

## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Evidence Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":  
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes.

**Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed project end date.**

**Submit to:** [BCF-Reports@niras.com](mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com) including your project ref in the subject line.

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWTEV005
Project title	Building evidence-based situational crime prevention to curb IWT
Country(ies)	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 – 30 September 2023
Project Leader's name	Sarah Gluszek/Lindsey Harris
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="https://www.fauna-flora.org/approaches/species-and-habitats/combating-illegal-wildlife-trade/situational-crime-prevention/">https://www.fauna-flora.org/approaches/species-and-habitats/combating-illegal-wildlife-trade/situational-crime-prevention/</a>
Report author(s) and date	Sarah Gluszek, Lindsey Harris, November 2023

## 1. Project summary

Evidence-based, targeted situational crime prevention (SCP) has been applied effectively to reduce a range of crimes globally, including drug trafficking and maritime piracy. It has potential to reduce illegal wildlife trade (IWT), but its potential has yet to be fully evaluated in a conservation context. This project aimed to: (1) build capacity of conservation practitioners to apply SCP; (2) develop the evidence base required to apply and evaluate SCP in two landscapes, and (3) develop knowledge products in multiple languages to aid replication globally.

The project aimed 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 Fauna & Flora 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 Forestry 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.

IWT is a social problem involving criminal behaviour, yet criminology expertise and best practice has been under-utilised in addressing IWT. SCP is an approach from criminology that has been applied to reduce a range of crimes globally, including violent crime, property crime, drug trafficking, international terrorism and maritime piracy. SCP has yet to be systematically applied to IWT and its impact evaluated and shared among the conservation community. This Evidence grant enabled us to collect the evidence required to develop robust IWT prevention strategies in the two pilot landscapes in Liberia and Nicaragua, ready for future implementation and evaluation.

## 2. Project Partnerships

We worked collaboratively with our Fauna & Flora country offices in UK, Liberia and Nicaragua.

In Nicaragua, we worked with our implementing partner, BIOMETEPE and government partner, Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA). Fauna & Flora have been collaborating with BIOMETEPE since 2011. They were involved in the development of the crime scripts and attended the SCP workshop [for evidence see section 3.1]. Final reports and strategy documents will be shared with all workshop attendees for feedback and input after the project completes. We have applied for further funding for the SCP interventions in Nicaragua in partnership with BIOMETEPE (Annex 21).

In Liberia, Fauna & Flora has a longstanding presence in SNP and partnered with the government body, FDA. The FDA and Liberia Chimpanzee Rescue and Protection (LCRP) were involved in the development of the crime scripts and attended SCP workshops (see section 3.1 for evidence). Final reports and strategy documents will be shared with all workshop attendees for feedback and input after the project completes.

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 are acknowledged in the refined SCP toolkit<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> focused on bringing together learning between conservation and the crime science sector and shared the updated toolkit on the Center for Problem-Oriented Policing's Wilderness Problems resource portal<sup>3</sup>.

Over the project period, the relationships between project partners / key stakeholders have been positive, and formal and informal communications have been maintained throughout. This effective partnership has enabled the project to draw on a range of expertise and learning, which has enabled more effective project implementation.

We will be maintaining a relationship with Dr Andrew Lemieux and Re:wild following completion of this project to discuss how to implement the developed strategies, publish and share the case studies and learnings. A change in the project lead has meant that the relationships had to be re-established and therefore some of this engagement has been delayed. Follow-up telephone calls are scheduled with both partners.

### 3. Project Achievements

#### 3.1 Outputs

##### **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**

The project provided training to 35 Fauna & Flora and partner staff working in our two pilot sites (22 men: 13 women). The training was held online with one session for practitioners in Nicaragua in September 2022 (19 stakeholders, 10 men: 9 women) and one session for Liberia in November 2022 (16 stakeholders, 12 men: 4 women). Training covered an introduction to the SCP toolkit, crime scripting, stakeholder analysis and identifying evidence gaps for further research. The training agenda and materials are in Annex 5 & 6 and the initial crime scripts developed in the training are in Annex 7 & 8. We had a slightly lower number of staff trained than our target due to less officers from law enforcement agencies attending the Liberia crime script workshop, despite our best efforts.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-situational-crime-prevention-to-address-illegal-wildlife-trade-a-toolkit/>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-situational-crime-prevention-to-address-illegal-wildlife-trade-a-toolkit/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/resources>

Participant assessment was conducted pre- and post-training via an online survey with a response rate of 31% (16 respondents). Participants rated their level of knowledge of the process of developing a crime script before and after the training on a five-point Likert scale from 'very good' to 'very poor'. Prior to the training, 1 reported their understanding was very good/good, 5 average and 11 poor/very poor. Average score was 2.2. After the training, 13 reported their understanding was very good/good, 3 average and 0 poor/very poor. Average score was 3.6, an increase of 1.4. 9 out of 15 respondents said they felt ready to facilitate their own crime script workshop. The full results are in Annex 9.

