Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Evidence Annual Report

IWT Challenge Fund (IWTCF) Project Information

Project reference	IWTEV005
Project title	Building evidence-based situational crime prevention to curb IWT
Countries	Liberia, Nicaragua
Lead Partner	Fauna & Flora International
Project partner(s)	BIOMETEPE, Forestry Development Authority (FDA, Liberia), Dr Andrew Lemieux, Re:wild, IIED, TRAFFIC
IWTCF grant value	£100,000
Start/end dates of project	01 July 2022 – 31 August 2023
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2022 – March 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Sarah Gluszek
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Sarah Gluszek, Katherine Barrios, Osmar Sandino, Alison Gunn, Angelica Valdivia, Mary Molokwu, Christian Cooper, Neus Estela 28 April 2023

1.   Project summary

In collaboration with criminologists, this project is focused on gathering the evidence needed to design Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) strategies in two pilot sites. SCP is a successful strategy used for preventing crime, but its potential application in the context of IWT has not yet been evaluated. The project aims to develop SCP strategies for two different geographies and trade types:

1. In **Nicaragua**'s Ometepe Island Biosphere Reserve to address the illegal collection of the Critically Endangered Yellow-naped parrot (YNP) chicks for the international and domestic pet trade. Ometepe supports over 1,000 YNP individuals, representing up to one-third of the global population. In 2020, 24% (23/95) of FFI-monitored nests were impacted by IWT. Nicaragua is one of the region's least developed countries, suffering from widespread unemployment and highly unequal income distribution. Ongoing

political crises, Covid-19 and recent severe hurricanes have halted poverty reduction gains, with poverty and inequality increasing since 2018. This is particularly acute on Ometepe, whose nascent community-based tourism sector—which was closely linked to the island's natural heritage, including birding tours—has collapsed. Poverty in Ometepe was already high, and added economic stress is likely to increase pressure on YNPs. Nicaragua has extremely low capacity with wildlife laws rarely upheld by formal law enforcement.

2. In **Liberia**'s Southeastern landscape around Sapo National Park (SNP) to address the illegal hunting of the Critically Endangered Western chimpanzee for the consumption of meat/body parts. SNP harbours Liberia's largest western chimpanzee population (~1000 individuals). Despite law enforcement patrols by the Forest Development Authority (FDA), five chimpanzees were seized in the landscape from January 2019 to April 2020, indicating the high threat IWT presents to the species. Poverty in Liberia remains widespread, with more than half the population living in poverty. Liberia authorities have made progress in building their capacity to address IWT but remain constrained by limited resources and capacity.

Deterring IWT in the face of widespread poverty, few opportunities for secure employment, and limited resources continue to be challenging in both countries. Efforts to address IWT have often focused on strengthening law enforcement (LE) responses, including tougher sentencing, which can be ineffective in deterring illegal activity and sometimes counter-productive. Although Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' (IPLCs') role in addressing IWT is increasingly recognised, IPLCs are sometimes negatively affected by intensified law enforcement, which seldom distinguishes between illegal actions driven by large-scale profits versus poverty.

SCP has been proposed as a pragmatic and locally-targeted approach and offers the potential to better focus limited resources to prevent IWT, and reduce the likelihood of widening social inequality and poverty further. By developing evidence-based interventions and applying an SCP lens, the project will identify comprehensive and creative strategies to address IWT that go beyond reactive and formal law enforcement.

2.   Project stakeholders/partners

The design of SCP strategies is intrinsically intentioned to be a collaborative approach, and so the activities under this project have included the active participation of law enforcement agencies and NGOs working in both Nicaragua and Liberia, including our project partners BIOMETEPE and the Forestry Development Authority (FDA). This has been evidenced in the SCP workshop reports [Annexes 10 and 11].

Dr Andrew Lemieux, Re:wild and TRAFFIC have supported the design of a Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation (MEL) guide. Recognising that there is added knowledge and existing resources outside of the immediate project partnerships, the project has engaged with additional stakeholders from the conservation and criminology fields for the design of the MEL guide, who will be acknowledged in the refined SCP toolkit.

Re:wild, IIED and TRAFFIC have supported the communication of the SCP approach to a broader audience. Dr Andrew Lemieux has co-hosted the project's webinar series focused on bringing together learning between conservation and the crime science sector.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

An inception meeting was held on 7 July 2022 to bring together core staff working on the project, outlining key milestones and project activities.

