



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

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

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019**

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 036
Project title	Implementing park action plans for community engagement to tackle IWT
Country/ies	Uganda
Contract holder Institution	IIED
Partner institution(s)	Uganda Wildlife Authority, Wildlife Conservation Society, Village Enterprise, Uganda Conservation Foundation
IWT grant value	£457,502
Start/end dates of project	1.6.17 – 31.3.21
Reporting period (e.g. April 2017- Mar 2018) and number	April 2018 – March 2019, Annual Report 2
Project leader name	Dilys Roe
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://www.iied.org/park-action-plans-increasing-community-engagement-tackling-wildlife-crime">https://www.iied.org/park-action-plans-increasing-community-engagement-tackling-wildlife-crime</a>
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### Project rationale

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 also 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 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



### Project partnerships

The project builds on partnerships established in IWT 001 (IIED, WCS - Uganda, UWA), while drawing in additional partners that have engaged with IWT 001 (Uganda Conservation Foundation) or have previously worked with IIED via the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (Village Enterprise).

The project emerged directly from the findings of IWT 001 in response to demand from UWA 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 them rather than at the law enforcement rangers or park managers.

WCS-Uganda, as well as being a partner on IWT 001, is a long term supporter to UWA on a wide range of other initiatives and so a natural choice to continue our successful partnership into this new project. Their role is to coordinate one of the community engagement activities at the park – establishing community wildlife scouts to mitigate human wildlife conflict and to report on illegal activities.

Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF) has also previously presented and participated in IWT 001 workshops. UCF's role in the project is to convene a "Murchison Falls Coordination Forum", the first of which was held this year, bringing together different conservation and development actors working in the area in order to share information and ensure coordination of efforts in support of the park action plan.

Uganda Wildlife Authority, again involved in IWT 001, 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) Dr Adonia Bintooro (who has been involved with this project from the start) at UWA Headquarters and by Gertrude Namakula at Murchison Falls National Park.

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 the project is to support the establishment of small enterprises as a means to generate alternative sources of income, and to link these enterprises to the wildlife scouts programme led by WCS.

As in Year 1, we continued our engagement with Mrs Eunice Duli - a specialist in community conservation and former head of UWA's Community Conservation Unit Mrs - this year, to develop and deliver the 'year two' training to the UWA community conservation wardens (CCWs). We also partnered with the Durrell Institute for Conservation and Ecology (DICE) at the University of Kent and a Masters student – Michelle Anagnostou – who conducted her thesis research as part of the project, exploring intelligence reporting by local communities to UWA at Murchison Falls NP.

## **Project progress**

### **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)*

Completed in Year 1.

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

Completed in Year 1.

*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*

During the first year of the project, SMART data collection by UWA rangers in Karuma Wildlife Reserve (KWR) was barely happening. We worked with UWA management to ensure that the patrols were reinstated to cover the entire reserve. However, we noticed that many rangers had either forgotten or had limited knowledge on the use of SMART and Cyber tracker. Working with UWA, 22 rangers from 8 ranger posts in and around KWR received refresher training in SMART data collection using CyberTracker.

The rangers greatly appreciated the retraining and recommended that a refresher training should be conducted at least once a year so as to enable them collect data efficiently. So far we have acquired ranger monitoring data for MFPA (including KWR) for the last two years (till mid-March 2019) as well as historical data for several years before the project but the data are yet to be analysed.

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

Scouts were trained to collect data on instances of human wildlife conflict (HWC) using the ODK Collect app loaded on Blackview BV6000 Smartphones supplied by the project. Each of the nine project villages received one of these phones, plus a solar panel charging device to address previous challenges of charging phones, and data collection continues.

We have had some technical issues with the phones – some have developed faults meaning data can not be retrieved and in other case data has been deleted by mistake during downloading. All data collected by the scouts to the end of the project year will be retrieved from the phones in May 2019 during the distribution of the latest round of scout equipment.

Once the full year's data have been compiled, the data will be analysed and will form the baseline against which a comparison will be made at the end of the project.

Following failure by UWA staff to consistently record illegal activity tip-offs on paper forms, an ODK tip-off reporting form was developed and uploaded onto the phones of the MFNP Community Conservation Warden (WCC), the Assistant Warden Community Conservation and the Community Conservation Ranger KWR. Instructions on how to complete the form and download it onto other phones were given. However, for some unclear reasons, only one staff managed to enter tip-off records. Unfortunately, this individual has since been transferred to another station as of January 2019. The new AWCC has been oriented on the project and data collection tools but hasn't been able to collect any information to date. UWA requested the geographical scope of the data sources be expanded to other villages outside the project area. Though this will not be helpful to the project, it helps with the uptake of the practice at conservation area level.