Following this, to collect data to provide evidence for the research gaps identified in the initial training, 263 interviews were conducted in communities around SNP by a field team in Liberia composed of Fauna & Flora and the SNP Park Biologist and 61 interviews were conducted in communities around Ometepe Island, Nicaragua by Fauna & Flora and BIOMETEPE staff. The two research reports summarising key findings are provided in Annex 10 and Annex 11.

This research was then used to finalise the crime scripts presented in Annex 12, for *the illegal activity to reduce the shooting of chimpanzees by career hunters with the use of fire arms for meat trade for local market consumption in from the South-eastern landscape, Liberia* and Annex 13 for *to reduce the extraction of Yellow-naped Parrot chicks from their natural habitat in the communities of the Ometepe Island Biosphere Reserve in Nicaragua*. These were then used to inform output 2 and the development of evidence-based SCP strategies.

#### **Output 2: Evidence-based SCP strategies developed collaboratively for each pilot landscape by project end, including monitoring and evaluation framework.**

The project produced guidance on monitoring, evaluating and learning from SCP interventions and incorporated this into the SCP toolkit which was republished as a second version online<sup>4</sup>. A list of collaborators, and their level of involvement has been documented, and are named in the acknowledgment section at the start of the SCP toolkit.

The project provided training to develop SCP strategies to 42 people from 7 government agencies, and 7 local organisations working in our two pilot sites (34 men: 11 women). The workshops were held in Monrovia, Liberia (23 participants, 19 men: 4 women) and Ometepe, Nicaragua (19 participants, 12 men: 7 women) in March 2023. The training workshops provided an introduction to SCP, presented crime scripts developed in output 1 and followed SCP techniques to generate interventions for implementation in each pilot landscape.

Participant assessments were conducted pre- and post- workshop with a response rate of 90%. Participants rated their knowledge of SCP, applying SCP, developing crime prevention strategies and confidence to apply in future work before and after the workshop on a five-point Likert scale from 'very good' to 'very poor'. In Liberia, the average score increased from 3.36 to 4.32 (increase of 0.96). In Nicaragua, the average score increased from 4.06 to 4.57 (increase of 0.51). Workshop reports, including workshop assessments are provided in Annex 14 and 15.

Summarising the findings in the workshop, and through collaborating with project partners to refine activities and develop monitoring and evaluation plans, the project produced two SCP strategy documents including monitoring and evaluation plans, one per site (Annex 16 and 17).

#### **Output 3: Project evidence, resources and learning shared globally, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, replication and best practice for employing SCP to address IWT.**

The updated toolkit with guidance on monitoring, evaluation and learning has been finalised and translated into four languages (French, Russian, Spanish and Vietnamese)<sup>5</sup>.

Case studies have been written for each site (annex 18 & 19) to capture process learning. Within the project timeframe the case studies have not yet been translated or published online due to staff turnover and absences causing delays to the project. This will be completed later this year in collaboration with Dr Andrew Lemieux & Re:wild.

The project produced a communications plan (annex 20) to raise awareness of SCP toolkit and socialise the approach to addressing IWT. A 4-part webinar series was delivered between November 2022 and

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-situational-crime-prevention-to-address-illegal-wildlife-trade-a-toolkit/>.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-situational-crime-prevention-to-address-illegal-wildlife-trade-a-toolkit/>.

June 2023 targeting practitioners, policymakers and donors. Each webinar was led by Fauna and Flora with guest speakers presenting on the theory and practice of SCP including topics such as restorative justice and monitoring and evaluation. The webinar series was attended live by 319 people. 671 people registered to attend the series. and the recordings had received over 3000 clicks by July 2023 (annex 22). The webinar series is now available on our website<sup>6</sup>.

The updated toolkit has been printed for distribution at events, meetings and training including with 18 partner organisations at Fauna & Flora's Partners Leaders Retreat in September 2023. It is published on Fauna & Flora's website and the POP website<sup>7</sup> and has shared via email with over 500 individuals. It has also been shared via Fauna & Flora & Biodiversity Challenge Funds on LinkedIn and via Fauna & Flora internal communication channels, Viva Engage, Learning newsletter and Monthly Update newsletter.

