

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Extra Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:

[\(https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/\)](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: 30th April 2024

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IWT Challenge Fund (IWTCF) Project Information**

Project reference	IWTEX003
Project title	Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Law Enforcement in Africa
Countries	Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Malawi
Lead Partner	PAMS Foundation (PAMS)
Project partner	Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF)
IWTCF grant value	£ 960,889
Start/end dates of project	April 1, 2023 – March 30, 2025
Reporting period (e.g. April 2023- Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2023 – March 2024 Annual Report #1
Project Leader name	Krissie Clark (PAMS Foundation)
Project website/blog/social media	PAMS Foundation and Tikki Hywood Foundation do not maintain a separate website or social media account for this individual project. However, both organisations maintain their primary website and social media accounts which are as follows: https://www.pamsfoundation.org https://www.facebook.com/PAMSFoundation/ https://www.tikkihywoodfoundation.org/ https://www.instagram.com/tikkihywoodfoundation/
Report authors and date	Krissie [REDACTED] (PAMS Foundation), Lisa [REDACTED] & Silent [REDACTED] (Tikki Hywood Foundation)

1. Project summary

In the project “Strengthening Legal Frameworks for Law Enforcement in Africa”, PAMS Foundation (PAMS), along with its partner Tikki Hywood Foundation (THF) are working to strengthen law enforcement (LE) capacity and cooperation in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi to secure effective wildlife criminal prosecutions.

Tanzania, Malawi, and Zimbabwe are endowed with rich biodiversity and abundant natural resources. A significant proportion of Tanzania’s GDP is related to travel and ecotourism where wildlife is the principal attraction, translating into 11.5% of all employment for the country. The benefits of biodiversity to Tanzania’s economy are now substantially jeopardized by the sharp increase in the poaching of elephants and rhinos and trafficking of parts in the global illegal wildlife trade (IWT). Species of focus for this project include the African savannah elephant (CITES Appendix I), southern black rhino (CITES Appendix I), ground pangolin (CITES Appendix II), and lion (CITES Appendix II).

Criminal syndicates in the project areas often recruit young community members with limited alternative livelihoods in rural areas alongside protected land to poach these wildlife species for sale to larger trafficking rings. Especially in the face of Tanzania’s recent economic hardship, these locals are likely to see poaching as a means of poverty alleviation and as restitution for the economic losses incurred

from coexisting alongside wildlife. Recent economic hardship has substantially impacted the region: elevated poverty levels resulting in an increased opportunity for corruption and an environment ripe for a resurgence of poaching and wildlife trafficking. Although the Governments of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi have taken progressive steps, much work remains to be done to ensure criminals are arrested and ultimately convicted.

This project aims to target the law enforcement aspect of the region's IWT crisis, specifically enhancing legal frameworks and strengthening the capacity of judiciary and prosecutors to secure convictions of wildlife traffickers. Through PAMS' experience on the ground supporting Tanzania's National Task Force Anti-Poaching (NTAP), the team has been able to assess that additional capacity is needed, especially in the areas of financial investigations, case building, and prosecution to ensure criminals are harshly sentenced, convicted, and their financial networks disrupted and dismantled. While training is often not done in coordination with other agencies or among trusted partners, the project team has been able to work in such a manner with great success, including improved legislation related to IWT and greater knowledge and use of the revised legislation.

This project builds upon a current IWTCF investment (IWT094) implemented by Lilongwe Wildlife Trust in Malawi, which worked to reduce wildlife trafficking by securing effective prosecutions, accomplished through courtroom monitoring, private prosecutors, and case law review. As such, the project outcomes reflect shared success resulting from current and past regional investments in enhancing legal capacity to counter wildlife crime, capitalizing on the opportunity to scale past IWTCF investments.

The project's capacity building and training support aims to enhance the effectiveness of prosecutions of major wildlife traffickers, ultimately deterring community involvement and high-profile traffickers by dismantling the IWT supply chain in key chokepoints and reversing the IWT trend of being "low-risk, high-reward".

An anticipated result of the project upon completion is a reduction in poaching of the species of focus and their parts and products being trafficked out of Tanzania's key ports and borders. Our program will indirectly impact major trafficked wildlife species such as rhinos, elephants, pangolins, and lions. The poaching crisis will be reversed, resulting in the restoration of wildlife populations.

The exact number of such beneficiaries is difficult to determine, but it could be in the region of hundreds of thousands. For example, in Malawi, there are a total of 140,000 people living immediately around Majete Wildlife Reserve alone. Similarly, there are over 850,000 individuals (roughly 415,140 males and 436,172 females) living in and around the Rungwa-Ruaha ecosystem in Tanzania, who may benefit from decreased crime and increased availability of wildlife for sustainable use.