*A trip report provides a more detailed summary of progress against Activities 1.3 and 1.4 and is attached in Annex 4*

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

Completed: Attitude surveys were developed and collected along the baseline data on the 50 scouts and 130 non scout households to assess their attitudes towards conservation and their working relationship with UWA, the survey was integrated into Village Enterprise's standard baseline survey assessment that was conducted in May 2018. The survey instrument is attached in annex 4

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

Not yet started - this activity is planned for the final year of the project although we have been keeping UWA Senior Management updated with the project since its start

### **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*

Completed: Village Enterprise (VE) conducted interviews with UWA, WCS and the scouts to understand their experience on alternative livelihood enterprises which UWA promoted and funded around Murchison Falls National Park. UWA, in particular, had in the past promoted chilli growing and beekeeping because they contributed to HWC mitigation as well as provided alternative sources of income for the households adjacent to the park. Unfortunately scouts were reluctant to run the above enterprises. They reported that chilli growing and beekeeping had not been successful in the past and that they would prefer to grow sunflower, cabbage, onions and simsim, the enterprises that were hugely suggested by various stakeholders whom we engaged (district commercial and community development departments, UWA, scouts). Market research was then conducted to identify the different market actors and buyers in the region and as a result the programme beneficiaries were linked to Mukwano company who were found to be the sole promoter and buyer of sunflower in Kiryandongo district, meanwhile other enterprises like simsim, onion and cabbage were being bought by individual private actors (middlemen) and consumers in the different open markets in the district. The market assessment report is included in Annex 4

#### *2.2 Create implementation plan for microenterprise development programme at the park*

Completed: The implementation plan includes assessing and identifying low risk opportunities, conducting inception meetings with scout households, targeting of 50 scout households and 130 non-scout households using a vulnerability tool known as the probability poverty index tool

(PPI), delivering trainings on business skills, finance literacy modules and microenterprise establishment to 180 households in the 9 villages of Kisweka, Buyama, Karungu 2, Kiyogoma 2, Chopelwo, Nyinga, Kahara, Kibimbya and Kihura. Further details are provided in sections 2.4 – 2.7 below and in two internal update reports from Village Enterprise included in Annex 4

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

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

Completed: All the 15 training modules were delivered to 180 households with sessions including; community interest and family support, group dynamics, business skills and lastly conservation/natural resource sustainability, despite most beneficiaries being illiterate. Training and spot checks conducted by the field staffs showed reasonable level of knowledge retention. The beneficiaries were in position to recite and recall most of the contents that were trained on. A training report is provided in Annex 4.

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

Completed: Six business savings groups comprising of 30 members each were created and formed in Kichwabugingo and Kyakende parishes. Overall, 40% (72 out of 180) of the project participants are women. While the project was designed to target 50% women and 50% men, the field realities and dynamics affected these gender proportions. This was especially caused by socio-cultural factors where in the targeted communities, men are regarded as overall decision makers on all matters in the household including choosing who joins the program. However the business saving groups have helped to cement the relationship and coexistence between the scouts and non-scouts in the communities. This has built trust among the varying groups in the community which previously looked at scouts as UWA spies. The update reports in Annex 4 provide further details

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

Completed: Sixty enterprises were created by the 180 households. They were mainly focused on growing sunflower, simsim, cabbage and onions. simsim growing accounted for 9, cabbage growing 5 and onion growing 4 businesses. Overall sunflower accrued more return on investment with (36%), cabbage 27%, onions 6% and simsim 16%. The delay and intermittent rainfall patterns affected the yield of the crops altogether. The update reports in Annex 4 provide further details

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

In progress. consultation is underway to determine how and when to roll out this.

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

Completed in Year 1.

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

On track: The baseline survey was conducted on all the 180 participating households – although the data has not yet been analysed. Meanwhile the endline survey will be done in the final year of the project.

### **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*

Completed in Year 1. A compilation publication of the training materials is currently being edited and will be published in June 2019. This is an additional output related to output 3 and was not planned, but the team thought it would be a useful output for trainees, as well as for UWA headquarters for use in future training. The publication will also be available on IIED's website for a wider audience, and we will share it within our PCLG Newsletters to promote the compilation.

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

In progress. Various activities have been undertaken and are in progress, which all reflect the formal procedures within UWA that we are following to update the Wardens reporting forms. This year we focused on engaging the Community Conservation Wardens (CCWs) in the redesign of the reporting forms - the Year One Training for the CCWs (reported last year) included a session by Mrs Susan Namuli (UWA Monitoring and Evaluation Manager) on good practice for reporting and M&E, and how the CCWs can improve their reporting. For the training this year, Susan gave a follow-up session – she gave feedback to the CCWs on the improvements in their reporting that she has seen over the last year, but also on mistakes still being made, with advice and support so these can be corrected over the next year. Susan also held Q&A on how the reporting forms can be streamlined and updated. Julia (IIED) then presented the results from research conducted through our collaboration with a Masters student from the Durrell Institute for Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent (Michelle Anagnostou) on intelligence reporting by local communities to UWA rangers (both law enforcement and community conservation) at Murchison Falls NP. The research clearly demonstrated that community conservation staff play a vital role in receiving intelligence, yet this is not recorded. Discussions continued well into the evening on revising the CC reporting forms to record intelligence. The next day of the training, Julia presented feedback on the draft tip-off reporting form that had been tested at MFNP as part of this project (overall a useful form although too onerous to complete) followed by group work for CCWs to design their own reporting forms. The outputs from this session are now with UWA CC Senior Management to discuss with the M&E Unit, with the intention that the reporting forms are updated for discussion at the Year Three Training.