The learning from these two pilot sites was further presented at the Green Crimes & Ecojustice conference in Utrecht University on 24-26 May 2023 and at the Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis (ECCA) symposium on 14-16 June 2023 (Photos 1 and 2).



Photos 1 and 2: Presenting learning from the two pilot landscapes at the Green Crime & Ecojustice 24-26 May conference (left) and Environmental Crime & Crime Analysis conference 14-16 June 2023 (right).

### 3.2 Outcome

#### **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**

The project provided training on SCP, crime scripting and applying SCP to over 60 individuals from 7 government agencies and 7 local organisations working in our two pilot sites. Participant assessment pre- and post-training were conducted and reported an increase in level of understanding and application of the approach. Workshop participants rated their knowledge of SCP, applying SCP, developing crime prevention strategies and confidence to apply in future work before and after the workshop on a five-point Likert scale from 'very good' to 'very poor'. In Liberia, the average score increased from 3.36 to 4.32 (increase of 0.96). In Nicaragua, the average score increased from 4.06 to 4.57 (increase of 0.51). (See section 3.1 for evidence and annex 9, 14 and 15).

Targeted IWT prevention strategies, including monitoring frameworks, have been developed collaboratively with project partners at both pilot landscapes (annex 16 & 17). Each pilot landscape has reviewed existing interventions, generated new ideas and prioritised these to inform the strategy through a workshop (for evidence and gender disaggregation of participants, see section 3.1 and annex 14 and 15).

Evidence, learning and project resources have been disseminated to over 500 conservation professionals, policymakers and donors via networks, email, webinars, social media channels and

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-situational-crime-prevention-to-address-illegal-wildlife-trade-a-toolkit/>.

<sup>7</sup> <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/resources>

events. The updated SCP toolkit has been published on two websites<sup>8</sup>, distributed to Fauna & Flora's Partners Leaders Retreat and shared via email with 500 individuals. The webinar series was attended by over 300 people and has received over 3000 clicks. The learnings were presented at two conferences. Case studies will be published and disseminated after project end (see section 3.1).

When registering for the webinars, people were asked if they were familiar with the topic of the webinar and one third of people who attended (116) were not familiar with the topic. The post-webinar feedback surveys received a low response rate, with only 18 people responding. Those that did provide feedback reported they would apply the learnings from the webinars into their work (16) and were positive about the experience.

### 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions	Observations
<b>Outcome-level</b>	
Political stability sufficient in each focus country to deliver project Current positive attitudes are maintained at the local and national levels to support crime prevention locally.	Government authorities remained willing throughout project period. [REDACTED]
Covid-19 and other public health issues do not disrupt activities (project design takes account of recent restrictions for Covid-19).	Covid-19 restrictions were not applicable during the lifetime of the project
Communities in pilot sites remain willing to participate.	Research with communities was conducted and sample sizes were robust (annex 10 & 11).
<b>Output-level</b>	
Staff turnover remains low enabling knowledge to be retained throughout the project and beyond.	There was staff turnover within the project at Fauna & Flora but handover of knowledge took place and commitment to delivering and continuing the project remains.
The project successfully considers gender considerations in its design, such that neither women nor men experience any barriers to participation.	Women were actively included in the training, workshops and research (see section 4.4 for evidence)
Translators with relevant specialist vocabulary are available during the project period.	Translators were available.
Stakeholders remain available to engage in data evaluation and strategy drafting.	Stakeholders were available and remain engaged beyond the project.
Other conservation actors remain interested to learn and engage with IWT prevention strategies.	Attendance at webinar series was high (see section 3.1. of the report)
Learning from two tropical/subtropical landscapes is relevant for a wide array of ecosystems experiencing IWT.	Yet to be tested

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-situational-crime-prevention-to-address-illegal-wildlife-trade-a-toolkit/>; <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/resources>



Interest in employing SCP to prevent IWT exists and is growing globally.

Attendance at webinar series was high (see section 3.1. of the report); follow on funding is being sought to continue the project.

There was staff turnover and absences within Fauna & Flora during the project which delayed completion of the final outputs. The project lead did overlap with new project lead allowing a transfer of knowledge and seamless transition. The time needed to get up to speed on the project and re-established partner relationships has led to some delays in delivering final outputs however Fauna & Flora remain committed to securing additional funding to continue and build on these outputs.