Under Activity 1.1, an online training workshop was organised on 12-13 September 2022 for 6 FFI staff members (3 men: 3 women) and 4 BIOMETEPE staff members (3 men: 1 woman) in Nicaragua. The workshop focused on the crime scripting process and was delivered in a train-

the-trainer format in order for participants to familiarise themselves with the process to conduct a crime script workshop and introduced situational crime prevention for application in conservation (under Activity 2.2). After the workshop, participants completed exercises as a team to entrench learning. A repeat of the same online workshop was organised on 1-2 November 2023 for 9 FFI staff members (4 men: 5 women) in Liberia. Online participants were surveyed on their level of understanding of the crime scripting process [Annex 4]. Participants from the train-the-trainer workshop in Liberia then facilitated an in-person workshop on 15 December 2022 with 16 participants (12 men: 4 women) from law enforcement agencies and other NGOs working in the landscape. Two crime scripts were drafted in each pilot site as a result of these workshops [Annexes 5 and 6]. Additionally, 19 participants (12 men: 7 women) in Nicaragua learned about the crime script process during the SCP workshop (under Activity 2.2) on 8 March 2023.

Photos 1 and 2: Online training workshops on crime scripting with FFI and partner staff in Nicaragua (left) and Liberia (right).

Under Activity 1.2, each pilot landscape used the information gathered in the crime script to inform research questions to address knowledge gaps. Pilot interviews were conducted on 2 February 2023 in Liberia and on 1 and 8 February 2023 in Nicaragua to test and refine these questions, testing both paper surveys and Survey123. Field interviews were then conducted on 13-27 February 2023 in Liberia across 37 fringe communities around Sapo National Park [Annex 7] and on 24 February – 3 March 2023 in Nicaragua across 4 communities in Ometepe [Annex 8]. A preparatory research meeting was held with each team to go through the interpretation of each of the questions and highlight best practice social survey guidance [Annex 9]. The interviews themselves were conducted using smartphones/tablets and Survey123 software, although paper surveys were printed in case they were preferred by interviewees. The data was then coded using NVivo software to identify key trends and patterns, and an overview of this research was presented at the SCP workshops under Activity 2.2.

Under Activities 2.1 and 3.1, and in collaboration with stakeholders from criminology, crime science and MEL backgrounds, a M&E guidance has been drafted. This process has involved collating and discussing existing M&E frameworks and approaches, which have informed the drafting of the guidance. Careful consideration was made to prevent duplicating existing great resources, but instead simplifying the M&E process for IWT and signposting to these additional resources. The MEL guidance has been reviewed internally and is currently being reviewed by external specialists and project partners.

Under Activity 2.2, an SCP workshop was organised in each pilot site. On the 1-2 March 2023 in Liberia, 23 participants attended this workshop (19 men; 4 women) and represented 10 different organisations [Annex 10]. On the 8-9 March 2023 in Nicaragua, 19 participants attended (12 men: 7 women) and represented 6 different organisations [Annex 11].

Photos 3 and 4: Workshops on situational crime prevention in with project partners and law enforcement agencies in Liberia (left) and Nicaragua (right).

Under Activity 3.2, we've been implementing our communications plan [Annex 12] around two main objectives: 1) To raise awareness and endorsement of the crime prevention toolkit; 2) To socialise alternative approaches to addressing IWT. We have designed a four-part webinar series and hosted two session with the next two scheduled for May and June 2023. These webinars have invited external speakers, with the first two focused on:

1. "Innovative partnerships: how criminologists and conservationists are testing new approaches to wildlife crime", on 10 November 2022, with guest speakers Ashleigh Dore and Annette Hubschle. 155 individuals registered for this event and 83 attended. A recording was made available afterwards, which has been viewed 238 times.

2. "How can we deter people from wildlife crime? Thinking beyond prisons", on 26 January 2023 with guest speakers Rachel Boratto, Lauren Wilson and Michelle Newberry. 237 individuals registered for this event and 110 attended. A recording was made available afterwards, which has been viewed 253 times.

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Under Output 1.1, we have made progress with 54 FFI and partner staff working in our two pilot sites (34 men: 20 women) having an improved understanding of developing evidence to underpin SCP strategies, by using a crime script. This slightly lower level than our target is due to less officers from law enforcement agencies attending the Liberia crime script workshop, despite our best efforts. Under Output 1.2, we have completed research at both sites [Annexes 7 and 8] and, through an iterative process that is ongoing, developed crime scripts for the targeted illegal activity in each site [Annexes 5 and 6].