*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* On track – Year One training was completed. Feedback from CCWs on the Year One training was that Year Two training should focus on one or two core topics. Julia, Eunice and Pamela Anying (UWA) designed the 4-day training programme accordingly, to focus on conflict resolution which Eunice taught through presentations, group work, discussions and a field trip. Other sessions included: updates on the revised CC Policy by Adonia Bintoora; M&E reporting feedback by Susan and collecting data on preventing and reducing wildlife crime by Julia. The final day of the training was the CCWs Assembly. The training was held in March 2019 at Queen Elizabeth NP for 31 delegates, which included CCWs from all protected areas across Uganda, as well as two Law Enforcement Wardens to encourage closer working between the two units. (NB: the training report is included in Annex 4 but it currently with UWA for approval and will then be uploaded onto the project webpage. Presentations are also included in Annex 4). UWA provided matched funds to support the training.

### *3.4 Produce revised draft community conservation policy (UWA)*

On track. In Year One, led by George and Adonia, the CC Unit at UWA HQ drafted a revised CC policy based initially on feedback within UWA. In Year Two, they updated the policy in response to feedback from the regional consultation workshops, and then from the national consultation workshop (see below). Julia worked with the team on the final draft, which George issued to John Makombo (Deputy Director, UWA) on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2019. The policy is now going through the formal review process by UWA's Senior Directors and Board. The final draft of the policy is available on request but is confidential and not provided in this report.

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

Completed: following approval of the budget change request (to bring all of the budget for the consultations into year two for UWA to host three regional consultations and obtain funding for a national consultation), the CC Unit at UWA HQs organised and ran the regional consultation meetings during 2018. The regional consultation meetings were held in Gulu (28<sup>th</sup> Sept 2018), Masindi (11<sup>th</sup> October 2018) and Fort Portal (3<sup>rd</sup> October 2018). Attendees included local government, NGOs, religious leaders and local community leaders (please see a selection of photos in Appendix A). The CC Unit secured additional funds from UWA and its NGO partners to host the national consultation, which took place on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2019 in Kampala (A short summary and photos are provided in Annex 4).

### *3.6 Finalise and print revised policy*

Not yet started – scheduled for year 4

### *3.7 Policy launch event (s)*

Not yet started – scheduled for year 4

## **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 at <http://pubs.iied.org/G04265/>.

### *4.2 Develop project communications strategy*

A communications strategy has been developed and is included in Annex 4. We do, however, need to identify further funding resources to allow for dissemination activities to local level community stakeholders at the intervention sites.

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

Delayed. We have taken a pause in holding annual meetings with U-PCLG to allow this national network to re-organise, define their priorities, set up their constitution and re-launch. We will hold an annual meeting with the network in 2019.

### *4.4 Establish and run Coordination Forum*

The first Murchison Falls Protected Area (MFPA) stakeholder coordination forum was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2018 at Country Inn Masindi. Every district bordering MFPA was represented by at least one local government official. Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) was represented by staff from Kampala headquarters, MFCA headquarters at Paraa and both Bugungu and Karuma wildlife reserves. Civil society representation included actors delivering projects in Buliisa, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Oyam and Nwoya districts. The goal of the forum was to raise awareness of UWA's community-based wildlife crime prevention action plan, identify actors and activities that contribute towards it and ensure coordination of efforts in implementing it. A key output of the forum was stakeholder activity mapping. A full report is included in annex 4.

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

Delayed. The Uganda-PCLG network relaunched in March 2019 with around 30 members re-affirming their commitments to the network. The network is currently re-establishing their communications networks, and has just set up a google group. We will be using this network to disseminate project updates, with an update expected to be published in May 2019.

### *4.5 Prepare, publish and print final project report*

Not yet started – scheduled for year 4

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



Not yet started – scheduled for year 4

#### *4.7 Prepare and submit 1 journal article highlighting project findings*

Not yet started – scheduled for year 4

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

IIED, WCS, VE and UCF held a progress review and internal lessons learnt meeting in January 2019, to capture lessons to date of the scout programme and enterprises at MFNP (report included in Annex 4). Regarding lessons learnt, the team reviewed what worked well and felt that the combination of the scouts and enterprises were progressing well, especially as the enterprises were already making savings (and so see a very tangible, real benefit from the project). The team also reviewed areas that could be improved, which included clear communication so that communities can distinguish this project from other NGO projects) and focusing training on methods to deter problem animals only on methods the the scouts will most likely use (i.e. not methods that are too expensive).

### **Progress towards project Outputs**

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

Progress towards the output is on track.

The review of existing wildlife scouts programmes has been completed (indicator 1.1) as discussed under Activity 1.1 and an internal report is attached (MoV 1.1).

Historic reporting data from scouts (indicator 1.2) has been provided by UWA (although not yet analysed and reported on (MoV 1.2)) and assessment of attitudes towards conservation was included in the baseline survey conducted by Village Enterprise at the start of the enterprise development programme.

HWC data is continuously being collected by the scouts and submitted to UWA who in turn share it with WCS/IIED for further analysis. This dataset will be analysed once the data collected till March 2019 has been compiled.

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

Progress towards the output is on track.

