacity and profile of the UWA community conservation unit is developed

3.1 Organise and run 3-day workshop for Community Conservation staff including: baseline capacity assessment; training on key skills e.g. conflict resolution; training of trainers; reviewing strengths and weaknesses of the CC monthly reporting form; and reviewing community conservation policy

This task was completed in Year 1 by IIED and UWA. The training presentations are available online under Additional Resources on our IIED Project Webpage, which then goes to this dedicated webpage:

Peer learning resources for Community Conservation Wardens in Uganda | International Institute for Environment and Development (iied.org)

3.2 Redesign, test and refine Monthly Community Conservation Reporting Form and agree with UWA Senior Management

Before Covid19, we made good progress with this task working closely with UWA. Our Year Three Annual Report described progress to-date: we included specific M&E sessions in our training for the Community Conservation staff, working with UWA's Head UWA's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (Mrs Susan Namuli), which included Mrs Namuli's direct feedback on the

Community Conservation staff reports sent to UWA Headquarters. We also developed reporting forms for the Community Conservation Park staff to test and give feedback, so we could refine and update the forms.

Unfortunately, in Year Four under Covid19 restrictions, the outreach work by UWA's Community Conservation staff across all Uganda's parks has been severely limited. We have continued to be in touch with Mrs Namuli about the Reporting Form, although given the impact on UWA from Covid19, we have been unable to take further the progress we had made. Nonetheless, we are planning a dedicated M&E training session on reporting for the final Community Conservation training event in our extension period.

3.3 Organise and run annual training (based on needs assessed in 3 day workshop), monitoring of progress and lesson learning meetings for UWA community conservation staff

The training in Year One and Two was completed, with the report of the Year Two training available IIED's webpage.

Also as mentioned, the training materials are available on the IIED webpage.

Our Year Three Annual Report described our preparations for the Year Three training, but also that because of Covid19 restrictions, it was not possible to hold the training as planned. It has not been possible to hold the training during Year Four because of Covid19. As restrictions ease in Uganda, we plan to combine the Year Three and Year Four training budgets to host an extended and extensive training programme in our project extension period. We are currently discussing with UWA possible trainers, venues and delegates. Given the significant impact on UWA's Community Conservation staff from Covid19, we consider that combining the budgets to bring the staff together for one 'super' training programme will give a much need boost for morale and motivation.

3.4 Produce revised draft community conservation policy (UWA)

This task was completed by UWA (please refer to our previous project reports).

3.5 Organise and run 4 regional and 1 national stakeholder consultation meetings on the revised policy

This task was completed by UWA (please refer to our previous project reports).

3.6 Finalise and print revised policy

This task has been completed. The final Community Conservation Policy is available on the IIED webpage; the link goes to this webpage where the policy can be downloaded:

[Uganda Wildlife Authority Community Conservation Policy 2019 | Publications Library \(iied.org\)](https://www.iied.org/publications-library/uganda-wildlife-authority-community-conservation-policy-2019)

IIED produced a brief summary of the Policy and the new direction it provides for the Community Conservation Unit:

[Uganda's Community Conservation Policy 2020: A new policy to strengthen the conservation of wildlife resources through the active involvement of communities | Publications Library \(iied.org\)](https://www.iied.org/publications-library/uganda-community-conservation-policy-2020)

The policy has also been uploaded on the Uganda Wildlife Authority's website <https://www.ugandawildlife.org/> and 200 hard copies were printed for the launch.

3.7 Policy launch event (s)

The launch event was held in Kampala on 31st March 2021 following Covid19 safety measures. The Policy places the Community Conservation Unit at the centre of UWA's operations, recognising the valuable and essential contribution the Unit makes to conserving protected areas, tackling the illegal wildlife trade and fostering good relations with local people. Approval

by the UWA Board of the policy represents a significant milestone for the UWA Community Conservation Unit especially in terms of their recognition and respect within UWA.

The launch event was announced on the News page of the UWA website:
[New Wildlife Conservation Policy Disseminated \(ugandawildlife.org\)](https://www.ugandawildlife.org/news/new-wildlife-conservation-policy-disseminated)

The event also received television coverage
[UWA COMMUNITY CONSERVATION POLICY LAUNCHED - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

Both links are posted on the IIED project webpage, and Appendix C contains the invitation list and the report of the launch event.

Output 4: The lessons learned from the project are disseminated nationally and internationally

4.1 Develop and produce project website and flyer

Completed in Year 1. The project website is hosted at <https://www.iied.org/park-action-plans-increasing-community-engagement-tackling-wildlife-crime>. The flyer is available online via the project website.

4.2 Develop project communications strategy

A communications strategy has been developed (a copy was issued with the Year Three final report).

In Year 4 we were granted a six month project extension in due to Covid19. As many of the activities under this Output are focused on disseminating end of project findings and lessons learned we will host the final Park Coordination Forum, produce the final project report, briefing papers and journal article in this extension period. We hope to present our findings and lessons learned at conferences (activity 4.8) and are currently looking for relevant opportunities to do so

In July 2020, IIED and WCS Uganda worked with UWA's Director of the Community Conservation Sub-Directorate (George Owoyesigire) to produce a Q&A article on the new Community Conservation Policy <https://www.iied.org/qa-new-policy-champions-communities-push-protect-ugandas-wildlife>. The Q&A was led by WCS Uganda's Geoffrey Mwedde and questions included:

- Could you describe the history of community conservation approaches in Uganda?
- The Uganda Wildlife Authority has recently updated its community conservation policy. Why has the old policy been revised?
- What's particularly innovative about the new policy?
- Do you think this policy could inspire other countries in the region, in East Africa, or even internationally?
- The policy talks about creating a wildlife crime prevention action plan. How does this relate to the community-based wildlife crime prevention action plans created for Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth National Park? Does it replace them or build on them?
- Now on to COVID-19. How has the pandemic affected community conservation work?
- What's next for the policy?

The Q&A was shared on PCLG's and IIED's social media platforms and to-date it has been viewed by 422 individuals, primarily from the UK and Uganda. On average a reader from Uganda spent 20 minutes reading the Q&A article illustrating a high level of engagement.

We also focused on producing the Stories of Change for individuals who were involved with the original Enterprise programme: Village Enterprise collected Stories of Change from individuals involved in their BSGs from June 2018 to March 2019. The BSGs were established with the aim to empower individuals to sustain their new enterprises for the long-term and the stories

have been published on the IIED website <https://pubs.iied.org/17665iied> and shared on social media.

Village Enterprise also collected Stories of Change from the Model Conservation Village, which supports women from households in Nanda village on the edge of Murchison Falls to start wildlife friendly businesses and to raise awareness of the benefits of the park. The stories were collected when chili growing businesses were initiated in February 2020 and again in February 2021 to see how well the business groups were doing. A photo blog of the stories is due to be published on the IIED website in the coming weeks

The IIED team also received Stories of Change collected by WCS on the Scouts. These were captured by video but unfortunately they are not very good quality (see an example here <https://youtu.be/IXsr1BdTk6E>). The team is currently in discussions about whether to extract clips from the videos and share these on social media.

We also focused on Communications for the launch of the CC Policy:

The policy was officially launched at an event hosted by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities for World Wildlife Day on 3rd March 2021. The launch can be found here at 59:50:00 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B7LCJaHOP1Q&t=306s>. UWA then held a launch event on 31st March 2021 to disseminate the CC Policy. They live Tweeted about the event:

<https://twitter.com/ugwildlife/status/1377174936750485510>

<https://twitter.com/ugwildlife/status/1377181899081146371>

UWA also published a news story on the workshop <https://www.ugandawildlife.org/park-home-mgnp/new-wildlife-conservation-policy-disseminated> and it was also covered by UBC

Television Uganda and uploaded to YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tjNtRD6bxaQ>.

4.3 Organise and hold annual meetings of Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (U-PCLG)

Unfortunately, the Uganda-PCLG network ceases to exist as a functional network and so we took the decision not to support U-PCLG meetings in 2019-20. We transferred the funds to host an additional Park Coordination Forum.

4.4 Establish and run Coordination Forum

The first Forum was held in November 2018.