Under Output 2.1, we have collaboratively drafted M&E guidance with criminologists and conservation practitioners, which is currently being reviewed and finalised. We expect to finish this before the project closes. Under Objective 2.2, we have improved the knowledge of 61 FFI and partner staff working in our two pilot sites (41 men: 20 women) [Annexes 10 and 11]. The SCP workshops in each site have led to the progress of our Output 2.3 with the drafting of activities for the SCP strategies [Annexes 10 and 11], which we expect to complete by project end.

Under Output 3.1, we are in the process of refining the SCP toolkit with the M&E guidance from Output 2.1, and in the next reporting period will have finalised this for translation and input into the toolkit. Under Output 3.2, we have been reflecting on learning from each pilot site, and in the next reporting period will have documented this learning, which will be presented to external audiences, in line with our communications plan in Output 3.3 [Annex 12]. We have already met our ambitious target in Output 3.3, as our webinar series alone has had a reach of >500 individuals across various platforms, including Twitter, LinkedIn and the webinars themselves (see for example the views on the recordings here and here).

3.3   Progress towards the project Outcome

Under Outcome 0.1, we have improved the understanding of 60 individuals to develop SCP strategies and before the project end will carry out an assessment to see how they might be applying this knowledge.

Under Outcome 0.2, we have collaboratively included partners and staff working at both pilot landscapes to start developing targeted IWT prevention strategies. Each site has reviewed

existing interventions, generated new ideas and begun the process of prioritising these to take forward into a strategy [Annexes 10 and 11].

Under Outcome 0.3, we have been continually disseminating information of criminological approaches to preventing IWT. From the few respondents who completed our post-webinar survey (following the second webinar), 83% reported that they would apply learning from the webinar into their work. We will similarly be conducting post-webinar surveys in our final two webinars, to capture whether participants improved their understanding.

3.4   Monitoring of assumptions

The Outcome-level assumptions were:

1. Political stability sufficient in each focus country to deliver project.
2. Covid-19 and other public health issues do not disrupt activities (project design takes account of recent restrictions for Covid-19).
3. Communities in pilot sites remain willing to participate.
4. Current positive attitudes are maintained at the local and national levels to support crime prevention locally.

Output-level assumptions were:

1. Staff turnover remains low enabling knowledge to be retained throughout the project and beyond.
2. The project successfully considers gender considerations in its design, such that neither women nor men experience any barriers to participation.
3. There are no restrictions (political, health, natural disaster) that prevent staff from interacting with communities in pilot sites.
4. Translators with relevant specialist vocabulary are available during the project period.
5. Stakeholders remain available to engage in data evaluation and strategy drafting.
6. Other conservation actors remain interested to learn and engage with IWT prevention strategies.
7. Learning from two tropical/subtropical landscapes is relevant for a wide array of ecosystems experiencing IWT.
8. Interest in employing SCP to prevent IWT exists and is growing globally.

All of these assumptions still hold true. The political situation in Nicaragua remains more or less stable, but we had to exercise caution and adapt the delivery of our activities, and so we decided to combine the two workshops (on crime scripts and SCP) together. These workshops planned to invite government authorities, and it was more appropriate to present our research to them for review (and therefore conduct the field research before both workshops, rather than in the middle of the workshops). However, this did not affect the achievement of our project outputs, as we were able to adapt workshop materials to deliver both an introduction to crime scripts and to SCP in the one workshop [Evidence provided in section 3.1].

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

The impact our project intends to contribute towards is that: Wildlife populations, formerly threatened by IWT, are flourishing, protected by targeted, inclusive, evidence-based crime prevention actions that complement existing law enforcement efforts and support poverty reduction among local communities.

Our project is addressing the IWT, by gathering evidence of the threat itself and applying an evidence-based approach to generate solutions. Through the use of SCP, our project is ensuring that the strategies that are developed are considerate of unintended consequences on communities [Annexes 10 and 11] to minimise IPLCs being negatively affected by activities. By targeting the specific actors and facilitators involved in the illegal activity, our project is avoiding activities being implemented at large to communities. And by exploring the 25 different techniques of SCP, our project is moving away from intensified law enforcement activities, to a more diverse menu of options to address IWT.