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

Our stated Impact was 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.'*

The project has contributed to making a higher-level impact on IWT by gathering evidence of the threat itself and applying an evidence-based approach to generate solutions.

The project has contributed to making a higher-level impact on human development and well-being by ensuring the strategies developed minimise negative impact on IPLCs. The activities target specific actors involved in illegal activities rather than communities at large. Exploring new techniques also moves away from intensified law enforcement activities to a more diverse menu of options, including sustainable livelihoods and support local economic development.

The project has contributed to building an evidence base to inform future interventions by the publication of two research reports providing evidence on illegal activities, producing two SCP strategies including crime scripts and creating case studies to share learnings to help inform others using the approach. See annexes 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19 for evidence.

## 4. Contribution to IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives

### 4.1 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.

The project produced one best practise guide on how to monitor and evaluate SCP approaches (IWTCF-B05).

It developed and mapped out two crime scripts helping to develop the understanding and improve intelligence of the illegal activity being tackled in each pilot site (IWTCF-B06, annex 12 and 13).

7 government institutions (FDA, Liberian National Police, Liberian Ministry of Justice, Environmental Protection Agency Liberia, Alcaldia De Moyogalpa, MARENA, Policia Nacional) and 7 local organisations (Fauna & Flora, Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, LCRP, Partners in Development, BIOMETEPE, ANAHUAC) were trained on SCP and reported improved understanding, awareness and capability as a result of the project. From the comments received from law enforcement agencies from the SCP

workshops, 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 (IWTCF-B24, IWTCF-D03, see section 3.1 & annex 14 and 15 for evidence).

**4.2 Impact on species in focus**

The project is focussed on two critically endangered species, yellow-naped parrot in Nicaragua and western Chimpanzees in Liberia. It is not expected to have a direct impact on these species during the project, because it is about gathering evidence, developing and establishing more effective crime-prevention interventions in the longer-term. The project has generated data about the IWT of these species, which can inform targeted conservation actions. The impact on species, if the project is effective and then adopted and scaled up, will only be evident in time.

**4.3 Project support to poverty reduction**

The project does not have activities or indicators that directly address poverty reduction. The project, and subsequent interventions, have the potential to reduce the harm that may come from harsh controls on hunting and local wild meat consumption. The SCP approach offers an alternative to more traditional, punitive forms of wildlife law enforcement. Interventions prioritised to take forward include livelihood initiatives or employment opportunities such as bee-keeping or eco-tourism to reduce provocation to engage in illegal activities and increasing support and equipment for law enforcement authorities to improve personal safety. Indirectly, the interventions developed would improve access to natural resources and increase awareness of the value of wildlife.

To ensure a positive contribution to poverty alleviation, future project design will ensure activities do not move ahead of food security and income drivers as we recognise, in Liberia, wild meat hunting provides a critical source of food and income.

**4.4 Gender equality and social inclusion**

Women were actively included in the training and workshops. 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 14 and 15. 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

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 (evidence is provided in section 3.1 and Annex 10 and 11). Data resulting from the research was disaggregated by gender which highlighted that women and men play different roles in the illegal activities. In Liberia, men were more likely to hunt however women are involved in the preparation (drying of meat) and sale of chimpanzee meat. In Nicaragua, men were more likely to be involved in the poaching and trade of YNP eggs and women were reported to care for any live parrot chicks taken before sale. These findings have fed into the resulting strategies and reiterate the importance considering gender in future conservation interventions.

50% of guest speakers for the webinar series were women, and represented academic institutions and NGOs from North America and South Africa.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>9</sup> .	100%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women <sup>10</sup> .	50%

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.



## 5. Monitoring and evaluation

There have been no major changes to the project design or logframe. There was no internal or external evaluation.

Participant assessments were conducted pre- and post the crime script training however only one third of respondents provided feedback. Participants liked the clear methodology, specific and interactive exercises and the knowledge and clear delivery from the facilitator, the methodology. Participants reported that the training was too short and didn't allow enough time to interact. A few mentioned it would have been better in-person. They suggested more practical examples, further reading, follow-on regular meetings to continue the process.

Participant assessments were conducted pre- and post the SCP workshops with nearly all participants providing feedback. Participants liked the interactivity of the sessions and range of organisations who participated. When asked what they disliked about the workshop, some participants reflected that the workshop could have been longer (to enable more coaching), provided more materials and suggested that additional stakeholders to include.