The local communities (primarily subsistence farmers living below the poverty line) living adjacent to protected areas or working in IWT along key borders will benefit through:

- Reduction in wildlife crime that will indirectly drive the provision of safer (fewer external criminals, fewer firearms, etc.) living conditions for people (law-abiding families and broader communities)
- Greater awareness of IWT and the penalties of wildlife crime will deter community involvement in such activities, thus protecting locals from the disastrous effects of IWT, including insecurity, imprisonment, and breakdown/loss of household income.
- Increased rule of law, decreased corruption, increased deterrence of wildlife traffickers, increased prosecutions of wildlife criminals.

The project helps alleviate poverty in the proposed countries by reducing community vulnerability to the destabilizing impacts of wildlife crime. For example, the IWT Review of Malawi (2015) outlined that ivory poaching is mostly undertaken by communities on behalf of foreigners based outside their villages (e.g., 42.4% were identified as Chinese). Foreigners reportedly set up nearby small businesses and then recruit local people through these businesses to kill wildlife and/or use middlemen (both foreign and Malawian) to travel by car from larger towns to place local orders. As such, these higher-level wildlife criminals entice vulnerable people with low incomes to enter high-risk criminality with economic "rewards".

Annex 22 shows a map with key project locations in Tanzania, particularly where training on the handling of wildlife crime cases has taken place. A map of relevant project locations in Zimbabwe may be provided by THF upon request.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

PROJECT PARTNERS

PAMS has been collaborating closely with its formal partner, THF, throughout project implementation. While both PAMS and THF were equally involved in the overall project planning, monitoring, and evaluation, PAMS has maintained ultimate oversight of the overall budget, risk management, and reporting

as the direct report to DEFRA. PAMS has maintained responsibility for the training events in Tanzania, while THF has been responsible for the project's training and legislative case review activities occurring in Zimbabwe.

The project team has been reviewing the project management plan (work plan, budget, and results framework) during monthly meetings to ensure progress against the proposed objectives, timelines, and indicators. These monthly meetings have been a key opportunity for sharing best practices, lessons learned, and achievements in building the reports required by DEFRA. Each partner has been responsible for collecting monitoring and evaluation data for activities in their respective country (PAMS – Tanzania; THF – Zimbabwe). PAMS, however, has been responsible for communications and interactions with the UK DEFRA IWTCF team.

The project team will begin collaborating more with its additional stakeholder, Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (LWT) as the project team begins implementation in Year 2 of the project. LWT has been implementing a similar IWTCF project in Malawi, focused on reducing wildlife trafficking through securing effective prosecutions, accomplished through courtroom monitoring, private prosecutors, and case law review. The project team will continue to collaborate with LWT by hosting regular meetings to discuss lessons learned and best practices.

PAMS & TANZANIA PARTNERS

The relationship between PAMS and its key stakeholder, the Institute of Judicial Administration (IJA), has strengthened tremendously throughout the project. The IJA has been instrumental in coordinating the training sessions, primarily by communicating with and gathering the participants.

PAMS has tried to match up investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary from the same jurisdictions to attend the same interagency training sessions. As a result, the investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary participating in these training sessions have shown increased levels of collaboration and improved interagency dynamics.

Furthermore, PAMS has continued to collaborate with the British Embassy and High Commission. However, there has been major staff turnover at the embassy, including a change in PAMS's point of contact. PAMS is working to reaffirm the communications channel with the embassy through their new point of contact.

THF & ZIMBABWE PARTNERS

A key partnership throughout project implementation by THF in Zimbabwe has been the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). THF has kept the NPA informed of all training events and project activities. NPA has shown immense support throughout the training sessions, including through the Prosecutor General's provision of recommendations and suggestions for improvement, demonstrating a high level of investment in future counter-IWT initiatives for sustainable change. For example, the Prosecutor General has suggested the development of a specialized environmental court focused specifically on environmental crime cases. The THF team has decided to act upon this suggestion, going above and beyond the requirements and activities outlined in the original grant agreement, to drive increased impact and capitalize on its partnership with the NPA for future sustainability. THF is in the process of establishing this environmental court (see question 3 below for more information).

Early on during project implementation, THF experienced minor challenges coordinating and planning activities with the judiciary and prosecutors, as they were adjusting to a new environment with a new Prosecutor General. However, the team was able to schedule all training sessions efficiently, as the new Prosecutor General demonstrated significant support. The level of support for the project by the prosecutors is above and beyond what the project team anticipated. Several prosecutors have even called THF directly requesting invitations to training sessions and expressing interest in involving their superiors in these training sessions, as well. With tremendous buy-in and collaboration from the Prosecutor General, THF is encouraging the NPA to take ownership of the project initiatives so that they are the champions, leading to enhanced participation and project sustainability.