With the Uganda-PCLG network ceasing to exist, our project team discussed how best to use the funding for Uganda-PCLG activities, especially for raising awareness of the combined Scout and Enterprise programme to mitigate HWC and thereby reduce IWT. We decided to allocated funding from U-PCLG's activities to support a Coordination Forum at Murchison Falls National Park, given the extremely positive feedback about the 2018 forum. We also decided that the Forum shall be for the Scouts and Enterprises to share their experiences and lessons, giving them a voice and opportunity to share their views with UWA, local leaders and NGOs. The Forum was held on the 17th March 2020 and was attended by all of the 180 participants of the original Scout and Enterprise programme, as well as UWA, the District Government, the Sub-County Chief and Counsellors, and Fauna and Flora International. The Forum discussions are described in the Forum report, which is available on the IIED project website: <https://pubs.iied.org/>

The final Forum is planned for the project extension period.

4.4 Dissemination of project updates via PCLG network and project partner networks

Project updates have been shared via the PCLG twitter page which has a growing readership currently totalling 900 followers on Twitter and 1100 followers on Facebook. All project outputs continue to be shared on PCLG and IIED's social media – such as the Stories of Change, Q&A with UWA, Community Conservation Policy launch, etc. Updates about the Community Conservation Policy and other relevant topics are also routinely shared with the Ugandan chapter of PCLG. See example Tweets below.



Project partners have also continued to share updates, for example UWA ran this news story about the Community Conservation Policy dissemination workshop <https://www.ugandawildlife.org/park-home-mqnp/new-wildlife-conservation-policy-disseminated> and live Tweeted the event.



4.5 Prepare, publish and print final project report

Scheduled for the project extension period.

4.5 Prepare, publish and print final project report

This activity is mainly scheduled for the Year 5 project extension, however the analysis is near completion and IIED has begun the process of preparing the report.

4.6 Prepare 1 X national and 1 X international briefing papers highlighting project findings

This activity is scheduled for Year 5, however IIED have held preliminary discussions about the format and dissemination of these briefings.

4.7 Prepare and submit 1 journal article

This activity is scheduled for Year 5 and will depend on the project findings.

4.8 Present project findings and lessons learned to national and international conferences

This activity is ongoing and we are currently looking for potential opportunities to present project findings and lessons learned to different audiences. Covid19 has postponed or cancelled many conferences, and while some of these have moved online it leaves fewer international and regional opportunities. We will explore how to share findings/lessons learned nationally via WhatsApp in Year 5 (indicator 4.2) and hope to disseminate a national briefing paper at the final Coordination Forum via the Uganda PCLG network.

4.9 Establish and run Coordination Forum

The final Coordination Forum is scheduled for Year 5 and discussions about this event are ongoing between the project team.

4.10 Hold annual lessons learnt meetings

IIED held lessons learned meetings with Village Enterprise and WCS in April 2021.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Existing wildlife scouts programmes in human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots around Murchison Falls National Park are improved

This output has been achieved. Our review of Scout programmes around Murchison Falls National Park during Year One found that there were 712 scouts spread across 20 parishes in four districts around the Park, and that only some were receiving support from UWA or NGOs (namely African Wildlife Foundation and the Uganda Conservation Foundation). When we started the project, the Scouts selected for our programme were not receiving support from UWA or NGOs and lacked essential equipment to respond to HWC incidents. Now at the end of Year Four, the Scouts have received a number of training events by WCS Uganda, as well as extra training arranged, funded and hosted by UWA Park staff. The Scouts have also received new and replacement equipment, and on-going mentoring and support from WAC-Uganda. Feedback from the WCS field teams and UWA Park staff is that the Scouts are an engaged and motivated group who are actively responding to and helping to address HWC incidents. Also, the Scouts have recognition and respect by their fellow villagers, and undertake additional community duties such as transporting people who are unwell to hospital. The extra Park Coordination Forum we ran in March 2020 demonstrated the commitment of the Scouts and their HWC work; the report is available:

[Community Wildlife Scouts and Enterprise Groups Forum Report | Publications Library \(iied.org\)](https://www.iied.org/publications-library/community-wildlife-scouts-and-enterprise-groups-forum-report)

Output 2: Small enterprises are developed in HWC / IWT hotspots for existing wildlife scout programmes as an alternative income source to poaching

This output has been achieved. The location of our Scouts and Enterprises programme were in HWC and IWT hotspots and, now at the end of Year Four, all 50 Scout households involved with our project plus an additional 130 households have received support to establish Enterprises and associated BSG. To scale up the Enterprises, VE established a Model Conservation Village for 180 households within an area of HWC with an existing Scout group, and opposite Park locations where illegal activities occur. The Stories of Change illustrate the benefits of the Enterprises to individual households. Also our socio-economic monitoring surveys analysed to date (please refer to Year Three reports) showed that, within one year,

households involved with the original Enterprises had increased their average daily meal consumption and their average weekly protein consumption, and had decreased their likelihood of falling below the poverty line.

Output 3: The capacity and profile of the UWA community conservation unit is developed

This output is on track although the training has been delayed because of Covid19.

When we planned the first two training events for the Community Conservation (CC) Wardens, UWA Senior Management provided funds to extend the duration of the training and to enable more CC staff to attend, demonstrating the value they placed on our training. Feedback from the CC Wardens regarding the training in Years One and Two has been extremely positive, and Wardens referenced the learning gained and being able to interact together as a Unit, sharing experiences and ideas.

Before Covid19 we were already seeing the CC Unit gain momentum within UWA, for example with the recruitment of new CC rangers (please see previous reports). While we have made significant ground in raising the CC Unit's profile within UWA, the impact of Covid19 on the CC Unit has been significant. Outreach activities by all CC staff across Uganda has been extremely limited and some CC staff have not been paid. Nonetheless, the publication and launch of the revised Community Conservation Policy demonstrates recognition of the CC Unit by the UWA Board, and the new direction of the CC Unit as being central to UWA's efforts to tackle wildlife crime. Also speaking with senior management of the CC Unit, they are very optimistic about the role of the CC Unit going forward (especially given the CC policy) because, as they say, the momentum gained by this project is still withing UWA.

We plan to host an extended 'super session' training programme for the CC Unit during the project extension period, to boost staff morale and motivation and to build on the momentum for the CC Unit as an essential Unit within UWA.

Output 4: The lessons learned from the project are disseminated nationally and internationally

This output is on well track: we have produced additional products of the Stories of Change that bring to life how the Enterprises have benefitted individual households. We also have dedicated comms for the revised Community Conservation Policy, which included an interview with a senior member of the CC Unit. Finally, we have additional M&E surveys to extend the breadth of our narrative about the impacts of this project from what we originally planned.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Our anticipated Project outcome is "Poaching by local people in Uganda's largest and oldest national park is reduced as a result of increased capacity to engage local communities as partners in tackling IWT, by implementing Wildlife Crime Action Plans that focus on mitigating the costs of living near wildlife and generating new local livelihood opportunities".

Are the logframe indicators adequate for measuring the intended outcome of this project?

We have continually reviewed our logframe indicators during project team meetings and as part of our lesson learnt reviews to check whether the indicators are adequate for measuring our intended project outcome. In previous years, we received approval for changes to the logframe: the reporting of illegal activities by local communities to UWA park staff (ie tip off reporting), and communications given the situation with the Uganda Conservation and Poverty Learning Group (please see previous reports). At the end of Year Four, we considered that all other indicators are appropriate and valid for measuring progress towards the outcome.

Is the project likely to achieve the Outcome by end of funding? If not, what action will you take to ensure the situation can be improved?

Our Year Three Annual Report described how we identified and acted on potential issues to achieving the project's outcome. Now at the end of Year Four, the Scout group has gone from an inactive group with no support or training to a group that responds promptly to HWC incidents, is respected by their communities, and has a much better relationship with the UWA Park Staff. Households involved with the original Enterprises and the Model Conservation Villages are making an income and are saving, and this is having a 'ripple effect' whereby other households within the villages are adopting the Enterprises and forming their own Business Savings Groups. Whilst the immediate benefits of our project on individual households is apparent, our data analysis to link these to illegal activities in the Park is planned for the extension period. Also, Covid19 has had a significant impact: not only on our field-based activities, but on markets and agriculture across Uganda, as well as on National Park activities. Initial feedback from our field teams is that households involved with the Enterprises had savings to support themselves when Covid19 restrictions came into force. Also, now that restrictions are easing, households of the Model Conservation Village have direct links with commercial buyers for their chili crops and so have ready, immediate access to markets. While this seems positive, we are learning the full extent of the Covid19 impact as Uganda's restrictions ease, and will bring everything together for our final data analysis.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumptions

In our Year Three Annual Report, we reported that we were reviewing the assumption: *the benefits that local people receive from the Wildlife Crime Action Plans (less HWC; new/improved livelihood benefits) in combination with a better relationship with UWA are sufficient for them to refrain from poaching.* With our revised communication and the way we facilitated engagement between UWA Park staff and the Scout / Enterprise households, we believed that this assumption held true but we acknowledged long-standing issues between local people and UWA outside the remit of this project (especially UWA's Revenue Sharing programme) that could undermine Park – community relations. During Year Four with Covid19 restrictions, our field work and the work of UWA Conservation Community park staff were greatly limited. Now that restrictions have eased in Uganda and our field teams have resumed, we are gathering their inputs on the possible implications from Covid19 on Park – Community relations. What already has been apparent is the feedback from households involved with our Enterprises: with the severe limitations on markets and agriculture from Covid19 restrictions, they had savings that gave them some support (which reinforced the importance of the Business Savings Groups) and now as restrictions ease, they already have direct links with commercial buyers. While we are still learning the full impact of Covid19, the households involved with the Enterprise programme have connected these benefits to the Park, which is positive.