4. Thematic focus

Our project is focused on the theme of: Strengthening law enforcement. Through the use of SCP, a tool from crime science and practical application from the police sector, we are improving the capacity of law enforcement agencies in Nicaragua, Liberia and globally, to explore the application of this tool for wildlife crime. From the comments received from law enforcement agencies from the SCP workshops [Annexes 10 and 11], our project has already made progress to support this theme, with the majority of workshop participants noting that they would apply this approach and way of thinking to their law enforcement work.

5. Impact on species in focus

As described in Section 3.5, our project is directly addressing IWT which threatens healthy and stable populations, and designing SCP strategies to remove these threats to the Yellow-naped parrot in Ometepe in Nicaragua and Western chimpanzee in the Southeastern landscape in Liberia. The impact the project has on species won't be realised until after this project and reporting period.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The project is supporting poverty reduction by working in two geographies that are Least Developed (Liberia) and Lower Middle Income (Nicaragua) countries. The project strives to improve evidence-based responses to wildlife crime and has improved the capacity of individuals from the pilot landscapes in:

- Liberia [Annex 10], with the training of 7 FDA technical staff (6 men: 1 woman), 1 Ministry of Justice lawyer (1 woman), 1 staff member from Interpol (1 man), 4 staff from multiagency regional joint security teams (4 men), and 10 NGO staff (8 men: 2 women).
- Nicaragua [Annex 11], with the training of 5 technical staff from BIOMETEPE (4 men: 1 woman), 2 academic staff (1 man: 1 woman), 4 representatives from two Municipal authorities (2 men: 2 women), 3 local police (3 men), 2 representatives from the Ministry of Environment (1 man: 1 woman), and 3 FFI staff (1 man: 2 women).

The project enabled communities to safely and ethically contribute to research and development of these SCP strategies. In Liberia, 263 individuals (164 men: 99 women) participated in this research, representing ~750 people from 37 communities [Annex 7]. In Nicaragua, 61 individuals (40 men: 18 women: 3 unknown) participated in this research, representing ~600 people from 4 communities [Annex 8].

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

For the field interviews, the research team targeted an equal representation of genders where possible. Of the 263 interviewed in Liberia 38% were women, and of the 61 interviewed in Nicaragua 30% were women [Annexes 7 and 8]. Open questions were used to gain better understanding of perspectives and insights from individuals interviewed. During the workshops, invitations were sent to law enforcement agencies with the intention to have a proportional representation of genders. 37% of the 54 participants familiarised with crime scripts were women, and 33% of the 61 participants familiarised with SCP were women. Gender disaggregation of workshop participants is detailed in section 3.1 and Annexes 10 and 11. As the process engaged with is a collaborative one, individuals at the workshop were involved in the decision-making around the activities being prioritised for the SCP strategies. Of the two webinars hosted, 100% of guest speakers were women, and represented academic institutions and NGOs from North America and South Africa.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	100%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which	50%

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[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	

8. Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no changes made to the M&E plan over the reporting period. The M&E work is led by the lead partner. Where M&E has been incorporated into the delivery project activities (such as pre- and post- workshop surveys), this has been supported by project partners, such as BIOMETEPE in Nicaragua. M&E of the project has related to the three key activities:

1. Crime script and SCP training: participants of the online training and in-person workshops were surveyed before and after these sessions, were given the opportunity to provide feedback for the improvement of the workshops and methods presented. The Kirkpatrick Method was used to capture this information qualitatively, and a Likert scale to capture changes in levels of understanding – both remain suitable approaches.
2. Case studies (one in Nicaragua and one in Liberia): staff and partners working in both pilot landscapes were asked to keep in mind their experiences while implementing project activities. In the next reporting period, the Pause & Reflect technique will be used to capture experiences for documentation in the Case Study template.
3. Communication materials: reach of dissemination has been captured quantitatively by using bit.ly links (for webinar registration and recording links), the Teams webinar function (capturing participant details, registrations and attendance) and social media platforms (that record reach, views and other types of engagement). Questions on the webinar registration pages and the post-webinar survey have gathered more qualitative information, including feedback from participants.

All documentation has been stored on a team OneDrive, and regular calls have been maintained with project teams at each pilot landscape. To steer the project and discuss progress of activities, regular calls have been maintained with partners Dr Andrew Lemieux and Re:wild. Email updates have been shared with partners TRAFFIC and IIED.