THF has also fostered strong partnerships with the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority. The head of the Authority reached out to the THF team to cite the problems faced in wildlife crime cases and requested that THF conduct a workshop and train the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority members on proper evidence presentation in court. The THF team met with the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority leadership in January 2024 and has been working with them since on several activities, particularly case and legislation review meetings and the drafting of legislative amendments. This would be on all species but in particular, rhino, elephant, and pangolin.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

OUTPUT 1 ACTIVITIES

Activity 1.1: Prepare for and train 785 judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators in Tanzania on “The Law and Practice of Handling Wildlife and Other Transnational Crime Cases in Tanzania” in five 5-day training events.

Before commencing the training activities in Tanzania, PAMS conducted a baseline assessment in partnership with the Institute of Judicial Administration (IJA) in Lushoto to evaluate gaps in knowledge of wildlife crime across the law enforcement and judiciary sectors. See Annex 1 for the final version of this Baseline Study Report.

A total of 487 judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators have been trained on “The Law Practice of Handling Wildlife and Other Transnational Crime Cases in Tanzania” in three 6-day training events. While each training session was originally set forth to last five days, they have been adapted to last 6 days. Three of the five proposed training events have taken place to date with the remaining two events to take place in April and May 2024. The next (4th of 5) training session is scheduled to take place in Lushoto from April 22nd, 2024, to May 3rd, 2024. Due to scheduling constraints, half of the participants will receive the 6 days of training during the week of April 22nd with the second half of the participant group receiving the same 6 days of training the week of April 29th, 2024. The fifth and final training session will occur from May 13th – 17th, 2024 in Musoma.

The first training took place from October 9th – 14th, 2023 in Morogoro for a total of 156 participants. The gender disaggregation was 60 females and 96 males, resulting in roughly 38.5% female representation among participants. See Annex 2 for the attendance sheet of all participants for this training session. In partnership with the Institute of Judicial Administration (IJA), a formal report was drafted, which summarized the training objectives, scope, methodology, facilitators, deliverables, topics covered, strengths, challenges, and recommendations for future training sessions. To view this report, please see Annex 3. The schedule for the Morogoro training, including opening and closing remarks, can be found in Annex 4.

The second training event took place from November 13th - 17th, 2023 in Mpanda for 166 participants. The gender disaggregation was 38 females and 128 males, resulting in roughly 22.9% female representation among participants. See Annex 5 for the attendance sheet of all participants for this training session. As was done with the first training session in Morogoro, PAMS and the IJA collaborated to produce a post-training formal report (Annex 6). Annex 7 displays the schedule for the Mpanda training.

The third training event took place from November 21st - December 1st, 2023 in Iringa for an additional 165 participants. The gender disaggregation was 52 females and 113 males, demonstrating 31.5% female representation. See Annex 8 for the attendance sheets for all participants for this session in Iringa. Annex 9 shows the full formal training report developed in collaboration between IJA and PAMS, covering training objectives, the scope, methodology, facilitators, deliverables, topics covered, strengths, challenges, and recommendations for future training sessions. Additionally, the training schedule can be found in Annex 10.

Despite the project delays at start-up due to the time taken to understand the workings of DEFRA through their useful training sessions and how to access funds, the training events under Activity 1.1 are on track. More than half of the targeted number of participants have been trained. Largely at the request of the training participants, the project team in Tanzania plans to host an additional training session (not included in the originally planned activities) specifically for the high-level leaders of the investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary who participated in the first five sessions. The project team is in the process of organizing this training session.

Activity 1.2 Prepare for and train 60 judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators in Zimbabwe on “The Law and Practice of Handling Wildlife and Other Transnational Crime Cases in Zimbabwe” in six 5-day training events.

The training events in this activity were delayed slightly due to the presidential elections held in Zimbabwe in August 2023 which disrupted the court system, particularly the judiciary in office. This hindered THF’s ability to coordinate schedules and solidify dates for training. However, the project team is on track to successfully provide training for a total of 60 judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators.

A total of 35 judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators in Zimbabwe have been trained on “The Law and Practice of Handling Wildlife and Other Transnational Crime Cases in Zimbabwe” in four 5-day training events. Each of the 5-day training events consists of 3 days of official in-classroom training, 1 day of case-scenario group-work presentations, and a final day of on-the-job evaluations. Four of the proposed

training events have taken place to date with the remaining two events to take place in May and August 2024.