Output 1 Scouts: assumptions

All but one assumptions of Output 1 have held true. Examples of the assumptions holding true are: an existing local Scout group was willing to participate in this project, UWA Park Staff have been extremely supportive of the Scouts (to the extent that they have run their own training for the Scouts), and at the Park Forum, the Scouts expressed the benefits they have receive from being involved with this project. The only assumption that did not hold true was "engagement of women in this programme is possible". Women are culturally excluded from taking on wildlife scout roles (and receiving the enhanced social status that accompanies the role) and this was not appropriate for our project to challenge. To note that we did involve women in our Enterprise programme.

Output 2 Enterprises: assumptions

All assumptions of Output 2 have held true, including the engagement of women with 40% (72 out of 180) of the project participants being women.

Output 3 UWA Community Conservation Unit: assumptions

Assumptions of Output 3 have held true. Of particular relevance for Year Four has been: *UWA continue its support to update its Community Conservation Policy*: UWA Senior Management and Board approved the publication of the revised Community Conservation Policy and many attended the launch event.

In previous years, we reported that this assumption was challenging: *UWA's law enforcement teams continue their support for joint-working with the community conservation teams*. During Year Four, most (and in some Parks all) outreach by the Community Conservation staff stopped under Covid19 restrictions although some level of law enforcement patrols continued. This hindered our progress with supporting this joint-working between law enforcement and community conservation teams. However, the revised Community Conservation Policy contains clear links between the law enforcement and community conservation teams. The Policy also describes joint-planning by law enforcement and community conservation teams to tackle illegal activities. While we will continue supporting the Community Conservation Unit in the final months of our project (including the final CC training with law enforcement staff in attendance), we have cemented this approach within the revised CC Policy that provides the foundation within UWA after our project.

Output 4 Communications: assumptions

The assumptions continue to hold true.

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

The anticipated impact of this project is that "Poaching is reduced and wildlife populations increase as a result of improved livelihoods around protected areas in Uganda." As reported in previous years, we know from IWT 001 that local resentment over HWC and a lack of alternative income generation options both drive IWT. This project is addressing both issues. From our Scout programme, the Scout group is now an effective and motivated group tackling HWC and who have improved relations with Park staff. Also results to-date from M&E of the Enterprises show household income and savings improving. Our project indicators so far show the project is contributing towards poverty alleviation and building good Park – community relations, and our final data analysis (planned for the project extension period) bring all of this together with law enforcement data to assess our project impacts on the illegal wildlife trade.

4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

This project is contributing to developing sustainable livelihoods for people living in IWT and HWC hotspots around Murchison Falls National Park through 1) reducing the costs of living with wildlife by improving the mitigation of HWC through a community-based wildlife scouts programme; and 2) establishing enterprises and business saving groups as motivation for the scouts, and an means to generate income thereby reducing reliance on income from IWT. The project is also building the capacity of UWA's Community Conservation Unit to engage and support communities more effectively, and to raise their profile within UWA as a necessary and vital complement to law enforcement efforts (any by doing so, strengthening law enforcement efforts). This project is also a pilot, testing the community engagement elements within park action plans to tackle IWT. We are collating the lessons learnt and insights gained in ways that support the roll-out of this approach in other parks in Uganda, for example in Queen Elizabeth Protected Area for which a park action plan was developed under IWT 001.

5. Impact on species in focus

Our indicators for impact on IWT are changes in the number and type of illegal activities detected by rangers in the project area. While the illegal activities include poaching for bushmeat and for trophy species, our M&E was not designed to assess impacts on specific species. We have established our baseline of illegal activities from before this project started

using law enforcement patrol data from UWA, and our final data analyses is planned for the project extension period.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Scouts and the Original Enterprises

The immediate beneficiaries of this project are the people living in Kiryandongo district at Murchison Falls Protected Area, where the project activities are focussed within nine villages. The project has benefited 50 Scouts who have received training and equipment to help their efforts to tackle HWC. As the Scouts improve their work, reports from our field staff is that their fellow community members are noticing benefits from reduced HWC and the wider benefits from an active Scout group. For example, our project distributed bicycles to the Scouts, and the Scouts have been using these to transport sick people to hospitals and to help others in need.

The Scouts have also benefitted from support to establish Enterprises. This support included training, business mentoring, grants to start the Enterprises and being part of a Business Savings Group. As well as the Scouts, an additional 130 households have benefitted from our Enterprise programme, and these were identified from participatory wealth assessments aimed at registering the most vulnerable and poorest households.

As reported previously, we collected socio-economic data of all households involved with the Enterprises in May 2018 to establish our baseline. One year later, in May 2019 our midline socio-economic monitoring showed promising results including a 19.3% increase in average household savings, and a 14.7% reduction in the likelihood than an individual household will fall below the poverty line. However, while these results were promising, prolonged drought and African swine fever affected crop yields and livestock of the Enterprises. In response, during Year Four, VE provided mentoring support especially on business diversification and adaptable savings regimes to help the Enterprises become more resilient.

Scaling up the Enterprises

In Year Three, VE established a Model Conservation Village for 180 households in Nanda village, Nyamahasa parish, Mutunda sub-county in Kiryandongo District. The 180 households were identified by VE using their participatory wealth ranking (PWR) and the poverty probability index (PPI) assessments of 334 households (so that the 180 households for inclusion in the Enterprises were the poorest). These 180 households have received training, business mentoring and a cash grant of \$. They are also now part of Business Saving Groups and have formal links with a commercial buyer for their chili crops. Anecdotal feedback from VE field staff is that the Enterprises reported having savings gained from this project support to fall back on when Covid19 restrictions came into force in Uganda and severely affected markets and agricultural production. Also that households of the Model Conservation Village have immediate links with commercial buyers as Covid19 restrictions ease, and other households not involved with the Enterprises have formed their own Business Saving Groups, indicating both the immediate benefits to individual households and the wider benefits generated from this project.

Our final data analysis (including the 'post project' socio-economic M&E surveys of the Enterprises) is planned for the project extension period.