Potential small enterprise opportunities were scoped in Year 1, in consultation with other stakeholders and the scouts themselves, 4 viable enterprises were selected namely sunflower, simsim, onion and cabbages (indicator 2.1)

In terms of Indicators 2.2 (180 poor people have been trained on business skills, financial literacy and conservation, and 60 enterprises involving at least 180 people have been established and are generating marketable products ) we have recorded the following progress, 72 women were enrolled into the microenterprise program, though this number is slightly lower than 90 women that were planned, the social cultural dynamics played a role in this deficit, for instance men viewed the project as being for scouts only, and they linked this to the associated activities (*and also by design all the scouts are all male*). The relationship between the scouts and the community has greatly improved, there is evidence of mutual coexistence and bonding which is evident in the way they run and manage their enterprises and Business Saving groups, compared in the past where scouts were being viewed as UWA spies(2.3).The 6 Business saving groups are actively saving, and they have so far accumulated over ██████████ in the period of 8 month (2.5). Business groups were able to accrue reasonable return on investment after selling their proceeds (2.6) Consultation is underway on the next step towards the scale up and roll out indicator(2.7)

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

This output is largely on track. We have already begun to see a positive shift within UWA towards greater recognition and support for the CC Unit. Since our project started, the UWA Senior Management and Board have approved a substantial budget for the CC Unit to tackle human-wildlife conflict and the recruitment of 100 CC Rangers to boost resources. This has



resulted from the combination of our Output 3 activities (especially the revision to the CC Policy (Indicator 3,2) which now tremendous support amongst UWA Senior Management, so much so that we brought forward all consultations into Year Two) – and the drive, enthusiasm and commitment of our UWA partners, namely George Owoyesigire, Adonia Bintooro and Pamela Anying. These individuals have worked tirelessly to secure additional funds within UWA to match funds by this project. In doing so, they are engendering a cultural shift for greater recognition and support for the CC Unit. Our focus now is to continue to build this momentum.

Indicator 3.1, as reported above, this is progressing although following the procedures (and associated timeframes) within UWA for the redesign and approval of UWA's reporting forms. A notable success to-date has been securing support from UWA's M&E Unit (especially their sessions at the CCW Training), as the revised reporting will be formally issued through the M&E Unit and this approach ensures it is an UWA-led activity, which is then sustained after this project is completed.

Indicator 3.4: The CCW training is progressing well. What was evident this year was feedback from the CCWs that normally, they have a one-off training event and then never see the trainers again. Whereas they commented that our annual training is not only building on each previous years' training to advance their skills, but also providing on-going mentoring and support as the challenges they face evolve and change. One challenge has been gaining UWA approval to publish the training reports on the IIED project website, we are working on this with the aim to publish all reports and the training materials this summer 2019.

Indicator 3.3 (improved joint working by UWA's law enforcement and community conservation teams) is progressing although has been challenging, as there is a deep-rooted culture within UWA that these two units are distinct and separate, and this is taking time to address. Nonetheless, actions to date that are underpinning a cultural shift include: both years of the CCW Training included practical sessions on using law enforcement information to plan and design CC interventions; UWA's matched funds for the CCW training in Year Two supported the attendance of Law Enforcement Wardens, which evidently improved their appreciation of the CC Unit; and the revised CC Policy contains strong statements on joint working between the two units, for example, the introduction contains:

*The revised Policy facilitates, strengthens and coordinates implementation of CC programmes with a view to ensuring active and effective engagement of local communities and other stakeholders in the management of wildlife resources and securing long term support for conservation. The Policy further recognises the essential role and contribution of community conservation to combat wildlife crime. In addition, the Policy presents a shift toward strengthened interdepartmental collaboration especially between Law Enforcement and Community Conservation teams.*

(Note: the revised CC Policy is going through the approval process and so the final wording might change).

We are discussing with George and Adonia the best mechanism for encouraging law enforcement officials to work closely with the community conservation staff. Now that we have a good close relationship with the CC Unit, we feel that in the final two years of the project, working directly work with the LE Unit will help to effect this change. One option is whether, before the Year Three CCW training, we can host a workshop at UWA HQ with senior leads of the CC and LE units to discuss ways forward.

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

Output 4 is slightly delayed due to the necessity to allow for U-PCLG to re-organise and re-launch, which took place in March 2019. Now that the network is back on track, we will be working with the coordinator to organise project update dissemination via their google group and to organise an annual workshop to share project progress and lesson learning.

## **Progress towards the project Outcome**

The anticipated outcome of this project is that “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.” It is still somewhat early to show concrete progress towards this outcome since our outcome indicators rely on measurements at the end of the project, but we have no reason to think that the outcome is not realistic.

## **Monitoring of assumptions**

Our outcome assumptions still appear to be valid.

Output 1 assumptions also appear to remain valid with feedback from scouts and UWA currently being largely positive and supportive. -

Under Output 2, the assumption that “UWA’s law enforcement teams continue their support for joint-working with the community conservation teams” may not hold true. As reported above, there is a deep-rooted division between the LE and CC Units within UWA, which we are supporting the CC Unit to address. We will step up these efforts in year 3, in particular we will look to work more closely with senior leads on LW at UWA HQ in the next two years. .

Most assumptions for output 3 are holding true. UWA is continuing its support to build the capacity and profile of the CC Unit (especially evident through the UWA matched funds for both the CC Policy consultations and the CCW training), and to update the CC Policy. Also CCWs are benefiting from the training, and stakeholders contributed during the regional and national CC policy consultations.