The first series of training events took place on August 7th, 2023 in Bulawayo, Chiredzi, Beitbridge, and Harare provinces for a total of 12 male participants. These participants were all members of Zimbabwe's Criminal Investigations Department Minerals, Flora, and Fauna Unit (CID MFFU). Subtopics covered in the training session included evidence gathering, evidence handling, and evidence presentation as it pertains to wildlife crime. See Annex 11 for the training log and attendance sheet. Annex 12 includes the course topics outlined for this training session. Similarly, Annex 13 includes the detailed instructor manual for the training.

The second training event took place starting on October 23rd, 2023 at THF headquarters for a total of 6 prosecutors (3 female, 3 male). See Annex 14 for the full summary report of the training. See Annex 19 for the attendance sign-in sheet. The third training session was held from November 14th – 18th, 2023 at THF headquarters for a total of 8 prosecutors (1 male, 7 female). See Annex 14 for the full summary report of the training. See Annex 20 for the attendance sign-in sheet. The fourth training took place from November 28th – 30th, 2023 at the THF headquarters for a total of 9 participants, all of whom were prosecutors from Harare province. Of the 9 prosecutors, 6 were female. See Annex 14 for the full summary report of the training, including the attendance list. Two prosecutors were invited to participate as guest speakers (one was the prosecutor in charge of the Harare court and the other was the District Public Prosecutor).

THF is working to involve the magistrates in the training sessions. The project team held a meeting with the Deputy Chief Magistrate to discuss these training sessions and determine a plan to involve the magistrates. See Annex 15 for the meeting minutes.

OUTPUT 2 ACTIVITIES

Activity 2.1 Conduct 3 meeting sessions with relevant Zimbabwean authorities to review key IWT court cases (THF).

THF has not begun formal meeting sessions to review specific IWT court cases. However, the THF project team has worked with the Prosecutor General to select the committee to participate in the IWT court case reviews. The 8 committee members selected include 6 individuals from NPA and 2 from THF. THF plans to begin formal case review meetings for this activity in early Year 2 of the project. The coordination for this court case review meeting is taking longer than originally anticipated due to scheduling challenges with government officials. As this type of activity has never been done before in Zimbabwe, there is extensive dialogue required before any action. THF has drafted a Concept Note for this activity, which was provided to key stakeholders including the NPA, Judiciary Service Commission of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Republic Police, and the Parks and Wildlife Authority of Zimbabwe. For a copy of this Concept Note, see Annex 23.

Activity 2.2 Conduct 3 meeting sessions with relevant Zimbabwean authorities to review key IWT-related legislation (THF).

Although not part of the formal legislative review process, on September 28, 2023, THF held a virtual meeting with the Legal Advisor to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority to express the project team's concern regarding the weaknesses of the sentencing provision for killing any animal other than the Specially Protected Species. The team's review of legislation had determined that the sentencing provision does not differentiate a situation where an accused kills 1 impala and where an accused kills 50 elephants. The maximum sentence for both situations is 3 years despite the impact caused to the species. The other concern reviewed and expressed at this meeting was that the law gives the power to order the capture and release of live animals only to the Director Parks, even where ownership is not contested. This affects the welfare of the already traumatized animals as it may take time for the Director to order the release of the animal because of centralized power and decision-making. The time taken to release wildlife would take much longer than it should since the Director is only found in Harare and can be hard to reach. The authority to release animals back into the wild should not be centralized but rather distributed so that wildlife is not held longer than necessary.

THF has held two formal meeting sessions with relevant Zimbabwean authorities to review key IWT-related legislation. The first meeting was held with the National Prosecuting Authority and Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority on January 26, 2024. During this meeting the stakeholders reviewed the Parks and Wildlife Act, particularly discussing the possibility of adding an amendment to adjust the minimum sentence for violations against endangered wildlife. The stakeholders drafted a letter which was sent by the NPA to the Director General of the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority regarding suggestions for this amendment.

The second meeting was held with the NPA and Parks and Wildlife Authority. During this meeting, the project stakeholders reviewed key counter-IWT legislation, in particular Section 128 of the Parks and Wildlife Authority Act Chapter 20:14.

Additionally, THF held an unofficial review of the legislation about the legislation regarding the species ground pangolin with the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Parks and Wildlife Authority on January 7th, 2024. From this meeting, the Pangolin Review Report was drafted (see Annex 16). See Annexes 30 and 31 for meeting minutes for legislative reviews.

Activity 2.3 Draft amendments with relevant Zimbabwean authorities to address gaps in legislation identified in Activity 2.2 (THF).