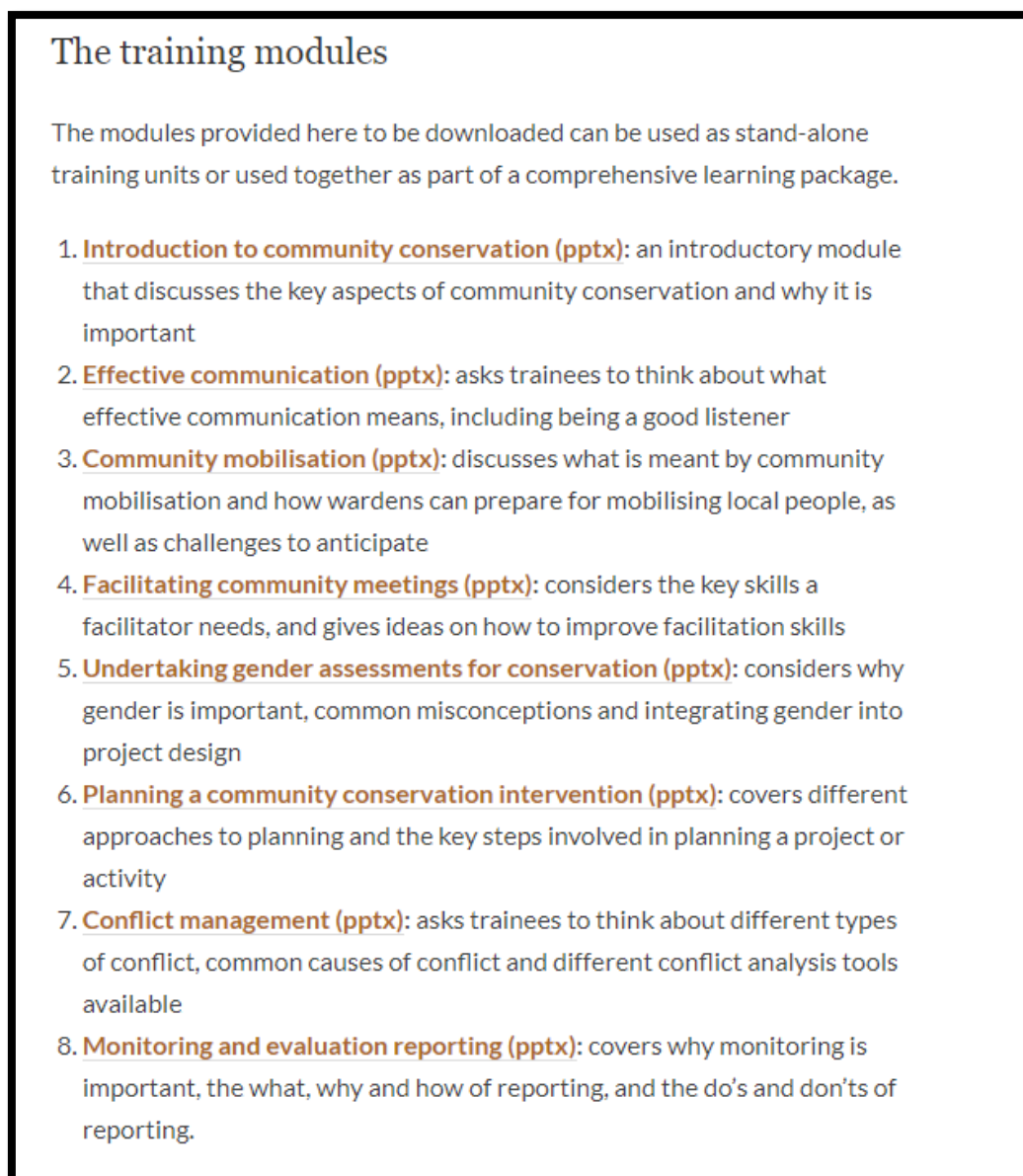
7. Consideration of gender equality issues

In general in Uganda, women are culturally excluded from taking on wildlife scout roles (and receiving the enhanced social status that accompanies the role). Accordingly, we sought to target women in the complementary Enterprise programme. We aimed for 50% female and 50% male beneficiaries for the original Enterprises, although could only reach a maximum of 41% female participants. However, for the new Enterprises in the Model Conservation Village, 79% of the participants are female and, interestingly, 3 of the 18 Scout participants are female.

During Year Three, we worked with UWA's Community Conservation Unit to integrate gender equality within the revised Community Conservation policy. This included a strategy to

mainstream gender into CC Programmes. In addition, we have run dedicated training on Gender Assessments to the CC Wardens as part of their annual training sessions. This training covered the concept of gender, why gender is important to park conservation programmes and how to integrate gender equality into CC programmes. The training materials are available on the IIED webpage. As most of the female staff within UWA work in the CC unit, this work is benefitting UWA's female employees.

Screen shot from [IIED's project website](#) where the Community Conservation training modules can be downloaded, including Module 5 Undertaking Gender Assessments



The screenshot shows a webpage titled "The training modules". Below the title, there is a paragraph stating that the modules can be used as stand-alone training units or as part of a comprehensive learning package. This is followed by a numbered list of eight modules, each with a brief description of its content.

The training modules

The modules provided here to be downloaded can be used as stand-alone training units or used together as part of a comprehensive learning package.

- 1. Introduction to community conservation (pptx):** an introductory module that discusses the key aspects of community conservation and why it is important
- 2. Effective communication (pptx):** asks trainees to think about what effective communication means, including being a good listener
- 3. Community mobilisation (pptx):** discusses what is meant by community mobilisation and how wardens can prepare for mobilising local people, as well as challenges to anticipate
- 4. Facilitating community meetings (pptx):** considers the key skills a facilitator needs, and gives ideas on how to improve facilitation skills
- 5. Undertaking gender assessments for conservation (pptx):** considers why gender is important, common misconceptions and integrating gender into project design
- 6. Planning a community conservation intervention (pptx):** covers different approaches to planning and the key steps involved in planning a project or activity
- 7. Conflict management (pptx):** asks trainees to think about different types of conflict, common causes of conflict and different conflict analysis tools available
- 8. Monitoring and evaluation reporting (pptx):** covers why monitoring is important, the what, why and how of reporting, and the do's and don'ts of reporting.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Part of our M&E component of the project is to demonstrate that community engagement interventions (especially those supported by this project) can increase local support for conservation and, importantly, reduce wildlife crime. As reported previously, we have a baseline of key indicators and will measure change against these indicators as part of the final data analysis, which is planned for the project extension period.

The indicators are: i) the number of illegal activities encountered by ranger patrols per unit effort, ii) reported incidents of human wildlife conflict by the community Scouts, iii)

participant/beneficiary attitudes to the project and conservation, and iv) perceptions of UWA staff of change in tip-off reporting of illegal activities received from local people.

In our Year Three Annual Report, we described that, while most of these indicators were performing well, there were issues with UWA staff not recording the tip offs they receive. These led to the agreed change in the logframe indicator to be UWA Park staff perceptions rather than number of tip off reports. During Year Four the WCS-Uganda team interviewed Park staff, asking them to compare the likelihood of receiving tip-offs on illegal activities in project villages with similar villages neighbouring KWR but located outside the project area. The findings will be included in our final data analysis (planned for the project extension period).

Our M&E approach includes use of data collected by law enforcement rangers and data collected by Scout groups. We acknowledge that such data can be subject to criticism for not being of a sufficient quality for analysis. As part of our final data analysis, we will assess use of such data in these types of analyses, especially to share lessons so that future projects can benefit.

Our other approaches to M&E include regular reviews of progress against our project logframe during team meetings, and the additional midline socio economic and attitude survey of the original Scouts and Enterprises. While not formally required as part of our logframe, the midline surveys gave invaluable insights that we have acted on (please refer to the Year Three Annual Report).

To plan for the Year Three training for the CC Wardens, we submitted a feedback form asking the Wardens for their thoughts on what worked well with the training to date, and what could be improved. The intention was to use this feedback to plan and develop the next training, but the training was then postponed because of Covid19. We will adopt the same approach to gather Wardens' feedback in order to plan the final training session.

Finally, every year we undertake annual lessons learnt reviews as a project team, collecting thoughts from each team member on what has worked well and what hasn't, and where changes need to be made. We describe this review for Year Four in the next section.

9. Lessons learnt

During our team meetings, we discuss lessons learnt to-date to keep track of these as the project progresses. While our Year Four activities have been greatly restricted because of Covid19, in summary our lessons learnt for this year have been:

What went well and why

- Regular check-ins as a team given the uncertainties of Covid19 and what activities would be allowed: this greatly helped IIED to keep up-to-date with the changes in Uganda and to support our project partners with their activities
- Feedback from households involved with the Enterprises that they had some savings from the Business Savings Groups to fall back on, when Covid19 restrictions severely affected markets across Uganda
- Adapting the BSG to focus on 'savings with purpose' which helped to overcome reluctance by local people to save their income gained by the Enterprises
- Directly linking the Model Conservation Village with commercial buyer, as the Enterprises immediately had links with a buyer when Covid19 restrictions started to ease meaning that they could sell crops
- Being flexible and adding new M&E surveys to our planned surveys to capture more formally what we were receiving as anecdotal reports from field teams eg the ripple effect of our Enterprises
- Being flexible and adding the Stories of Change to our Communication plan to be able to communicate the benefits for individual households from the Enterprises and from the Scouts
- The launch event of the Community Conservation Policy attended by senior UWA management with good press coverage in Uganda

What could have been improved

- Joint site visits by WCS-Uganda and VE went very well during Year Three, but were difficult to arrange when field work resumed late in Year Four resulting in individual visits to the Park. This is a less efficient way of working, as well as being dis-jointed when working with local communities. However, both WCS-Uganda and VE made efforts to communicate the links between the Scouts, Enterprises and the Park when in the field
- While we responded to replacing Scout's HWC equipment, we could have invested more in their transport so they have greater coverage and can attend more sites

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

Addressed.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None

12. Sustainability and legacy

As noted, we engaged UWA Headquarters on our Scouts and Enterprises during Year Three, with the aim to secure their formal support for the Scouts as part of our exit strategy. UWAS has been very positive about our Scout programme. However, with the sudden and severe decline in UWA's tourism income, it is very unlikely that UWA will be able to provide any financial support for the Scouts. During Year Four, WCS-Uganda had positive discussions with other NGOs about their support for the Scouts when this project finishes. These NGOs are facing their own uncertainties what with Covid19, but we will continue to have these discussions during our project extension year.