However the assumption: “intelligence on IWT gathered from UWA’s Ranger Based Monitoring contains the information needed to strategically plan community-based interventions” may not be valid. From working with UWA, we have realised that their formal Ranger Based Monitoring Programme does not record the source of the intelligence on IWT (i.e. whether it came from CCWs) although, in itself, can be used to design and plan CC programmes. However, it was evident during discussions with CCWs that they face difficulties in accessing this information (which relates to the assumption for Output 2 on joint working between LE and CC Units).

## **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.” Our conclusion to date remains the same as reported last year – that it is too early to judge our contribution towards this impact, but we know from IWT 001 that one of the drivers of local involvement in, or support for, IWT is a lack of alternative income generation options, and frustration at lack of attention to the costs of living with wildlife. We remain confident, therefore, that implementation of the community engagement activities as set out in the park action plan developed under IWT 001 will help to complement the efforts that Uganda is making to increasing law enforcement against IWT, while at the same time contributing to poverty alleviation.

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

This project is contributing to developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development of people living in IWT hotspots at Murchison Falls National Park through 1) reducing the costs of living with wildlife by improving the mitigation of human wildlife conflict through a community-based wildlife scouts programme; and 2) introducing feasible, market-driven enterprise development schemes as a means to generate income and hence reduce temptation to engage in IWT. The project is also seeking to reduce conflict between local people and park

officials, by building the capacity of UWA's Community Conservation Unit to engage and support communities more sympathetically and more effectively.

The project is also making a contribution to strengthening law enforcement (albeit less direct) since the community conservation staff will be trained to better report tip-offs, rather than assuming this is just the business of the law enforcement staff.

Although the project is only focussing on one pilot site in one park, the experience gained from this project could be replicated elsewhere at Murchison Falls and in other parks in Uganda and elsewhere, most immediately in Queen Elizabeth Protected Area for which a park level action plan was also developed under IWT 001.

### **Impact on species in focus**

It is too early to assess impact on target species and our research design does not allow for species-specific impacts to be assessed. Our indicators for impact on IWT are changes in the numbers of illegal activities detected by rangers in the project area, which we will start to measure on a regular basis from year 2 onwards, and changes attitudes to conservation (a key driver of illegal activities inside the park), which will be assessed at the end of the project.

### **Project support to poverty alleviation**

The immediate beneficiaries of this project are the people living in Kiryandongo district at Murchison Falls Protected Area, where the project activities will be focussed (however as noted above, if the approach is deemed to be successful following piloting in this project it could be rolled out elsewhere and hence benefit a much wider group of people).

The project has benefited 50 wildlife scouts who were automatically included in a small enterprise programme and provided seed grants and business mentoring to establish successful and sustainable small enterprises. A further 130 households were further targeted using the participatory wealth assessments aimed at registering the most vulnerable and poorest households to participate in, and benefit from, the enterprise programme. As discussed above, the Savings Groups are already started to accumulate funds which can then be used by the project participants for further investments as required. But beside the immediate beneficiaries who directly benefited from the project, the wider community in the nine villages of the two parishes of Kyakende and Kichwabugingo in Kiryandongo district have reported to us a reduction in wildlife raid into their communities as a result of this intervention although we have no quantitative data to back up this assertion.

Interactions with wildlife scouts indicate that the relationship between wildlife scouts and community members has improved due to their involvement in enterprises as well as through the assistance they receive from wildlife scouts. It was mentioned that non-scout beneficiaries know that they wouldn't have benefitted if it were not for the existence of wildlife scouts. Further, the bicycles as well as first aid training given to wildlife scouts have helped community members that find themselves in need of assistance. Bicycles are used to take sick people to hospital. There was a feeling in one group that poachers living within some villages are slowly abandoning their practices having interacted with scouts and seen the benefits of conservation.

### **Consideration of gender equality issues**

As discussed above, our project explicitly seeks to address gender inequality by recognising that women are culturally excluded from taking on wildlife scout roles (and receiving the enhanced social status that accompanies the role) and thus targeting women in the complementary programme like the microenterprise development model which VE is implementing. Although our female enrolment rate is slightly lower than we hoped (72 instead of 90) the project is still bringing benefits where they previously did not exist. We will continue to try to prioritise female participants in the ongoing roll out of the project.

For the UWA CC Unit capacity enhancement element of the project, the CCW Training was designed and delivered by an all-female team - the Ugandan trainer (who also delivered the

Year One training) is a prominent social scientist and the former senior manager of UWA's CC Unit (Mrs Eunice Duli), with support by the IIED lead Julia Baker. In addition, UWA's Head of Monitoring and Evaluation Mrs Susan Namuli ran the session on reporting and M&E. Most of the female staff within UWA work in the CC unit and so, by focussing on the CC Unit, this project benefits UWA's female employees. The training was attended by 18 women and 13 men.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

Our main approach to M and E at the project level (ie monitoring progress against outputs and outcomes) is a regular review against the logframe. We have developed an excel based workplan which lists not only key activities as itemised in the logframe and Gantt chart, but also activities that need to be taken for measure progress against the logframe indicators. We developed this at the inception workshop and each activity has a member of the project team allocated as the key person responsible for delivery. At our project team meetings we are able to thus quickly review the planned activities and check everything is on track.