THF has begun drafting amendments to address gaps in legislation identified in Activity 2.2. This includes the draft statutory amendment for the problematic Section 128 of the Parks and Wildlife Act. This proposed amendment is being revised by THF with the Ministry of Environment and with the support of the Prosecutor General. The amendment proposes changes to the minimum sentence for violations against specific endangered species. See Annex 32 for a copy of this draft amendment.

Additionally, the project team in Zimbabwe drafted a Victim Impact Statement (VIS) template for use by prosecutors, police officers, Parks investigators, wildlife crime complainants, NGOs, and conservation specialists. The VIS is going to be used for sentencing purposes. The VIS advises the court on the health impact suffered by the species hunted or trafficked, financial and economic impact suffered by the nation and individual complainants, social impact suffered by the community, security impact suffered by the nations, ecological impact suffered by the environment (ecosystem), and more. See Annex 17 for the draft Victim Impact Statement.

As THF begins to conduct official case review meetings and continues to review key IWT-related legislation, the team will draft additional legislative amendments. Furthermore, although not a formal change to legislation, THF has drafted a new formal protocol for handling IWT cases. There is a formal protocol in place within the Zimbabwean judicial system for handling sex offender cases. The proposed protocol drafted by THF and key governmental stakeholders aims to follow a similar format and approach to this existing sex offender protocol with a focus on IWT instead. The drafting of this protocol took place with the NPA in March 2024. As the submission of the protocol took place in April 2024, more detailed information will be included in the next half-year report. The documents regarding this protocol remain confidential at this time and will only be made public to the IWT Challenge Fund team and broader stakeholders once the Government of Zimbabwe has approved their release. We will share those documents at that time.

Additionally, relating to the Pangolin Review Report, the THF team drafted letters to the Prosecutor General of the NPA and the Chief Magistrate of the Judiciary Service Commission to express concern over conflicting procedures regarding the disposal of live pangolin exhibits at various courts throughout Zimbabwe. See Annex 24 and Annex 25 for copies of these letters with additional information regarding the challenges and impacts of this procedural discrepancy.

OUTPUT 3 ACTIVITIES

Activity 3.1 Provide mentorship to a total of 68 NTAP-related investigators, wildlife officers, and prosecutors in Tanzania on 45 cases. (PAMS)

The PAMS project team, particularly Mr. Ngowi and Mr. Kassala, both retired government officials, has been providing ongoing mentorship to members of the NTAP. To date, 11 members of the National Task Force Anti-Poaching have received mentorship on key IWT cases. The ongoing mentorship will continue throughout the remainder of the project. Key cases for which mentorship was provided by PAMS include the following:

- EC 28/2023 case pertaining to the Kisutu area of Dar es Salaam involving 116 ivory pieces, 65 lion claws, and 20 lion teeth. A total of 14 suspects are involved in the case.
- EC 4/2023 case in Lindi, Tanzania involving 28 ivory tusks and 62 pieces of ivory. Three individuals are accused.
- A series of cases of a 2023 investigation involving 5 firearms and 7 accused.
- EC 2/2023 case involving 26 pieces of ivory and 5 accused suspects.
- EC ongoing 19/2022 case relating to Kisutu in Dar es Salaam involving 660 pieces of ivory and 12 suspects. This case is currently at the hearing stage, for which mentorship was provided.
- EC ongoing 2/2022 case in Lindi, Tanzania involving 6 tusks and 13 pieces of ivory. Of the four accused, 4 were military members. With the support of the project mentorship, all four suspects were found guilty with a total sentencing of 20 years.

- EC ongoing 6/2019 case in Mwanza, Tanzania involving 92 pieces of ivory. With the support of the project mentorship, of the 12 accused, 6 were found guilty with a total sentencing of 20 years, and the remaining 6 were acquitted.

Activity 3.2 Provide mentorship to a total of 33 public prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and investigators in Zimbabwe on 85 cases. (THF)

THF held a virtual mentorship meeting with Bulawayo West Commonage Regional Court prosecutors on October 11, 2023. During this session, THF provided mentorship to 3 prosecutors on how to present aggravating and special circumstances for sentencing. The gender disaggregation of the prosecutors was as follows: 2 females and 1 male. The prosecutors were presented with reference notes to use during future sentencing proceedings. The mentorship was aimed at strengthening prosecutorial skills among prosecutors who handle IWT cases. These reference notes formed part of all of the prosecutor training programs. THF will continue mentorship of the public prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and investigators in Year 2 of the project. Evidence for this activity can be seen in Annex 18.