Feedback from the VE field teams is that the Business Savings Groups (BSGs) associated with our Enterprises all continued during the Covid19 restrictions, which demonstrates the value that local people place on the BSGs but also their independence. This was a time when VE's field activities could not be undertaken and VE could only support by mobile phone. Yet the BSGs continued to run including those in the Model Conservation Village that had recently been established.

We are planning our final Park Coordination Forum for the project extension period, when we will present the results of all of our data analysis and host sessions to support the roll-out of this approach elsewhere around the Park and at other Parks.

The revised Community Conservation policy for UWA has been published. This is a milestone achievement for the Community Conservation Unit; the revised Policy sets a clear direction for the Unit as a fundamental component of UWA's approach to tackle the illegal wildlife trade that provides a strong foundation for their work long after this project finishes.

We have collated all training materials for the CC Wardens so they (and others) have a comprehensive resource. We are planning an extended final training programme for the CC Wardens for the final project extension period.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

We have publicised the IWT Challenge Fund as the sponsor of this project in all communications and in all outputs to date.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Our Half Year report for Year Four described impacts from Covid19 on our planned activities for that period and how we responded, as well as the Covid19 safety measures in place (please

see the report for details). For the remaining part of Year Four, restrictions started to ease in Uganda and the WCS and VE field teams were able to work back in the field and complete their remaining activities. In summary:

- Output 1 Scout Programme: all support activities for the Scouts have been completed with the final site visit held in March 2021. We delayed the final Park Coordination Forum to the project extension period and are currently planning the Forum to take place within Covid19 safety measures. We are continuing discussions with other NGOs to engender their support for the Scouts when this project finishes.
- Output 2 Enterprises: all support activities for the Enterprises have been completed. We are currently undertaking the additional M&E surveys and have planned the final data analysis for the project extension period.
- Output 3 Community Conservation Unit: the Year Three and Year Four training could not be undertaken because of Covid19. We will host a single 'super' training session with an extended programme within our project extension period.
- Output 4 Communications: a delay to the final communication activities, as our data analysis and reporting is now within our project extension period, although we include additional communication outputs including the Stories of Change during Year Four.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

IIED has the following policies relevant to safeguarding (copies of these policies were provided with previous annual reports):

- Anti-Fraud and Bribery Policy
- Anti-Harassment and Anti-Bullying Policy
- Complaints Policy
- IIED Disciplinary Procedure
- Safeguarding Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct 2020
- Whistleblowing Policy.

These policies guide our approaches to zero tolerance for bullying, harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, protection for whistleblowing, safeguarding and the code of conduct staff are obliged to uphold to ensure high quality work and partnerships. The policies also detail the process of how to register, investigate and respond appropriately and sensibly to issues raised that are related to safeguarding, disciplinary procedures, and whistleblowing. We now specify that Grantees (partners) must have appropriate policies and procedures in place, including a Code of Conduct and/or a Safeguarding Policy, which are followed by all staff and volunteers, or sign-up to IIED's.

In addition the project processes are conducted within the frameworks of IIED's research ethics policies. Concerns about safety in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic were addressed through additional health and safety measures guided by these.

In particular for this project, a potential safeguarding issue has been the Scouts' fear of retaliation from poachers and we have been aware that, before our project started, some within the community saw the Scouts as spies for UWA. In response, our fieldwork has been based on careful communications regarding our support for Scouts to address HWC only – as a wider benefit for the communities. Also as noted above, the BSG appears to have helped forged greater links between the Scouts and communities.

16. Project expenditure

These figures are expected to be final except they are yet to be formally signed-off by IIED's finance team. They are, however, very unlikely to change substantively. The signed-off figures will be submitted on our Q4 claim form shortly.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2020-March 2021)

The variation of minus 50% on the 'Other' cost line largely results from the fact that VE gave more focus this year to supporting enterprises and project data collection in the field compared to licencing new businesses. This variation materialised late in the project year so we did not have the opportunity to discuss it with LTS in advance. We will emphasise to VE in the final project year that we need accurate forecasts of spend to budget to ensure such differences do not materialise before we have had the opportunity to discuss them.

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

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

We will include summaries for our final project report.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Poaching is reduced and wildlife populations increase as a result of improved livelihoods around protected areas in Uganda</p>		<p>It is too early to fully assess the project's impact, although our midline socio-economic survey showed positive trends in household socioeconomic indicators. In addition, we have taken action to address possible issues that have arisen during the course of this project.</p>	
<p>Outcome Poaching by local people in Uganda's largest and oldest national park is reduced as a result of increased capacity to engage local communities as partners in tackling IWT, by implementing Wildlife Crime Action Plans that focus on mitigating the costs of living near wildlife and generating new local livelihood opportunities.</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the project, the number of snares set within areas of the park adjacent to participating villages is reduced by at least 30% relative to control villages.</p> <p>0.2 By the end of the project, the number of elephant crop-raiding incidents in participating communities is reduced by at least 40% against a baseline determined at start of project.</p> <p>0.3 By the end of the project, at least 50% of households interviewed in participating communities report benefits from the wildlife scout and enterprise programmes and improved relations with conservation authorities.</p> <p>0.4 By the end of the project, key elements of the Wildlife Crime Action Plan have been implemented and are sustainable (Wildlife scouts programme is operational and endorsed by UWA,</p>	<p>Too early to assess progress towards outcome – baseline data has been collected against which a comparison will be made for the final project data analysis.</p>	<p>Finalise data collection for the analysis.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>enterprises are established and self sustaining)</p> <p>0.5 By the end of the project UWA staff stationed at Karuma Wildlife Reserve report receiving more tip offs regarding illegal activities from participating villages relative to control villages.</p>		
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Existing wildlife scouts programmes in human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots around Murchison Falls National Park are improved.</p>	<p>1.1 By December 2017, a review is completed of existing wildlife scout programmes around the national park to assess their status, type and frequency of reporting, external support, whether or not linked to a livelihood scheme, and the extent to which they are in both human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots (as identified by IWT001 research).</p> <p>1.2 By March 2018, activity/reporting levels established, and attitudes towards conservation assessed, for all wildlife scouts to be involved with the enterprise schemes</p> <p>1.3 By December 2018, all wildlife scouts involved with the enterprise schemes are submitting monthly reports on number of incidences of human wildlife conflict and their responses to mitigate the cost of these incidences to local people.</p> <p>1.4 By the end of the project, at least 80% of wildlife scouts report benefits from being involved with the programme and make a commitment to</p>	<p>1.1 Completed.</p> <p>1.2 Completed: baseline data for our key indicators established.</p> <p>1.3 Completed. Wildlife scouts have collected and uploaded HWC data.</p> <p>1.4 Will be measured as part of the final attitude surveys.</p> <p>1.5 UWA has already responded very positively to towards the Scouts, with an UWA-funded training programme held before Covid19. Given Covid19 sudden and severe impact on UWA's tourism income, it is now extremely unlikely that UWA will be able to support the Scouts financially. The project team are engaging other NGOs to engender their support for the Scouts for the long-term.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>continue working with UWA as wildlife scouts.</p> <p>1.5 By the end of the project, UWA commit to long-term support for the wildlife scout programme at the national park.</p>		
Activity 1.1 Complete review of existing wildlife scout programmes around the park and determine selection criteria for inclusion within the enterprise scheme		Completed	n/a
Activity 1.2 Hold wildlife scout consultation meetings, collect scout records on their activity and HWC levels		Completed	n/a
Activity 1.3 Establish UWA ranger-based SMART patrols in project sites and control sites; collect historical ranger-based monitoring data adjacent to areas where all wildlife scout programmes have been established; analyse data		Completed	Final data analysis for the project extension period
Activity 1.4 Train wildlife scouts in reporting, and UWA Community Conservation Staff to collect and analyse scout data		Completed for the Scouts.	To re-arrange the training for UWA Park staff if possible under Covid19
Activity 1.5 Conduct before/after analysis of scouts attitudes to conservation and working relationship with UWA		Attitude surveys completed	Final data analysis for the project extension period
Activity 1.6 Host annual lessons learnt reviews		Completed for each project year to date	Host a final lesson learnt as part of the project extension period
Activity 1.7 Meet with UWA senior management and Community Conservation staff to review scouts programme and agree long-term future		Engagement with UWA received a very positive response to the Scout programme but now UWA are extremely unlikely to be able to fund the Scouts given the severe financial impacts from Covid19. Engaged several NGOS for their possible support for the Scouts	Will continue the engagement during the project extension period
Activity 1.8 Establish and run Coordination Forum		First Forum held in 2018, an additional (not planned) Forum was held in March 2020	To host the final Forum in the project extension period