The case study templates were used to capture learning and feedback on the process of developing an SCP strategy. However, given the short duration of the project, there has been limited opportunity within the project period to gather and collate provide feedback from all partners and stakeholders. This feedback will be captured and used to inform future planning after project end. Fauna & Flora staff based in the pilot sites reported that the process was positive and that stakeholders were engaged. They reported that the crime scripts were "very useful to understand more in detail the problems they are facing", the process leading to the crime and what happens post-crime. One positive outcome was that the approach had enabled authorities and local institutions to speak openly about trade and to work together to develop interventions. In Nicaragua, the team reported that there was some uneasiness about discussing details of YNP poaching with community members during the research phase. In Liberia, they highlighted that the process was "crucial to reflect on other perspectives".

IWTCF standard indicators were not required at the time of logframe development, but it has been possible to retroactively align project indicators with a number of the standard indicators (Annex 3).

## 6. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

It was raised in the Annual Report that it "*is difficult to distinguish the participants/numbers being counted for the target in Output 1 from those for Output 2. The Output indicators are very similar (one is about understanding SCP evidence the other about SCP strategies?)*". This has been clarified in this report. There were two events, one for each output. Output 1 training sessions have been separated and counted separately to output 2 training sessions. Duplication between participants has been addressed in the outcome indicator.

## 7. 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. This should be incorporated into the implementation plan for future projects.

Although the training on SCP was well received, participants wanted more materials, reading and ongoing support to implement the approach in the future. Coaching needs to be provided from specialists to help build capacity and embed this approach over time.

In Nicaragua, the team reported that there was some uneasiness about discussing details of YNP poaching with community members during the research phase despite the results being confidential and anonymous. People were worried about exposing individuals conducting illegal activities or fear of

repercussion of sharing information on such activities. Handling and questioning on sensitive topics need to be further considered and built into survey design.

Feedback surveys had low response rates and different techniques to capture feedback should be trialled in future projects.

## 8. Risk Management

Risk	Observations
<b>Fiduciary</b> Funds will be sub-granted to implementation partners to undertake activities. There is a risk that these funds could intentionally (fraud) or unintentionally (e.g., misunderstanding of grant requirements) be misused or misreported, leading to loss of project funds and risk to project reputation.	No evidence of this during project period. Partner funds were disbursed on a quarterly basis after submission of satisfactory financial reporting. Fauna & Flora finance staff undertook regular monitoring.
<b>Safeguarding</b> Project staff, partners, and partnering LEOs do not adhere to the principles of free, prior, and informed consent and/or misuse the status/ power/ authority inferred through this project when trialling SCP methods.	No evidence of this. All staff were trained on Fauna & Flora's safeguarding policies and procedures. Safeguarding was incorporated into project inception, trainings, workshops and research.
<b>Delivery Chain</b> Loss of funds due to exchange rate fluctuations: The losses that an international financial transaction may incur due to currency fluctuations.	Fauna & Flora staff undertook regular monitoring of the budget to ensure that the exchange rate(s) did not affect project delivery. No relevant budget change request was requested.
<b>Risk 4</b> Covid-19 remains an issue of concern; the pandemic itself and restrictions put in place to control spread may impact the project team's ability to travel and convene assemblies, possibly preventing them from carrying out certain activities (e.g., workshops, trainings or meetings that involve large gatherings of people).	Covid-19 restrictions were not applicable during lifetime of the project
<b>Risk 5</b> The government of Nicaragua has and continues to impose a growing number of restrictions on civil society at all levels, affecting their ability to conduct programs and operate.	Caution was exercised and activities adapted when working with government authorities. Permission to work was not denied at any stage of the project.
<b>Risk 6</b> Hurricanes, coastal and/or seasonal flooding and/or other extreme weather events disrupt communications and access to project sites. Nicaragua is prone to both hurricanes and coastal flooding; in Liberia, many roads outside of major cities become impassible during the rainy season.	No extreme weather events disrupted the project activities.

### Risks not identified:

Liberia held a general election in October that has meant that progress on sharing lessons with the authorities and sustaining progress has been delayed. We intend to restart this in early 2024.

Potential staff changes and absences within Fauna & Flora. The former project lead (Sarah Gluzsek) left part way through project implementation. Whilst the new project lead (Lindsey Harris) was already involved in the project, and handover periods were maximised, given the short duration of this project, project implementation was impacted to some extent.

No other risks or adaptations have been made.

## 9. Sustainability and legacy

It is too early to judge whether project achievements are likely to be sustained. This will become more evident once the SCP strategies have been implemented and the willingness of decision-makers in the host countries to adopt the approach becomes known. Policy impact is not relevant to this project.