9. Lessons learnt

Despite this being a smaller and shorter grant than the IWTCF Main, there is similarly a period of time at the start of the project dedicated to setting up project teams and the administration of the grant. It would have been better to incorporate this setting up period into the start of the implementation plan, particularly as staff recruitment of key roles was ongoing. This led to a slight delay to the start of project activities. When there was additional staff turnover from key roles in the project, it worked well to replace these roles with staff with existing knowledge of the organisation and project sites, rather than wait for the start and induction of new individuals. By adapting these roles, we were able to minimise disruption to project activities.

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

On the advice of the reviewers at Stage 2, we have been communicating with the two other grantees delivering projects also focused on chimpanzee trade in Liberia. We met with the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation on 7 June 2022 and PCI Media Impact/Liberia Chimp Rescue & Protection on 13 June 2022, where we discussed our respective projects. The organisations from both these projects were also invited to the in-person workshops organised around crime scripts and SCP, which they attended on 15 December 2022 and 1-2 March 2023 [Annex 10].

11. Risk Management

N/A

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

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[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

13. Sustainability and legacy

The project has been generating interest globally through the 4-part webinar series on applying crime science tools for wildlife crime, which has seen an increasing growth in registrations and participation [See Evidence in Section 3.1]. These networks will be leveraged to share learning from the projects and the refined SCP toolkit. Similarly, by engaging with multiple agencies in-country and involving representatives from these institutions in the creation of SCP strategies in each pilot site, the projects aims to both build capacity of individuals working on addressing wildlife crime and create a sense of ownership to pave the way for future implementation of these activities. As the project has been gathering evidence of IWT threat to the Yellow-naped parrot in Nicaragua and Western chimpanzee in Liberia, this will be used to leverage further funding, including the IWTCF Main Funds.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The UK Government's contribution to the project, as a distinct project with a clear identity, has been communicated at all the online trainings, webinars and in-person workshops and the IWT Challenge Fund (UK aid) logo has been used in all external communications, such as attendance sheets, webinar flyers etc.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No, the last formal training received by the focal point was in the last quarter of 2021. FFI has an internal Learning Management System, which enables online training in policies and procedures and all FFI staff are required to attend compulsory safeguarding training, including: Safeguarding essentials; FFI's Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% [12] Planned: 0% [0]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. No	