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 2 Small enterprises are developed in HWC / IWT hotspots for existing wildlife scout programmes as an alternative income source to poaching</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 1, potential small enterprise opportunities have been scoped at the national park based on potential market linkages (e.g. proximity to tourist lodges) and community preferences.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 2, 180 poor people have been trained on business skills, financial literacy and conservation, and 60 enterprises involving at least 180 people (half of whom are women) have been established and are generating marketable products.</p> <p>2.3 By end of year 3 potential for scaling up enterprises to more households and/or more locations has been assessed and roll-out implemented where potential highlighted.</p> <p>2.4 By the end of the project at least 80% of participating individuals interviewed – of whom at least 50% are women – are reporting increased hh income as a result of small enterprise development and improved attitude to conservation (against baseline set in IWT001 project)</p>	<p>2.1 Completed.</p> <p>2.2 Completed.</p> <p>2.3 Completed: Model Conservation Village established in collaboration with UWA Park Staff in an IWT and HWC hotspot. 180 households (including those already working as Scouts) have received training and the seed grant to start their Enterprises with formal links to a commercial buyer, and with BSG established based on the 'savings with purpose' approach.</p> <p>2.4 Final data analysis to be undertaken in the project extension period</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Assess microenterprises opportunities based on current, local economic and conservation landscape around Murchison Falls National Park</p>		<p>Completed</p>	<p>n/a</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2 Create implementation plan for microenterprise development programme at the park		Completed	n/a
Activity 2.3 Identify target locations and beneficiaries at the park using wildlife scout review findings (linking with activity 1.1)		Completed	n/a
Activity 2.4 Deliver training on business skills, financial literacy and wildlife and natural resource sustainability to 180 enterprise programme participants		Completed	n/a
Activity 2.5 Form 6 Business Savings Groups of 30 participants, 10 business groups		Completed	n/a
Activity 2.6. Agree and establish (with micro grants) 60 small enterprises		Completed	n/a
Activity 2.7. Provide technical support for scale up and roll out to other locations		Completed	n/a
Activity 2.8 Develop survey instruments for M&E of enterprise programme impacts		Completed.	n/a
Activity 2.9 Conduct baseline and endline socio-economic and conservation measurement surveys (3 cycles/year)		Baseline surveys completed	Final project analysis planned for the project extension period
<p>Output 3. The capacity and profile of the UWA community conservation unit is developed</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of the project, quarterly reporting protocols by UWA's Community Conservation (CC) Wardens are redesigned for 'SMART' reporting of progress towards planned targets and outcomes, and are implemented.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of the project, UWA's updated Community Conservation Policy is published that includes a focus on gender issues and equity, and on engaging with local communities to tackle IWT.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of year two, UWA's law enforcement and community conservation teams demonstrate</p>	<p>3.1 Progress held up by Covid19, as CC staff outreach activities were significantly limited. We are planning dedicated M&E and Reporting sessions as part of the final CC Warden training.</p> <p>3.2 Completed: UWA Board approved the revised CC Policy, which is published and on the IIED and UWA websites.</p> <p>3.3 Progress held up by Covid19, as CC staff outreach activities were significantly limited. We are planning to invite law enforcement teams to the final CC Warden training for dedicated sessions on joint-planning by law enforcement and CC teams.</p> <p>3.4 On track, year one and year two training completed with support given to the 5 wardens identified as trainers. Years 3 and 4 training were delayed because of Covid19 and we are planning an extended training session for the project extension period.</p> <p>3.5 Before Covid19, this was evident by Year 3 as evident from the UWA Senior Management approval of matched funds for the CC Policy consultations and for the CCW training, and their approval to recruit new CC staff. Also building on the</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>improved strategic and joint planning of their interventions based on IWT intelligence, at UWA HQ and at Murchison Falls National Parks.</p> <p>3.4 By the end of the project, UWA's Community Conservation Wardens and Rangers demonstrate improved knowledge and skills in community conservation with a minimum of 5 Community Wardens receiving 'train the trainers' training so that they can train new CC staff and roll-out community training to law enforcement staff.</p> <p>3.5 By the end of the project, senior management within UWA formally acknowledge the Community Conservation Unit as being essential to its efforts to tackle IWT.</p> <p>3.6 By the end of the project, senior management within UWA formally commit to increasing budget allocations to community conservation, and support more recruitment of community conservation staff.</p>	<p>consultations for the revised CC policy, the CC Unit held a series of consultations on new strategies and guidelines including their first national HWC strategy. Our project started a momentum for the CC Unit that they were building on. With Covid19 restrictions, CC staff outreach activities were significantly limited across all Parks including Murchison Falls NP (our case study park). Also, UWA's tourism income suddenly and sharply declined, which has hit all Units within UWA including the CC Unit. From speaking with the CC Unit senior management, they remain optimistic about the future of the CC Unit especially given the publication of the revised CC Policy, the good press coverage of the CC policy launch event and our final extended training session to boost morale and motivation. Even with the future being uncertain, the revised CC Policy is published and provides a strong foundation for the CC Unit going forward.</p> <p>3.6 Before Covid19, UWA Senior Management approved a new budget for the CC Unit to address Human wildlife conflict and the recruitment of 100 CC rangers. In Year Three, the CC Unit were given budget to host consultations on their new strategies and guidelines including the revised Revenue Sharing guidelines. For all CC training, UWA has provided its own funds for more staff to attend the training and to extend the training programme. Now with Covid19, as noted above, UWA's tourism income suddenly and sharply declined, which has hit all Units within UWA including the CC Unit. While the future is uncertain, this project initiated a momentum for the CC Unit within UWA and has resulted in the publication of the revised CC policy that provides a clear direction of the CC Unit.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1 Organise and run 3-day workshop for Community Conservation staff including: baseline capacity assessment; training on key skills eg conflict resolution; training of trainers; reviewing strengths and weaknesses of the CC monthly reporting form; and</p>	<p>Completed.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
reviewing community conservation policy			
Activity 3.2 Redesign, test and refine Monthly Community Conservation Reporting Form and agree with UWA Senior Management	In progress: draft form tested and revisions were in progress when Covid19 restrictions came into force, which stalled this work.	We are planning dedicated training sessions on M&E and on Reporting for the final CC Warden training event.	
Activity 3.3 Organise and run annual training (based on needs assessed in 3 day workshop), monitoring of progress and lesson learning meetings for UWA community conservation staff	In progress: Year two training completed but Years Two and Three were on hold because of Covid19.	Years 3 and 4 training will be held as one 'super' extended session in our final project extension period.	
Activity 3.4 Produce revised draft community conservation policy (UWA)	Completed	n/a	
Activity 3.5 Organise and run 4 regional and 1 national stakeholder consultation meetings on the revised policy	Completed	n/a	
Activity 3.6 Finalise and print revised policy	Completed	n/a	
Output 4. The lessons learned from the project are disseminated nationally and internationally	<p>4.1 By Dec 2017 IIED has developed and started to implement and project communications strategy</p> <p>4.2 By end of each year of the project Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group has held at least one meeting to disseminate lessons learned within Uganda</p> <p>4.3 By end of each year of the project the international Poverty and Conservation Learning Group has disseminated the findings of the project at least twice per year</p>	<p>4.1 Completed</p> <p>4.2 One UPCLG meeting was held but then the UPCLG ceased to be an active, functional network. So we reallocated the funds to host an additional Park Coordination Forum for the Scouts and Enterprises to speak about their experiences directly to UWA and to local leaders.</p> <p>4.3 Project updates disseminated through PCLG's social feeds.</p> <p>4.4 Planned for the project extension period</p> <p>4.5 First coordination forum meeting was held in 2018. An additional Forum was held in March 2020 and the final Forum is planned for the project extension period.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>4.4 By end of project, final report posted on the project website, one journal article submitted and a minimum of two briefings and two presentations to a range of international audiences.</p> <p>4.5 By end of project at least 2 coordination forum meetings have been held</p>		
Activity 4.1 Develop and produce project website and flyer	Completed. Project webpage is at https://www.iied.org/park-action-plans-increasing-community-engagement-tackling-wildlife-crime ; flyer can be downloaded at http://pubs.iied.org/G04265/	n/a	
Activity 4.2 Develop project communications strategy	Strategy completed	n/a	
Activity 4.3 Organise and hold annual meetings of Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group	First meeting held but then UCPLG cease to operate as an active functional network; re allocated funds to the extra Park Coordination Forum	n/a	
Activity 4.4 Dissemination of project updates via PCLG network and project partner networks	In progress: posts about the project updates made on the PCLG media feeds	To continue to post project updates on PCLG social media feeds	
Activity 4.5 Prepare, publish and print final project report	Not yet started	Planned for the project extension period	
Activity 4.6 Prepare 1 X national and 1 X international briefing papers highlighting project findings	Not yet started	Planned for the project extension period	
Activity 4.7 Prepare and submit 1 journal article highlighting project findings	Not yet started	Planned for the project extension period	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.8 Present project findings and lessons learned to national and international conferences	Not yet started	Planned for the project extension period	