We have begun to disseminate and share lessons from the project however this will continue after project end and the efforts to promote the approach will be seen over a longer time period. We received a lot of positive feedback and interest when sharing the updated toolkit and discussing how we can continue to engage with the network developed from the webinar series in the coming year. The webinar series has been published on our external website to continue being available to all.

We have identified funding to implement aspects of the strategy in Liberia and applied for funding opportunities to implement the strategy in Nicaragua (UK Government’s IWT Challenge Fund Main grant; annex 21 – Stage 2 submitted at the time of this reporting).

- Fauna and Flora has strengthened its partnership with Dr. Andrew Lemieux and Re:wild. Discussions are ongoing as to how we can further build on the work here and continue to promote the SCP approach both within Fauna & Flora and the conservation community.
- Training materials developed here have been used at other Fauna & Flora sites in Central Asia and are being developed for internal use and wider dissemination.
- The SCP toolkit and case studies are discrete products able to be used to inform future IWT and conservation projects.

**10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

The IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government’s contribution to the project has been acknowledged clearly in all written materials and at all the online trainings, webinars and in-person workshops. The IWT Challenge Fund (UK aid) logo has been used in all external communications, such as attendance sheets, webinar flyers etc.

**11. 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. Safeguarding issues were to be raised with the project leader (Sarah Gluszek/Lindsey Harris). Any grievances raised would be first resolved, where possible, by FFI and project partners; cases will be escalated to the relevant authorities and internally as required, in accordance with FFI’s Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy and Procedure <sup>10</sup> , and associated policies and procedures.
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes. 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% [13] 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

## 12. Finance and administration

### 12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 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)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	20,312	20,311		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Angelica Valdivia, Country Director, Nicaragua	
Katherine Barrios, Programme Officer, Environmental Education & Behaviour Change	
Oscar Danilo Solis Galarza, Finance and Administration Manager	
Sadat Sanwon, Grants and Operational Assistant	
Christian Dedee Cooper, Biodiversity Assistant, Sapo National Park	
Janet Kerkulah, Administrative Co-ordinator	
Neus Estela Ribera, Technical Specialist. Biodiversity & Conservation Monitoring	
Sarah Gluszek, Senior Technical Specialist, Wildlife Trade	
Alegria Olmedo, Technical Specialist, Wildlife Trade	
Lindsey Harris, Head of Wildlife Trade	
Esperanza Mena Romero, Biometepe, President/Specialist	
Ermenson Urtecho, Biometepe, Field Technician, IWT	
Levis Antonio Hernandez, Biometepe, Field Technician, Species Conservation & Awareness	
Priscila Castillo Fonseca, Biometepe, Finance Officer	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£12,511.00</b>

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)

Resource - Design	
Resource - Translation	
Resource – Printing	
Audit	
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,730

### 12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Lead Ranger (formally NCSR)	
Re:wild	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£5,007</b>

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Lead Ranger (formally NSCR)	£1,846
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,846</b>

### 12.3 Value for Money

The project took a number of measures to be as cost effective as possible. Fauna & Flora has operational and financial systems in place to ensure the most cost-effective, transparent, and efficient expenditures. This includes strict procurement measures to control costs and gain maximum value for money. All project expenditure was carried out in line with the IWT Challenge Fund's and Fauna & Flora's financial policies and procedures, which have been designed to deliver value for money.

The project incurred no capital costs. The major project cost was staff time. Where possible Fauna & Flora staff and partner staff were used rather than consultants. Fauna & Flora has recently undergone a global job evaluation and introduced a pay structure ensuring our staff costs are affordable, sustainable and aligned to our market.

Fauna & Flora's standard overhead rate is 18% (at time of writing). This rate is reviewed and monitored on an annual basis. It is calculated based on a ratio of unrestricted operations expenditure to programmatic expenditure. This is a contribution to core costs and general support functions such as facilities, senior management, governance, legal, finance, IT, communications and fundraising.

Design, printing and translation costs were subject to Fauna & Flora procurement policies and under any procurement thresholds. Suppliers were selected due to being preferred suppliers as they are used frequently for such services and therefore were cost effective and familiar with Fauna & Flora (e.g., branding, preferential rates etc.). Final translations were checked by Fauna & Flora staff to ensure that it was correct for the specialist topic saving costs for external consultants.