We have also planned an annual lessons learned review – again an internal process for collecting thoughts from each team member on what has worked well and what hasn't and where changes need to be made. As reported above, IIED lead a progress review and lessons learnt meeting with WCS-Uganda, UCF and VE in January 2019; the findings of which are documented in our report (included in Annex 4).

In terms of monitoring progress on the ground, many of our project activities are M and E activities, so, for example, we will be conducting baseline and endline assessments of changes in illegal activities (using UWA ranger patrol data); changes in attitudes of scouts towards UWA (using a questionnaire based survey); changes in household consumption and expenditure as a result of involvement in the enterprise programme (using VE's bespoke methodology) and so on.

We are monitoring the effectiveness of the CC Unit training by pre- and post-training surveys against the learning objectives, and by feedback forms for participants; the findings of both will be in training reports (as noted above, we are waiting for UWA's approval to upload the reports to the IIED webpage).

### **Lessons learnt**

As discussed above, part of our M and E strategy includes an annual lessons learned review. The full report is provided in annex 4 but key lessons that emerged this year included:

#### *What went well*

Team members all thought that the VE model of enterprise groups has worked well, as participants feel they belong to a group with a shared purpose. When the project finishes, it is expected that the enterprises will have such a strong bond that they will continue working together. It is already evident that the enterprises are saving their earnings, which is a good output given the project is just reaching the end of its second year. From WCS' past research on the contribution of local livelihood enterprises towards PA conservation, it was apparent that often NGOs leave without building sufficient capacity for local people to continue the enterprises. Consequently, these fail when NGOs leave. However, the VE model is clearly addressing this issue, as already there are stories of the enterprises growing

Regarding the scouts, overall the project has done well to complete the training and issue equipment. During the training, the link between this support for the scouts, the VE enterprises and the Park was made very clear. While this message will be reinforced throughout the project, at the end of the project we will be able to see whether the scouts understood and appreciated the connection.

### *What could be improved?*

Since the inception meeting, visits to the scouts and enterprises by VE, WCS and UWA have not always been coordinated. This could be improved especially as joint-meetings reinforce the connection between the enterprises, the scouts and the PA.

Related to this point is the fact that there are many interventions by NGOs and local governments in the areas of our project. Each one has its own message, and all messages from the various projects together become confusing for local communities. For example, there are local government programmes on food security that have different messages from our project (and not related to the Park). While the Coordination Forum was extremely beneficial to start harmonising the various projects around the Park, an important lesson learnt for our project is to also harmonise communications by us and others to local communities.

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

The review of our year 1 report highlighted a number of changes required to the logframe indicators. These have been made and a change request was submitted and agreed in July 2018.

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

No further comments

### **Sustainability and legacy**

Again, it is somewhat early to comment on the sustainability and legacy of the project but we are optimistic as to the sustainability of the project given the success to date of the small enterprises (as discussed above) and the continued support of UWA. This year, UWA continued to give financial support for Output 3 activities. They provided matched funding to host the national consultation workshop on the CC Policy (we were not informed of the exact amount although understand this to be in the region of £) and matched funding for the CCW Training so that LE Wardens could attend and so that the training could be extended from 2 to 4 days (this was UGX which is approximately £).

### **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.

## Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2017-March 2018)**

	2018/19	2018/19	Var	Var	Comments
Project spend since last annual report	Grant (£)	Total Darwin Costs (£)	(£)	%	
<b>Staff costs (see below)</b>					
Dilys Roe - Project Leader IIED					
Francesca Booker - researcher and UPCLG coordination IIED					
Fiona Roberts - Project management IIED					
IIED Communications team					
Carole Bogdanovscky - Budget officer WCS					
Natalie Ingle - Programme manager WCS					
Simon Nampindo - Uganda Director WCS					
Scovia Kobusingye - Project finance manager WCS					
Benedict Beinimugisha - Project logistics WCS					
Geoffrey Mwedde - Technical project manager Uganda WCS					
Joshua Mabonga - SMART specialist WCS					
Bosco Kirama - Driver WCS					
Country Director - Winnie Auma VE					
Assistant Country Director - Peter Dema VE					
Business Mentor VE					
Field Coordinator - Geoffrey Kajuma VE					
Monitoring and Evaluation Director VE					
<b>Consultancy costs</b>					*
<b>Overhead Costs</b>					
<b>Travel and subsistence</b>					
<b>Operating Costs**</b>					
<b>Capital items (see below)</b>					
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation (M&amp;E)</b>					
<b>Others (see below)</b>					
IIED bank charges on project transfers					
Office costs - WCS					
Enterprise licensing fees and M&E expenses - VE					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

\*The underspend on the consultancy line results from us not needing to fund time for Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group to organise a workshop because new co-funds covered this. The small amount of funding released was used to purchase a larger number of bikes for the wildlife scouts

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than originally planned (operating costs) and to support a preparatory visit for the community conversation unit workshop (travel).