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

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

This is our updated logframe that was approved as part of our Change Request (changes from the original log frame are highlighted)

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) Poaching is reduced and wildlife populations increase as a result of improved livelihoods around protected areas in Uganda			
Outcome: (Max 50 words) Poaching by local people in Uganda's largest and oldest national park is reduced as a result of increased capacity to engage local communities as partners in tackling IWT, by implementing Wildlife Crime Action Plans that focus on mitigating the costs of living near wildlife and generating new local livelihood opportunities.	0.1 By the end of the project, the number of illegal activities set within areas of the park adjacent to participating villages is reduced by at least 30% relative to control villages. 0.2 By the end of the project, the number of elephant crop-raiding incidents in participating communities is reduced by at least 40% against a baseline determined at start of project. 0.3 By the end of the project, at least 50% of households interviewed in participating communities report benefits from the wildlife scout and enterprise programmes and	0.1 Matched before/after comparisons of illegal activities encountered during patrols conducted by UWA law enforcement staff within 3km of participating and control villages. 0.2 Surveys of elephant crop-raids conducted by wildlife scouts in the second and final years of the project. 0.3 Attitudes survey of households living in participating villages.	Local people are willing to engage with UWA to combat IWT, and to be involved with activities of the Wildlife Crime Action Plans. UWA continue its support to implement and monitor the Wildlife Crime Action Plan at the national park. The benefits that local people receive from the Wildlife Crime Action Plans (less HWC; new/improved livelihood benefits) in combination with a better relationship with UWA are sufficient for them to refrain from poaching.

	<p>improved relations with conservation authorities.</p> <p>0.4 By the end of the project, key elements of the Wildlife Crime Action Plan have been implemented and are sustainable (Wildlife scouts programme is operational and endorsed by UWA, enterprises are established and self sustaining)</p> <p>0.5 By the end of the project UWA staff stationed at Karuma Wildlife Reserve report receiving more tip offs regarding illegal activities from participating villages relative to control villages.</p>	<p>0.4 Memo from UWA supporting wildlife scouts programme; existence of and profitability of enterprises</p> <p>0.5 Interviews with UWA community rangers stationed at Karuma Wildlife Reserve.</p>	<p>No extreme event outside the control of this project results in increased poaching (for example local people suffer substantial losses of livestock because of an extreme drought; sudden escalation of arms-based large-scale wildlife poaching)</p> <p>Research findings on the motivations of local people to poach (2015 IWT 001) hold true</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Existing wildlife scouts programmes in human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots around Murchison Falls National Park are improved.</p>	<p>1.1 By December 2017, a review is completed of existing wildlife scout programmes around the national park to assess their status, type and frequency of reporting, external support, whether or not linked to a livelihood scheme, and the extent to which they are in both human wildlife conflict and IWT hotspots (as identified by IWT001 research).</p> <p>1.2 By March 2018, activity/reporting levels established, and attitudes towards conservation assessed, for all wildlife scouts to be involved with the enterprise schemes</p> <p>1.3 By December 2018, all wildlife scouts involved with the enterprise schemes are</p>	<p>1.1 Project reports documenting the review process and findings.</p> <p>1.2 Project reports documenting existing scout activity and reporting (i.e. baseline of effectiveness of the scout programme). Attitudes survey of individual wildlife scouts selected for the enterprise scheme (i.e. baseline attitudes).</p>	<p>Existing local wildlife scouts are willing to participate in the project.</p> <p>Engagement of women in this programme is possible.</p> <p>Research from IWT 001 (2015) on the poorer households around the national parks holds true.</p> <p>UWA park-staff and at HQ continue to support the wildlife scout programme.</p> <p>The wildlife scout programme improves relations between local people and UWA.</p> <p>Local people recruited as wildlife scouts feel that the programme is beneficial.</p>

	<p>submitting monthly reports on number of incidences of human wildlife conflict and their responses to mitigate the cost of these incidences to local people.</p> <p>1.4 By the end of the project, at least 80% of wildlife scouts report benefits from being involved with the programme and make a commitment to continue working with UWA as wildlife scouts.</p> <p>1.5 By the end of the project, UWA commit to long-term support for the wildlife scout programme at the national park.</p>	<p>1.3 Quarterly reports by UWA's Community Conservation Wardens documenting data received from scouts</p> <p>1.4 Attitudes survey of individuals participating in the wildlife scout programme.</p> <p>1.5 Letter confirming the long-term support signed by UWA Senior Management and the UWA chief warden of Murchison Falls national park.</p>	
<p>2. Small enterprises are developed in HWC / IWT hotspots for existing wildlife scout programmes as an alternative income source to poaching</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 1, potential small enterprise opportunities have been scoped at the national park based on potential market linkages (e.g. proximity to tourist lodges) and community preferences.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 2, 180 poor people have been trained on business skills, financial literacy and conservation, and 60 enterprises involving at least 180 people (half of whom are women) have been established and are generating marketable products.</p> <p>2.3 By end of year 3 potential for scaling up enterprises to more households and/or more</p>	<p>2.1 Scoping reports detailing potentially intervention locations, existing enterprises, market opportunities, community capacity and preference</p> <p>2.2 Small Business Plan, training attendance surveys, enterprise inventories, enterprise book keeping records</p> <p>2.3 Enterprise inventories, enterprise book keeping records</p>	<p>Local people are willing to be recruited for enterprise programme.</p> <p>Engagement of women in this programme is possible.</p> <p>Research from IWT 001 (2015) on the poorer households around the national parks holds true.</p> <p>The enterprise programme improves relations between local people and UWA.</p> <p>Local people recruited to the enterprise programme feel that it is beneficial</p>

	<p>locations has been assessed and roll-out implemented where potential highlighted.</p> <p>2.4 By the end of the project at least 80% of participating individuals interviewed – of whom at least 50% are women – are reporting increased hh income as a result of small enterprise development and improved attitude to conservation (against baseline set in IWT001 project)</p>	<p>2.4 Before/after consumption and expenditure surveys, attitudinal surveys.</p>	
<p>3. The capacity and profile of the UWA community conservation unit is developed</p>	<p>3.1 By the end of the project, quarterly reporting protocols by UWA’s Community Conservation Wardens are redesigned for ‘SMART’ reporting of progress towards planned targets and outcomes, and are implemented.</p> <p>3.2 By the end of the project UWA’s updated Community Conservation Policy is published that includes a focus on gender issues and</p>	<p>3.1 Project reports documenting testing of revised reporting protocol as part of the Community Engagement activities. Publication of the revised reporting protocols for UWA’s Community Conservation Wardens. Certificates of training for UWA’s community conservation wardens on the new protocols; training feedback form and reports of the CCU Annual Meetings documenting refresher training and skill development of CC staff in SMART reporting. Monitoring reports by Community Conservation Wardens from before the project to the end of the project (demonstrating the change)</p> <p>3.2 Publication of UWAs updated Community conservation policy, article on the policy launch event. Project reports documenting process of</p>	<p>UWA continue its current openness and willingness to build the capacity and profile of its Community Conservation Unit.</p> <p>UWA continue its support to update its Community Conservation Policy.</p> <p>UWA’s law enforcement teams continue their support for joint-working with the community conservation teams.</p> <p>UWA’s Community Conservation staff have the capabilities to benefit from the training.</p> <p>Stakeholders are interested and willing to contribute towards updating UWA’s Community Conservation Policy.</p> <p>Intelligence on IWT gathered from UWA’s Ranger Based Monitoring contains the information needed to strategically plan community-based interventions.</p>