OUTPUT 4 ACTIVITIES

Activity 4.1 Host a 3-day regional workshop for a total of at least 9 prosecutors and investigators from Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi (3 from each country) to facilitate informal and formal cooperation in handling transnational cases.

The project team has not yet begun efforts towards this activity. This activity is planned for year 2 of the project.

Additional project activities conducted (although not originally planned for) included the following:

THF held a training appraisal ceremony on April 11th, 2024 for the prosecutors who had participated in the training sessions under Activity 1.2. During this ceremony, participants presented case scenarios, at which time they were quizzed on applicable laws. The participants were then all honored with certificates and prizes.

On March 26th, 2024, THF held a meeting with key government stakeholders and NGOs to discuss the establishment of an environmental court in Zimbabwe that would focus on IWT cases. Stakeholders present included the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), Speak Out for Animals (SOFA), Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority, and Environmental Management Agency (EMA). The establishment of this court would ensure that the prosecutors, magistrates, and judiciary handling IWT cases would have the specialized knowledge and experience to ensure effective and timely case management.

THF has developed a digital training platform to go live in April 2024. More information will be provided in the next half-year report covering the period of performance of April 2024.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

OUTPUT 1

Indicator 1.1 A total of 60 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event in Zimbabwe by the end of the project (6 iterations, each with 10 participants). A total of 785 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event in Tanzania by the end of the project (5 iterations, each with around 157 participants).

Significant progress has been made against this indicator. In Zimbabwe, 35 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event. In Tanzania, 487 investigations, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 6-day training session. There was no baseline for this indicator, as the training sessions had never been held before in either country. This indicator is being measured via attendance sign-in sheets and training reports. See Annexes 11, 19, 20, and 21 for the attendance lists for the training sessions in Zimbabwe. See Annexes 2, 5, and 8 for the attendance sheets for the training sessions in Tanzania. See Annexes 3, 6, and 9 for the training event reports developed in conjunction with IJA in Tanzania.

Indicator 1.2 75% of the investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary that attended the training events in Zimbabwe and Tanzania scored at least 65% or above on the post-training assessment. Baseline to be determined by the pre-training assessment.

As the training sessions had not taken place, there was no baseline originally for this indicator. The indicator is being measured by pre-and post-training questionnaire assessments.

For the first training for the CIF MFFU held by THF in Zimbabwe, the average pre-training questionnaire score (serving as the baseline) was 76%. The average post-training score for these same participants was 94.67%. See Annex 26 for the pre-and post-training assessment questions and overall scores. This annex also includes the course evaluations taken by each training participant. For the second training session held by THF in Zimbabwe, the average pre-training questionnaire score (serving as the baseline) for the prosecutors was 37.9%. The average post-training score for these same participants was 92.6%. See Annex 14 for the pre-and post-training assessment results. For the third training session held by THF in Zimbabwe, the average pre-training questionnaire score (serving as the baseline) for the prosecutors was 50.8%. The average post-training score for these same participants was 96.6%. See Annex 14 for the pre-and post-training assessment results. For the fourth training session held by THF in Zimbabwe, the average pre-training questionnaire score (serving as the baseline) for the prosecutors was 42.8%. The average post-training score for these same participants was 89.4%. See Annex 14 for the pre-and post-training assessment results.

For the first training session in Tanzania (Morogoro), the average pre-training questionnaire score was 52.59%. The average post-training questionnaire score for this same group was 59.53%, demonstrating an average of 6.94% improvement. See Annex 27 for the pre-and post-training questionnaire results for this training session. For the second training session in Tanzania (Mpanda), the average pre-training questionnaire score was 45.08%. The average post-training questionnaire score for this same group was 63.67%, demonstrating an average of 18.59% improvement. See Annex 28 for the pre-and post-training questionnaire results for this training session. For the third training session held in Tanzania (Iringa), the average pre-training questionnaire score was 48.43%. The average post-training questionnaire score for this same group was 64.03%, demonstrating an average of 15.59% improvement. See Annex 29 for the pre-and post-training questionnaire results for this training session.

OUTPUT 2

Indicator 2.1: 30% of IWT court cases monitored by THF have been reviewed with the relevant Zimbabwean authorities by the end of the project.

THF has not begun formal meeting sessions to review specific IWT court cases. However, THF has drafted a Concept Note for the proposed case review process, which was provided to key stakeholders including the NPA, Judiciary Service Commission of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Republic Police, and the Parks and Wildlife Authority of Zimbabwe. For a copy of this Concept Note, see Annex 23.

Indicator 2.2: Suggestions for improvement are made for 100% of the gaps identified in existing IWT legislation in Activity 2.2; legislation amendments are made for 80% of these gaps identified in Activity 2.2 by the end of the project.