16.   Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

17.   OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

N/A

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Wildlife populations, formerly threatened by IWT, are flourishing, protected by targeted, inclusive, evidence-based crime prevention actions that complement existing law enforcement efforts and support poverty reduction among local communities.		Too soon to report on this. The project builds evidence to design SCP strategies, which will be implemented and monitored for the impact in a follow-on project.	
Outcome By 2023, new evidence and capacity exist in pilot landscapes in Liberia and Nicaragua to prevent IWT using Situational Crime Prevention (SCP), with learning influencing SCP's adoption and replication globally.	0.1. By project end, ≥60 in-country conservation practitioners demonstrate improved knowledge and capabilities to develop and evaluate targeted, evidence-based SCP strategies to reduce IWT. 0.2. By project end, targeted IWT prevention strategies are developed collaboratively (including with community participation, seeking proportional representation of men and women), led by conservation practitioners, and based on evidence for each pilot landscape. 0.3. By project end, evidence, learning and project resources (e.g., case studies, webinars, publications) are disseminated to >500 conservation professionals, policymakers, and donors through existing networks (e.g. POP Center, URSA, SMART Partnership, Conservation Leadership Programme, etc.), with ≥75% of recipients surveyed reporting improved understanding	0.1. 60 individuals from Liberia and Nicaragua have improved their knowledge of developing SCP strategies, as assessed after the workshops. 0.2. Existing interventions have been reviewed, new ideas generated, and these are now being prioritised for the development of SCP strategies in each pilot landscape. 0.3. This project has had a reach of >500 individuals from NGOs, governments and academic institutions. 83% of recipients surveyed reported that they would apply learning from the webinar into their work.	0.1. Participants will be contacted to review their knowledge following on from the workshops and if they've applied this thinking into their work. 0.2. SCP strategies will be finalised, inclusive of M&E plans in each pilot landscape. 0.3. Additional project dissemination is planned, with two additional webinars (and recipient surveys on their level of improved understanding) and presentation at one conferences.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	of criminology approaches to preventing IWT.		
Output 1. Improved capacity for gathering evidence needed for SCP enables development of comprehensive crime scripts for the focus illegal activity in two pilot landscapes	1.1. At least 60 FFI/partner staff (proportional to existing gender ratios) working on pilot sites report improved understanding of developing evidence to underpin SCP strategies, by end December 2022.	A total of 54 FFI and partner staff have been trained. Of these, those participating in the two online crime script workshops of 19 FFI and BIOMETEPE staff (10 men: 9 women), reported improved levels of understanding the process to develop a crime script and their confidence to develop a crime script. At the in-person workshop in Liberia that trained an additional 16 stakeholders (12 men: 4 women) on this approach, 6 of the 7 individuals (86%) who completed the post-workshop survey said that they were likely to apply the learning from the workshop into their work. At the in-person workshop Nicaragua, the 19 participants (12 men: 7 women) who learned about the crime script process during the SCP workshop on average showed an improvement in their knowledge of crime prevention. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 4.	
	1.2. Research and crime scripts completed for the targeted illegal activity at each site, by end March 2023.	Research was completed on the target illegal activities in each pilot site and alongside the information gathered at the crime script workshops/trainings, two crime scripts were completed. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 5-8.	
Activity 1.1 Train conservation practitioners in two pilot landscapes to use a crime script to generate pre-requisite evidence that underpins a targeted SCP strategy (July-December 2022).		Practitioners from the two pilot landscapes were trained on the crime script process on the 12-13 September 2022 (online for Nicaragua), 1-2 November 2022 (online for Liberia), 15 December 2022 (in-person for Liberia) and 8 March 2023 (in-person for Nicaragua).	This activity has been completed.
Activity 1.2 Support field teams to conduct research to generate understanding of stages/people/places/times involved in the targeted illegal activity/site; complete site/species-specific crime scripts (July-March 2023).		Field teams in Nicaragua and Liberia were supported to design field interview questions, pilot them at sites and then conducted field research during February and March 2023.	This activity has been completed.
Output 2. Improved capacity for gathering evidence needed for SCP enables development of comprehensive crime	2.1. Guidance on monitoring, evaluating and learning from SCP interventions developed collaboratively with criminologists and conservation	Guidance on M&E has been drafted collaboratively and is currently being reviewed for finalisation. A list of collaborators, and their level of involvement has been documented, and will be named in the acknowledgment section at the start of the SCP toolkit when it is updated.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
scripts for the focus illegal activity in two pilot landscapes	practitioners by end December 2022.		
	2.2. At least 60 FFI/partner staff (proportional to existing gender ratios) working on pilot sites report improved understanding of developing targeted SCP strategies underpinned by the evidence (generated under Output 1) by project end.	A total of 60 FFI and partner staff have been trained. Of these: • 19 FFI and BIOMETEPE staff (10 men: 9 women) were introduced to the concept of crime prevention at the online training workshops and on average showed an improved understanding of the purpose of crime prevention in conservation. • 81% of the 23 participants (19 men: 4 women) who completed the post-workshop survey in Liberia indicated that they were likely to apply learning from these workshops into their work. • 100% of the 19 participants (12 men: 7 women) who completed the post-workshop survey in Nicaragua indicated that they were likely to apply learning from these workshops into their work. Participants from both the in-person workshops reported an improvement in understanding of SCP generally, applying SCP, developing crime prevention strategies and confidence to apply in future work. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 4, 9 and 10.	
	2.3. SCP strategies (one per landscape) completed by project end.	Each landscape has made progress towards the development of SCP strategies, with the generation of SCP-derived activities and initial prioritisation discussions around these, as reported in the SCP workshop reports. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annexes 9 and 10.	
Activity 2.1 With criminologist partners and FFI MEL practitioners, develop practical guidance on monitoring and evaluating the impact of SCP interventions (by end January 2023).		Through collaboration with stakeholders from the criminology section and MEL specialist, existing resources were shared and reviewed and practical MEL guidance has been drafted.	The MEL guidance will be finalised, translated and formatted in the final months of the project.
Activity 2.2 Informed by evidence/Output 1, train practitioners in pilot landscapes to collaboratively develop evidence-based, strategic IWT prevention strategies for focus illegal activity (February-April 2023).		Practitioners from the two pilot landscapes were introduced to crime prevention and trained on SCP on the 12-13 September 2022 (online for Nicaragua), 1-2 November 2022 (online	This activity has been completed.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		for Liberia), 1-2 March 2023 (in-person for Liberia) and 8-9 March 2023 (in-person for Nicaragua).	
Activity 2.3 Develop M&E plans, including baselines, to enable full evaluation of SCP strategies developed in 2.2 and support their future implementation (February-April 2023).		Baseline data has been gathered through the field research conducted in Sapo National Part and Ometepe Biosphere Nature Reserve.	MEL plans, including baselines, will be developed in the final months of the project.