## Annex 1 Project’s original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> 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.			
<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>0.3. By project end, evidence, learning and project resources (e.g., case studies, webinars, publications) are disseminated to &gt;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.</p>	<p>0.1 Participant assessments at project end, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>0.2 SCP Strategy documents, workshop reports documenting process and participation, disaggregated by gender, including monitoring framework.</p> <p>0.3 Dissemination emails, meeting reports, summaries of page views/downloads (where possible pending website), communication documents, pre- and post- webinar download surveys.</p>	<p>Political stability sufficient in each focus country to deliver project.</p> <p>Covid-19 and other public health issues do not disrupt activities (project design takes account of recent restrictions for Covid-19).</p> <p>Communities in pilot sites remain willing to participate.</p> <p>Current positive attitudes are maintained at the local and national levels to support crime prevention locally.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Outputs:</b> 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 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.	2.1. Guidance document, list of co-authors and contributors.  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.	Translators with relevant specialist vocabulary are available during the project period.  Stakeholders remain available to engage in data evaluation and strategy drafting.
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	3.1. Toolkit monitoring guidance.  3.2. Case study documents.	Other conservation actors remain interested to learn and engage with IWT prevention strategies.  Translators with relevant specialist vocabulary are available during the project period.



Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>studies by end June 2023, and available globally online in at least 3 languages, by project end.</p> <p>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 &gt;500 individuals from targeted conservation organisations, policymakers, conservation practitioners and donors by project end.</p>	<p>3.3. Communications plan, communication documents, webinars and articles.</p>	<p>Learning from two tropical/subtropical landscapes is relevant for a wide array of ecosystems experiencing IWT.</p> <p>Interest in employing SCP to prevent IWT exists and is growing globally.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p><b>Output 1: Improved capacity for SCP and evidence generation enables development of comprehensive crime scripts for the focus illegal activity in two pilot landscapes.</b></p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p><b>Output 2: Evidence-based IWT prevention strategies developed collaboratively for each pilot landscape by project end, including monitoring and evaluation framework and baselines.</b></p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>2.3. Develop M&amp;E plans, including baselines, to enable full evaluation of SCP strategies developed in 2.2 and support their future implementation (February-April 2023).</p> <p><b>Output 3: Learning shared globally, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, replication and best practice for SCP.</b></p> <p>3.1. Update SCP toolkit to include M&amp;E guidance (activity 2.1) and translate into at least 3 languages (January-June 2023).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>			

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>0.3. By project end, evidence, learning and project resources (e.g., case studies, webinars, publications) are disseminated to &gt;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.</p>	<p>0.1 60 individuals from government and local organisations in Liberia and Nicaragua were trained and showed on a participant assessment to have improved their knowledge of developing SCP strategies (see section 3.1 for evidence and annex 9, 14 and 15).</p> <p>0.2 Targeted IWT prevention strategies, including monitoring frameworks, have been developed collaboratively with project partners at both pilot landscapes (annex 16 &amp; 17). Each pilot landscape has reviewed existing interventions, generated new ideas and prioritised these to inform the strategy through a workshop (for evidence and gender disaggregation of participants, see section 3.1 and annex 14 and 15).</p> <p>0.3 Evidence, learning and project resources have been disseminated to over 500 conservation professionals, policymakers and donors via networks, email, webinars, social media channels and events. The updated SCP toolkit has been published on two websites and shared via email with 500 individuals. The learnings were presented at two conferences. Case studies will be published and disseminated after project end. The webinar series was attended by over 300 people and has received over 3000 clicks. One third of attendees were not familiar with the topic prior to the webinar and feedback stated that they would apply the learnings from the webinars into their work (see section 3.1 for evidence).</p>