\*\*This budget line was increased from £ through a change request in Aug 18

**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)

Nothing to highlight this year



**Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019**

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact:</b> Poaching is reduced and wildlife populations increase as a result of improved livelihoods around protected areas in Uganda</p>		<p>Too early to assess contribution to impact at this stage but we have no reason to doubt the project will contribute over the next few years (see section 4).</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> 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 illegal activities 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, enterprises are established and self sustaining)</p>	<p>Too early to assess progress towards outcome – baseline data has been collected against which a comparison will be made at the end of the project</p>	<p>Conduct interim assessment of progress against outcome indicators</p>

	<p>0.5 By the end of the project the number of tip-offs regarding illegal activities received by UWA from participating villages increases by 20% relative to control villages.</p>		
<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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</p>	<p>1.1 Achieved. Review of scout programmes completed and internal report attached</p> <p>1.2 In progress. Data on activity reporting obtained from UWA but not yet analysed; questionnaire to assess attitudes developed (attached) and will be integrated into baseline assessment to be implemented by Village Enterprise</p> <p>1.3 On track. Wildlife scouts are collecting HWC data as and when crop raiding incidents happen. All data collected until March 2019 has been acquired and summarised<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1.4 Will be measured at the end of the project</p> <p>1.5 Will be measured at the end of the project</p>	

<sup>1</sup>See Annex of February 2019 Field Monitoring Report by Geoffrey Mwedde

	<p>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>	
Activity 1.1 Complete review of existing wildlife scout programmes around the park and determine selection criteria for inclusion within the enterprise scheme		Completed
Activity 1.2 Hold wildlife scout consultation meetings, collect scout records on their activity and HWC levels		Completed
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		Ranger based patrols already active in project sites. Historic data obtained from UWA and baseline data collected.
Activity 1.4 Train wildlife scouts in reporting, and UWA Community Conservation Staff to collect and analyse scout data		Completed. Data being collected.
Activity 1.5 Conduct before/after analysis of scouts attitudes to conservation and working relationship with UWA		Baseline was collected at the time of registering new enterprises in May 2018. After analysis will take place at end of project
Activity 1.6 Host annual lessons learnt reviews		Review conducted as part of team meeting - summary of lessons learned provided in Section 10
Activity 1.7 Meet with UWA senior management and Community Conservation staff to review scouts programme and agree long-term future		Not yet started
Activity 1.8 Establish and run Coordination Forum		First meeting scheduled for June 2018
<p><b>Output 2.</b> 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</p>	<p>2.1 Completed –and a market research conducted to beneficiaries linked to Mukwano company for sunflower growing</p> <p>2.2 Completed- 180 people trained to establish 60 enterprise, but we only managed to reach 40% females opposed to 50% that was required by the project, the main reason for this deficit, was because of strong cultural influence in the communities.</p> <p>2.3 Will be measured in Year 3</p> <p>2.4 Will be measured at end of project</p>

	<p>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>	
Activity 2.1 Assess microenterprises opportunities based on current, local economic and conservation landscape around Murchison Falls National Park		Completed – Market research conducted and stakeholders consulted
Activity 2.2 Create implementation plan for microentreprise development programme at the park		Completed
Activity 2.3 Identify target locations and beneficiaries at the park using wildlife scout review findings (linking with activity 1.1)		Completed
Activity 2.4 Deliver training on business skills, financial literacy and wildlife and natural resource sustainability to 180 enterprise programme participants		Largely completed – All the modules trained to the 180 enterprise beneficiaries
Activity 2.5 Form 6 Business Savings Groups of 30 participants, 10 business groups		Completed – All the 6 Business saving groups formed and are actively saving and giving credit to the members
Activity 2.6. Agree and establish (with micro grants) 60 small enterprises		Completed - and 60 small enterprises established
Activity 2.7. Provide technical support for scale up and roll out to other locations		Not yet started – will commence in Year 4

Activity 2.8 Develop survey instruments for M&E of enterprise programme impacts	Completed.	
Activity 2.9 Conduct baseline and endline socio-economic and conservation measurement surveys (3 cycles/year)	Completed - baseline survey conducted on 180 households, endline survey to be conducted in the final year.	
<p><b>Output 3.</b> 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 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>3.1 On track – draft new form tested; sessions held on revising the reporting form during the CCW training and now the CC Unit leads are working with the UWA M&amp;E Unit to update the reporting forms.</p> <p>3.2 On track – consultation process completed and draft CC Policy is now with the UWA Board for approval.</p> <p>3.3 In progress - discussions on how to operationalise joint planning continuing with CC and LE staff with the plan to work more closely with senior LE leads at UWA HQs</p> <p>3.4 On track, year one and year two training completed with support given to the 5 wardens identified as trainers</p> <p>3.5 Progress will be measured towards end of project although this is already evident from the UWA Senior Management approval of matched funds for the CC Policy consultations and for the CCW training.</p> <p>3.6 Progress will be measured in year 3 onwards although this is already evident given a new, substantial budget for the CC Unit to address Human wildlife conflict, and the recruitment of 100 CC rangers</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>	
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 reviewing community conservation policy		Completed – 5 day training held in March 2018.
Activity 3.2 Redesign, test and refine Monthly Community Conservation Reporting Form and agree with UWA Senior Management		On track – draft form tested and CC Unit is now working with the UWA M&E Unit on the revisions
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		On track – year two training completed in March 2019
Activity 3.4 Produce revised draft community conservation policy (UWA)		On track – draft CC policy now with UWA board for approval
Activity 3.5 Organise and run 4 regional and 1 national stakeholder consultation meetings on the revised policy		Completed: consultations undertaken in 2018.
Activity 3.6 Finalise and print revised policy		Not yet started as planned for final year
Activity 3.7 Policy launch event (s)		Not yet started as planned for final year
<p><b>Output 4.</b> 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 end of each year of the project Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group has held at least one</p>	<p>4.1 Draft comms strategy developed, some activities implemented, others need further review against available resources</p> <p>4.2 On track – year one UPCLG meeting held in March 2018. Minutes not yet available but will be posted on UPCLG website together with presentations providing update on project</p>