Suggestions for improvement have been made for 100% of the gaps identified in existing IWT legislation to date. These suggestions include the provision of a Victim Impact Statement (see Annex 17), changes to procedures regarding live pangolin exhibits (see Annexes 24 and 25), and a draft statutory amendment for the problematic Section 128 of the Parks and Wildlife Act (see Annex 32). These official legislative amendments are still in the process of being legally accepted in Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, the THF team has drafted an official protocol for handling wildlife crime cases in Zimbabwe. This protocol is not yet ready to be shared; however, it is in the process of being reviewed by the Prosecutor General.

OUTPUT 3

Indicator 3.1: 50% of the 68 NTAP-associated investigators, wildlife officers, and prosecutors in Tanzania receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project. 50% of the 33 public prosecutors, LE officers, and wildlife investigators from wildlife crime hotspot areas in Zimbabwe receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project.

To date, 11 individuals have received mentorship in Tanzania for a total of 9 cases (see section 3.1 above for some examples of key cases discussed during mentorship). These individuals have involved investigators and prosecutors. Their identities remain confidential. See Annex 33 for the mentorship notes regarding topics discussed during these sessions.

On October 11, 2023, THF held a virtual mentorship meeting with Bulawayo West Commonage Regional Court prosecutors in Zimbabwe. During this session, THF provided mentorship to 3 prosecutors on how to present aggravating and special circumstances for sentencing. The gender disaggregation of the prosecutors was as follows: 2 females and 1 male. Evidence for this activity can be seen in Annex 18.

Indicator 3.2: 80% of individuals receiving mentorship demonstrate at least a 75% increase in knowledge, skills, and ability to investigate and/or prosecute IWT crimes by the end of the project. Baseline to be determined at the start of the project through interviews and evaluations.

The mentorship activities are still in the early stages. The change in knowledge, skills, and abilities will be assessed at the end of the project in the final report.

Indicator 3.3: By month 18, PAMS has established and is using a theme-based database to record key learnings from the mentorship scheme. By EoP, at least one summary report has been shared with the NTAP.

PAMS has developed a Microsoft Excel-based database to capture, track, monitor, and disseminate key findings, lessons learned, and common themes from the mentorship sessions for the judiciary. PAMS is still in the process of adding information to this database as the mentorship activities are still underway.

Indicator 3.4: In Tanzania, 80% of mentees return for ongoing advice or to provide a formal update on case proceedings.

The mentorship activities are still in the early stages. The Tanzania team will continue to monitor which mentees return for ongoing advice or to provide formal updates on case proceedings.

OUTPUT 4

Indicator 4.1: 9 LE representatives of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi have participated in a 3-day transnational workshop by the end of the project.

This activity is not set to take place until year 2 of the project.

Indicator 4.2: By the end of the project, representatives from each country develop and deliver a presentation that identifies key learnings from the project and identifies key procedural challenges when dealing with transnational cases. These presentations are disseminated throughout the legal chains of each country.

This activity is not set to take place until year 2 of the project.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The proposed Outcome of this project is a strengthened legal chain for effective enforcement of legal frameworks for law enforcement officers (LEO) to reduce the IWT of endangered species in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi. The following two indicators are being used to represent progress toward this project Outcome. These indicators are aimed at measuring change by the end of the project, but we can demonstrate progress against these indicators at this time.

Indicator 0.1: There is no decrease in the conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Tanzania and Zimbabwe (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgment) by the end of the project. The baseline from 2020 for NTAP cases in Tanzania is 75%. The baseline from 2020 for THF-monitored cases in Zimbabwe is 50%.

The conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Tanzania for 2023 was 76%. The conclusion rate in Zimbabwe for 2023 was 44%.

Indicator 0.2: In Tanzania, there are at least two examples of cases brought before the Court that are not acquitted due to a lack of judicial understanding of one or both of the following: i) the complaint for non-issuance of a Receipt will have no place in cases where a Certificate of Seizure is issued; and ii) an independent witness is not required

The baseline for the number of acquittals of wildlife crime cases in 2022 in Tanzania was 38. The baseline in Zimbabwe in 2022 was 52 acquittals. There has been at least one case in Tanzania in which the case was NOT acquitted due to a lack of judicial understanding of judicial precedent. In the first case in Tanzania on December 14th, 2023 (Court of Appeal Case 47 of 2020 Swalehe Ngoma & another versus Republic of Tanzania), it was ruled that ‘the complaint for non-issuance of a receipt will have no place in cases where a certificate of seizure is issued’.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The following assumptions were made during the design and development of the project. The table below discusses whether these assumptions still hold true or have been affected.