	<p>equity, and on engaging with local communities to tackle IWT.</p> <p>3.3 By the end of year two, UWA’s law enforcement and community conservation teams demonstrate improved strategic and joint planning of their interventions based on IWT intelligence, at UWA HQ and at Murchison Falls National Parks.</p> <p>3.4 By the end of the project, UWA’s Community Conservation Wardens and Rangers demonstrate improved knowledge and skills in community conservation with a minimum of 5 Community Wardens receiving ‘train the trainers’ training so that they can train new CC staff and roll-out community training to law enforcement staff.</p> <p>3.5 By the end of the project, senior management within UWA formally acknowledge the Community Conservation</p>	<p>updating policy including consultations and endorsement by UWA Board of Trustees</p> <p>3.3 Minutes from joint meetings by law enforcement – community conservation teams at UWA HQ and Murchison Falls National Park. Project workshop reports</p> <p>3.4 Knowledge surveys to establish baseline knowledge of CC staff in year one and then monitor changes in knowledge on a yearly basis. Training certificates for all UWA’s Community Conservation Wardens and Rangers (by end of year one) including ‘train the trainers’ for a minimum of 5 Community Wardens. Training feedback forms. . Reports of the project ‘lessons learnt reviews’ that document feedback from Community Conservation Wardens and Rangers. Meeting minutes from the annual UWA Community Conservation Unit Assembly that document refresher training and skill development of CC staff</p> <p>3.5 Internal memo by the UWA Executive Director to all UWA staff describing the essential contribution that the</p>	
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	<p>Unit as being essential to its efforts to tackle IWT.</p> <p>3.6 By the end of the project, senior management within UWA formally commit to increasing budget allocations to community conservation, and support more recruitment of community conservation staff."</p>	<p>Community Conservation Unit makes towards its efforts to tackle IWT. Article on the launch event of UWA's new Community Conservation Policy by UWA Senior Management in Kampala.</p> <p>3.6 Minutes from meetings by UWA Senior Management and the Board of Trustees documenting the budget allocation commitment and staff recruitment.</p>	
<p>4. The lessons learned from the project are disseminated nationally and internationally</p>	<p>4.1 By Dec 2017 IIED has developed and started to implement and project communications strategy</p> <p>4.2 By the end of the project national-level forums/networks in Uganda have held at least three meetings to disseminate lessons learned within Uganda, and the project team has shared the findings via social media.</p> <p>4.3 By end of the project the international Poverty and Conservation Learning Group has disseminated the findings of the project via various newsletter and social media outlets at least eight times</p> <p>4.4 By end of project, final report posted on the project website, one journal article submitted and a minimum of two briefings</p>	<p>4.1 Comms strategy document, project website established, project flyer produced and disseminated</p> <p>4.2 Meeting minutes or slides and screen shots of social media posts</p> <p>4.3 PCLG newsletters and other social media outlets</p>	<p>The project findings remain of relevance and interest to the conservation and development sector of Uganda.</p> <p>The project findings remain of relevance to international efforts to combat IWT.</p>

	<p>and two presentations to a range of international audiences.</p> <p>4.5 By end of project at least 2 coordination forum meetings have been held</p>	<p>4.4 Final project report, confirmation of journal article submission, conference presentations, workshop reports</p> <p>4.5 Forum participant lists</p>	
<p>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)</p> <p>1.1 Complete review of existing wildlife scout programmes around the park and determine selection criteria for inclusion within the enterprise scheme (feeding into activity 2.3)</p> <p>1.2 Hold wildlife scout consultation meetings, collect scout records on their activity and HWC levels</p> <p>1.3 Establish UWA ranger-based SMART patrols in project sites and control sites; collect historical ranger-based monitoring data adjacent to areas where all wildlife scout programmes have been established; analyse data</p> <p>1.4 Train wildlife scouts in reporting, and UWA Community Conservation Staff to collect and analyse scout data</p> <p>1.5 Conduct before/after analysis of scouts attitudes to conservation and working relationship with UWA</p> <p>1.6 Meet with UWA senior management and Community Conservation staff to review scouts programme and agree long-term future</p> <p>2.1 Assess microenterprises opportunities based on current, local economic and conservation landscape around Murchison Falls National Park</p> <p>2.2 Create implementation plan for microentreprise development programme at the park</p> <p>2.3 Identify target locations and beneficiaries at the park using wildlife scout review findings (linking with activity 1.1)</p> <p>2.4 Deliver training on business skills, financial literacy and wildlife and natural resource sustainability to 180 enterprise programme participants</p> <p>2.5. Form 6 Business Savings Groups of 30 participants, 10 business groups</p> <p>2.6. Agree and establish (with micro grants) 60 small enterprises</p> <p>2.7. Provide technical support for scale up and roll out to other locations</p> <p>2.8 Develop survey instruments for M&E of enterprise programme impacts</p> <p>2.9 Conduct baseline and endline socio-economic and conservation measurement surveys (3 cycles/year)</p>			

- 3.1 Organise and run 3-day workshop for Community Conservation staff including: baseline capacity assessment; training on key skills eg conflict resolution; training of trainers; reviewing strengths and weaknesses of the CC monthly reporting form; and reviewing community conservation policy
- 3.2 Redesign, test and refine Monthly Community Conservation Reporting Form and agree with UWA Senior Management
- 3.3 Organise and run annual training (based on needs assessed in 3 day workshop), monitoring of progress and lesson learning meetings for UWA community conservation staff
- 3.4 Produce revised draft community conservation policy (UWA)
- 3.5 Organise and run 3 regional and 1 national stakeholder consultation meetings on the revised policy
- 3.6 Finalise and print revised policy
- 3.7 Policy launch event (s)

- 4.1 Develop and produce project website and flyer
- 4.2 Develop project communications strategy
- 4.3 Organise and hold at least three national dissemination events
- 4.4 Dissemination of project updates via PCLG international network and project partner networks
- 4.5 Prepare, publish and print final project report
- 4.6 Prepare 1 X national and 1 X international briefing papers highlighting project findings
- 4.7 Prepare and submit 1 journal article highlighting project findings
- 4.8 Present project findings and lessons learned to national and international conferences
- 4.9 Establish and run Coordination Forum
- 4.10 Annual lessons learnt review

Annex 3 Standard Measures

This is the first year that standard measures have been requested for this project. We have not completed a standard measures **Table 1** as part of this report, but will compile all the required data and submit it with our final annual report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
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Park Action Plans: Stories of Change from a community enterprise programme around Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda	Project material	Winnie Auma, Juliet Aneno Naomi (2021)	Female	Ugandan	IIED, London UK	Park Action Plans: Stories of Change from a community enterprise programme around Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda Publications Library (iied.org)
Uganda Wildlife Authority Community Conservation Policy 2019	Policy	George Owoyesigire Adonia Bintooro Anying Pamela John Makombo 2019 (produced in 2019 although formally published 2020)	Male	Ugandan	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Uganda Wildlife Authority Community Conservation Policy 2019 Publications Library (iied.org)
Uganda's Community Conservation Policy 2020: A new policy to strengthen the conservation of wildlife resources through the active involvement of communities	Project flyer	Olivia Wilson-Holt and Julia Baker, 2020	Female	UK	IIED, London UK	Uganda's Community Conservation Policy 2020: A new policy to strengthen the conservation of wildlife resources through the active involvement of communities Publications Library (iied.org)
Q&A: New policy champions communities in the push to conserve Uganda's wildlife	Interview	Geoffrey Mwedde, George Owoyesigire 2020	Male	Ugandan	IIED, London UK	Q&A: New policy champions communities in the push to conserve

						Uganda's wildlife (iied.org)
Ranger perceptions of the role of local communities in providing actionable information on wildlife crime	Journal article	2020	Female	Canadian	Conservation Science and Practice	Ranger perceptions of the role of local communities in providing actionable information on wildlife crime Publications Library (iied.org)

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

Appendix A Additional Household Surveys: protocol and questionnaire

Appendix B: Example interview of Park Rangers to assess their perceptions of tip-off reporting by local communities on illegal activities

Appendix C: Report on the launch event of the UWA Community Conservation Policy

The Year Four Half Year Report plus appendices is also issued.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.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 should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
Do you have hard copies of material you need 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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	