Output 3. Project evidence, resources and learning shared globally, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, replication and best practice for employing SCP to address IWT.	3.1 Refined SCP toolkit, including monitoring guidance, are finalised and translated into at least 3 languages by end June 2023. 3.2 Process learning from each pilot landscape documented in case studies by end June 2023, and available globally online in at least 3 languages, by project end. 3.3 Project knowledge outputs and resources (the toolkit, monitoring guidance and case studies) proactively disseminated (via. the FFI and POP websites, emails, webinars, publications) to >500 individuals from targeted conservation organisations, policymakers, conservation practitioners and donors by project end.	The M&E guidance has been drafted and is undergoing final review by collaborators. The project team at each pilot landscape have been reflecting on learning from this process and this will be captured in the case study template in the next reporting period. A communications plan was developed to identify communications objectives and strategic opportunities to disseminate learning. From the webinar series alone, this has had a reach of the following total number of individuals*: • Webinars: 193 attended, 392 registered, 491 views of the recordings. • Link tracking: 774 clicked registration links, 759 clicked recording links. • Twitter: 45 retweets, 61 likes (of original tweets), 86 link clicks, 96 detailed expands, 487 engagements, 7595 impressions. • LinkedIn: 39 reposts, 196 reactions. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and Annex 12. *Data updated as of 21 April 2023.	
Activity 3.1 Update SCP toolkit to include M&E guidance (activity 2.1) and translate into at least 3 languages (January-June 2023).		In collaboration with project partners and external specialists in criminology, crime science and MEL, an M&E guidance has been drafted and is being reviewed.	The M&E guidance will be finalised, translated into at least 3 of the toolkit languages (choosing from French, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese) and finally formatted into the original SCP toolkit.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.2 Capture process and learning from SCP toolkit application at both landscapes using case study template, and translate into at least 3 languages (April-August 2023).		This activity was not planned for this reporting period.	Learning from the application of the SCP toolkit will be captured using the case study template from the toolkit, and then translated into at least 3 of the toolkit languages (choosing from French, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese).
Activity 3.3 Develop and implement a communications plan to raise awareness of the approach, resources and learning generated, including webinars and articles (July 2022-August 2023).		A communications plan was developed and a 4-part webinar series designed. Two webinars were hosted on the 10 November 2022 and 26 January 2023.	The final two webinar are planned for the 4 May 2023 and 8 June 2023. The learning from these two pilot sites will be presented at the Green Crimes & Ecojustice conference in Utrecht University on 24-26 May 2023 and discussed with participants at the Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis (ECCA) symposium on 14-16 June 2023.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Wildlife populations, formerly threatened by IWT, are flourishing, protected by targeted, inclusive, evidence-based crime prevention actions that complement existing law enforcement efforts and support poverty reduction among local communities.			
Outcome: By 2023, new evidence and capacity exist in pilot landscapes in Liberia and Nicaragua to prevent IWT using Situational Crime Prevention (SCP), with learning influencing SCP's adoption and replication globally.	0.4. By project end, ≥60 in-country conservation practitioners demonstrate improved knowledge and capabilities to develop and evaluate targeted, evidence-based SCP strategies to reduce IWT. 0.5. By project end, targeted IWT prevention strategies are developed collaboratively (including with community	0.1 Participant assessments at project end, disaggregated by gender. 0.2 SCP Strategy documents, workshop reports documenting process and participation,	Political stability sufficient in each focus country to deliver project. Covid-19 and other public health issues do not disrupt activities (project design takes account of recent restrictions for Covid-19). Communities in pilot sites remain willing to participate.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	participation, seeking proportional representation of men and women), led by conservation practitioners, and based on evidence for each pilot landscape. 0.6. By project end, evidence, learning and project resources (e.g., case studies, webinars, publications) are disseminated to >500 conservation professionals, policymakers, and donors through existing networks (e.g. POP Center, URSA, SMART Partnership, Conservation Leadership Programme, etc.), with ≥75% of recipients surveyed reporting improved understanding of criminology approaches to preventing IWT.	disaggregated by gender, including monitoring framework. 0.3 Dissemination emails, meeting reports, summaries of page views/downloads (where possible pending website), communication documents, pre- and post- webinar download surveys.	Current positive attitudes are maintained at the local and national levels to support crime prevention locally.
Outputs: 1. Improved capacity for gathering evidence needed for SCP enables development of comprehensive crime scripts for the focus illegal activity in two pilot landscapes	1.1. At least 60 FFI/partner staff (proportional to existing gender ratios) working on pilot sites report improved understanding of developing evidence to underpin SCP strategies, by end December 2022. 1.2. Research and crime scripts completed for the targeted illegal activity at each site, by end March 2023.	1.1. Participant assessment pre- and post-training, disaggregated by gender. 1.2. Research reports, including crime scripts and gender-based analysis and discussion.	Staff turnover remains low enabling knowledge to be retained throughout the project and beyond. The project successfully considers gender considerations in its design, such that neither women nor men experience any barriers to participation. There are no restrictions (political, health, natural disaster) that prevent staff from interacting with communities in pilot sites.
2. Evidence-based SCP strategies developed collaboratively for each pilot landscape by project end, including monitoring and evaluation framework.	2.1 Guidance on monitoring, evaluating and learning from SCP interventions developed collaboratively with criminologists and conservation practitioners by end December 2022. 2.2 At least 60 FFI/partner staff (proportional to existing gender	2.1. Guidance document, list of co-authors and contributors.	Translators with relevant specialist vocabulary are available during the project period. Stakeholders remain available to engage in data evaluation and strategy drafting.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	ratios) working on pilot sites report improved understanding of developing <u>targeted SCP strategies</u> underpinned by the evidence (generated under Output 1) by project end. 2.3 SCP strategies (one per landscape) completed by project end.	2.2. Participant assessment pre- and post-training, disaggregated by gender. 2.3. SCP Strategy documents, workshop reports documenting process and participation, disaggregated by gender, including monitoring framework.	
3. Project evidence, resources and learning shared globally, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, replication and best practice for employing SCP to address IWT.	3.4 Refined SCP toolkit, including monitoring guidance, are finalised and translated into at least 3 languages by end June 2023. 3.5 Process learning from each pilot landscape documented in case studies by end June 2023, and available globally online in at least 3 languages, by project end. 3.6 Project knowledge outputs and resources (the toolkit, monitoring guidance and case studies) proactively disseminated (via. the FFI and POP websites, emails, webinars, publications) to >500 individuals from targeted conservation organisations, policymakers, conservation practitioners and donors by project end.	3.1. Toolkit monitoring guidance. 3.2. Case study documents. 3.3. Communications plan, communication documents, webinars and articles.	Other conservation actors remain interested to learn and engage with IWT prevention strategies. Translators with relevant specialist vocabulary are available during the project period. Learning from two tropical/subtropical landscapes is relevant for a wide array of ecosystems experiencing IWT. Interest in employing SCP to prevent IWT exists and is growing globally.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1: Improved capacity for SCP and evidence generation enables development of comprehensive crime scripts for the focus illegal activity in two pilot landscapes.