<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>Improved capacity for gathering evidence needed for SCP enables development of comprehensive crime scripts for the focus illegal activity in two pilot landscapes</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>1.2. Research and crime scripts completed for the targeted illegal activity at each site, by end March 2023.</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>1.1 35 Fauna &amp; Flora and partner staff trained (22 men: 13 women) by November 2022. The participant assessment pre- and post- training showed an increase in level of understanding of the purpose of crime prevention in conservation projects, knowledge of the process of developing a crime script and confidence in developing a crime script. 9 out of 15 respondents said they felt ready to facilitate their own crime script workshop. Evidence is provided in section 3.1 of the report and Annexes 5,6,7,8,9</p> <p>1.2 Research was completed on the target illegal activities in each pilot site by March 2023. Two crime scripts were completed by June 2023. Gender roles within the illegal activity were identified. Evidence is provided in section 3.1 of the report and Annexes 10, 11, 12, 13.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>The training was held online with one session for practitioners in Nicaragua in September 2022 (19 stakeholders, 10 men: 9 women) and one session for Liberia in November 2022 (16 stakeholders, 12 men: 4 women).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>Evidence-based SCP strategies developed collaboratively for each pilot landscape by project end, including monitoring and evaluation framework.</p>	<p>2.1. Guidance on monitoring, evaluating and learning from SCP interventions developed collaboratively with criminologists and conservation practitioners by end December 2022.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>2.1 Guidance on M&amp;E has been finalised and updated into the second version of the SCP toolkit. A list of collaborators, and their level of involvement has been documented, and are named in the acknowledgment section at the start of the SCP toolkit. The toolkit is published <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>2.2 Workshops held to develop SCP strategies with 42 people from 7 government agencies and 7 local organisations working in our two pilot sites (34 men: 11 women) in March 2023. Participant assessments were conducted pre- and post- workshop with a response rate of 90%. Participants rated their knowledge of SCP, applying SCP, developing crime prevention strategies and confidence to apply in future work. In Liberia, the average score increased from 3.36 to 4.32 (increase of 0.96). In Nicaragua, the average score increased from</p>

	2.3. SCP strategies (one per landscape) completed by project end.	4.06 to 4.57 (increase of 0.51). Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and annex 14 and 15.  2.3 Two SCP strategy documents including monitoring and evaluation plans, one per site have been completed. Evidence provided in section 3.1 of report and annex 16 and 17.
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).		Completed.  Through collaboration with stakeholders from the criminology section and MEL specialist, existing resources were shared and reviewed and practical MEL guidance has been finalised, translated and formatted. Published <a href="#">here</a> .
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).		Completed.  Workshops provided training to develop SCP strategies to 42 people from 7 government agencies and 7 local organisations working in our two pilot sites (34 men: 11 women) in March 2023.
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).		Completed.  Baseline data has been gathered through the field research conducted in Sapo National Park and Ometepe Biosphere Nature Reserve. MEL plans, including baselines, have been developed within each of the SCP strategies in the two pilot landscapes.
<b>Output 3.</b> 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	Partially completed. Case studies need translation and publication.  3.1 The M&E guidance has been finalised and translated into four languages: French, Russian, Spanish and Vietnamese. Published <a href="#">here</a> .  3.2 Case studies written. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and annex 18 and 19  3.3 Communications plan developed. Four-part webinar series delivered and attended live by 319 individuals. Updated toolkit shared via email distribution lists to over 500 individuals and printed for distribution at events and meetings. Learnings from pilot sites presented at two conferences. Evidence provided in section 3.1 and annex 20.

	conservation organisations, policymakers, conservation practitioners and donors by project end.	
Activity 3.1 Update SCP toolkit to include M&E guidance (activity 2.1) and translate into at least 3 languages (January-June 2023).		Completed. In collaboration with project partners and external specialists in criminology, crime science and MEL, an M&E guidance has been finalised and translated. Published <a href="#">here</a> .
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).		Partially completed. Learning from the application of the SCP toolkit has been captured using the case study template from the toolkit.
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).		Completed. A communications plan was developed and a 4-part webinar series designed. Four webinars were hosted between November 2023 and June 2023 and attended live by 319 individuals. The learning from these two pilot sites was further presented at the Green Crimes & Ecojustice conference in Utrecht University on 24-26 May 2023 and at the Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis (ECCA) symposium on 14-16 June 2023.

## Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Note, standard indicators were not required at time of application

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B05	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products	Number	None	1			1	1
IWTCF-B06	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	Number of crime scripts	Number	None	2			2	2
IWTCF-B24	Number of government institutions/ departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated poverty issues	Number of government institutions/ departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of SCP approaches to IWT	Number	Govt. Organisation Type	7			7	-
IWTCF-D03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity on SCP approaches to IWT as a result of the project.	Number	Organisation Type.	7			7	-
IWTCF-D20	Number of webinar attendees.	Number of webinar attendees	Number	None	319				-
IWTCF-D26	Number of new and enhanced tools/approaches developed for tackling IWT.	Number of SCP strategies for tackling IWT developed.	Number	None	2			2	2

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Using situational crime prevention to	Publication	Fauna & Flora 2023	Female	British		<a href="https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-">https://www.fauna-flora.org/publications/using-</a>

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
address illegal wildlife trade: a toolkit.*						<a href="#">situational-crime-prevention-to-address-illegal-wildlife-trade-a-toolkit/</a>



## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?</b>	No
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	