	<p>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>4.4 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>	<p>4.3 No progress to date – updates will start once on-the-ground progress has been made and updates of interest to an international audience are available</p> <p>4.4 Not yet started</p> <p>4.5 First coordination forum meeting held in June 2018</p>
Activity 4.1 Develop and produce project website and flyer		Completed. Project webpage is at <a href="https://www.iied.org/park-action-plans-increasing-community-engagement-tackling-wildlife-crime">https://www.iied.org/park-action-plans-increasing-community-engagement-tackling-wildlife-crime</a> ; flyer can be downloaded at <a href="http://pubs.iied.org/G04265/">http://pubs.iied.org/G04265/</a>
Activity 4.2 Develop project communications strategy		Partially completed – draft available but needs reviewing and updating
Activity 4.3 Organise and hold annual meetings of Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group		Delayed - first annual meeting held in March 2018 but 2019 meeting postponed due to UPLCG re-organisation
Activity 4.4 Dissemination of project updates via PCLG network and project partner networks		Not yet started
Activity 4.5 Prepare, publish and print final project report		Not yet started
Activity 4.6 Prepare 1 X national and 1 X international briefing papers highlighting project findings		Not yet started
Activity 4.7 Prepare and submit 1 journal article highlighting project findings		Not yet started
Activity 4.8 Present project findings and lessons learned to national and international conferences		Not yet started



## 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@itsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.*

IWT036 Implementing park action plans for community engagement to tackle IWT

Updated logical framework: submitted and agreed July 2018 (highlighted sections indicate changes against previous (Nov 2017) logframe)

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> (Max 30 words) Poaching is reduced and wildlife populations increase as a result of improved livelihoods around protected areas in Uganda			
<b>Outcome:</b> (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.	<p>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.</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, enterprises are established and self sustaining)</p> <p>0.5 By the end of the project the number of tip-offs regarding illegal activities received by</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>0.2 Surveys of elephant crop-raids conducted by wildlife scouts in the second and final years of the project.</p> <p>0.3 Attitudes survey of households living in participating villages.</p> <p>0.4 Memo from UWA supporting wildlife scouts programme; existence of and profitability of enterprises</p> <p>0.5 UWA records of tip-offs received by law enforcement staff or community rangers.</p>	<p>Local people are willing to engage with UWA to combat IWT, and to be involved with activities of the Wildlife Crime Action Plans.</p> <p>UWA continue its support to implement and monitor the Wildlife Crime Action Plan at the national park.</p> <p>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> <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>

	UWA from participating villages increases by 20% relative to control villages.		
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p><b>1.</b> 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 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>1.1 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>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>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><b>2.</b> 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 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>2.4 Before/after consumption and expenditure surveys, attitudinal surveys.</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><b>3.</b> 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>3.1 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</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>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 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>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 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>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>
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	<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>3.5 Internal memo by the UWA Executive Director to all UWA staff describing the essential contribution that the 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 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>4.4 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>	<p>4.1 Comms strategy document, project website established, project flyer produced and disseminated</p> <p>4.2 U-PCLG meeting minutes</p> <p>4.3 PCLG quarterly newsletters</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>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>Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, and the international Poverty and Conservation Learning Group, continue their current activities and membership base.</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)

- 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)
  - 1.2 Hold wildlife scout consultation meetings, collect scout records on their activity and HWC levels
  - 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
  - 1.4 Train wildlife scouts in reporting, and UWA Community Conservation Staff to collect and analyse scout data
  - 1.5 Conduct before/after analysis of scouts attitudes to conservation and working relationship with UWA
  - 1.6 Meet with UWA senior management and Community Conservation staff to review scouts programme and agree long-term future
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- 2.1 Assess microenterprises opportunities based on current, local economic and conservation landscape around Murchison Falls National Park
  - 2.2 Create implementation plan for microentreprise development programme at the park
  - 2.3 Identify target locations and beneficiaries at the park using wildlife scout review findings (linking with activity 1.1)
  - 2.4 Deliver training on business skills, financial literacy and wildlife and natural resource sustainability to 180 enterprise programme participants
  - 2.5. Form 6 Business Savings Groups of 30 participants, 10 business groups
  - 2.6. Agree and establish (with micro grants) 60 small enterprises
  - 2.7. Provide technical support for scale up and roll out to other locations
  - 2.8 Develop survey instruments for M&E of enterprise programme impacts
  - 2.9 Conduct baseline and endline socio-economic and conservation measurement surveys (3 cycles/year)
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- 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)
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- 4.1 Develop and produce project website and flyer

- 4.2 Develop project communications strategy
- 4.3 Organise and hold annual meetings of Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group
- 4.4 Dissemination of project updates via PCLG 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**

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

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