1.1. Train conservation practitioners in two pilot landscapes to use a crime script to generate pre-requisite evidence that underpins a targeted SCP strategy (July-December 2022).

1.2. Support field teams to conduct research to generate understanding of stages/people/places/times involved in the targeted illegal activity/site; complete site/species-specific crime scripts (July-March 2023).

Output 2: Evidence-based IWT prevention strategies developed collaboratively for each pilot landscape by project end, including monitoring and evaluation framework and baselines.

2.1. With criminologist partners and FFI MEL practitioners, develop practical guidance on monitoring and evaluating the impact of SCP interventions (by end January 2023).

2.2. Informed by evidence/Output 1, train practitioners in pilot landscapes to collaboratively develop evidence-based, strategic IWT prevention strategies for focus illegal activity (February-April 2023).

2.3. Develop M&E plans, including baselines, to enable full evaluation of SCP strategies developed in 2.2 and support their future implementation (February-April 2023).

Output 3: Learning shared globally, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, replication and best practice for SCP.

3.1. Update SCP toolkit to include M&E guidance (activity 2.1) and translate into at least 3 languages (January-June 2023).

3.2. Capture process and learning from SCP toolkit application at both landscapes using case study template, and translate into at least 3 languages (April-August 2023).

3.3. Develop and implement a communications plan to raise awareness of the approach, resources and learning generated, including webinars and articles (July 2022-August 2023).

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

As communicated with the Biodiversity Challenge Funds team, this section won't be completed during this reporting period.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	✓
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	✓
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com 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.	✓
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.	✗
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	**N/A**
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	