Assumption	Comment
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The political will in Government (National Prosecution Services, Judiciary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Police) remains committed to wildlife related conservation and law enforcement.	The Governments have displayed immense interest in the project activities, so far as some prosecutors calling the project team directly requesting an invite to the training sessions. The political will to stem IWT can be seen by the willingness of the busy prosecutors, judges, and investigators to attend training sessions.
There are no further impacts from COVID-19 resulting in restrictions on training sessions or court closures.	There have been no impacts from COVID-19 or other variants on project activities or progress towards outputs and outcomes.
Seizures, arrests, and successful prosecutions deter IWT criminal activity.	The project team asserts that this assumption remains valid. Project data upon project conclusion may be used to demonstrate the causal relationship between increased seizures, arrests, and prosecutions and reduced participation in IWT criminal activity.
Corruption is minimized and does not significantly hinder the legal chain.	No instances of corruption have been reported to date.
The LEOs acquire the knowledge, skills, and abilities during training to effectively enforce the legal frameworks.	The law enforcement officials have demonstrated significant success in acquiring the knowledge, skills, and abilities to effectively enforce the legal frameworks on wildlife crime discussed during the training sessions. For instance, the members of Zimbabwe's Criminal Investigations Department (CID) Minerals, Flora, and Fauna Unit (MFFU) demonstrated an average score of 94.67% on the post-training assessment. With more time, we expect to see an increase in successful law enforcement action.
Case rulings are available as public record.	Case rulings remain available as public record.
Investigators, prosecutors and the judiciary are fully engaged in the training events.	The investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have remained fully engaged in the training sessions. In fact, on the training course evaluation forms, many participants recorded a request for additional time for training for longer discussion sessions.
Judiciary's raised awareness of IWT issues is prioritised.	This remains true. The judiciary has continued to prioritise the project activities pertaining to countering IWT and enhance legislative frameworks.
There are clear gaps in the outdated IWT legislation that need revision.	This assumption remains valid. The project team is in the process of reviewing legislation. Please see question 3 above for more information on the legislative review and draft amendments.
Economic, social, and political conditions in the region remain relatively stable.	Economic, social, and political conditions in the region remain relatively stable. The elections that took place in Zimbabwe in 2023 affected the appointment of judiciary, which caused small delays in the implementation of training activities. Additionally, the value of the Tanzanian shilling dropped significantly, giving the PAMS project team more buying power.
No similar mentorship programmes exist that are supported by local NGOs.	Based on the project team's knowledge, no similar mentorship programme supported by local NGOs exists in the region.
Relationship dynamic between PAMS staff and NTAP staff is conducive for effective mentorship.	This assumption remains valid. The mentorship of NTAP staff has not commenced yet. As such, the project team is unable to assess relationship dynamics at this time. However, existing relationships between PAMS and NTAP remain strong, as PAMS continues to support NTAP on an ongoing basis.
Transnational IWT cases are prioritised over other cases.	This assumption has not been found to be true in all situations. As such, the project team is in the process of establishing a specialized environmental court in Zimbabwe, ensuring not only that these IWT cases are prioritised and handled efficiently, but also that the judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators involved have the skills and abilities to successfully convict traffickers.
A high-level of trust exists between each NGO and the LE agencies in its respective country, and among the LE agencies at the inter-agency and cross-national levels.	PAMS and THF have had strong relationships with the various agencies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe. PAMS has been supporting NTAP in setting up informer networks, arresting poachers, buyers, and traders, and ensuring they are taken to court. PAMS has previously trained hundreds of law enforcement and conservation

	officials in the region, enabling the team to build off of the existing relationships with these agencies. Similarly, THF has a strong relationship with the Zimbabwean judiciary, as the Foundation has worked on emphasizing Specially Protected Species in legislation.
The judiciary and police maintain a collaborative relationship in each country.	This assumption remains true. The project team has not been made aware of any evidence to the contrary.

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

The proposed impact on IWT was the following: the strengthening and effective application of legal frameworks, combined enhanced capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary, would increase deterrence to participate in wildlife crime activities, which would reduce overall IWT levels. The project team remains aligned with this pathway to change and impact on IWT. By raising awareness across the judiciary and law enforcement agencies, and strengthening legislative frameworks and stakeholder capacity, the project team aims to increase the number/percentage of prosecutions leading to convictions with deterrent sentencing.

Our project has already begun to make significant progress under this pathway to change. Case building for prosecutions for wildlife criminals is becoming more bulletproof and administrative loopholes are closing. Through the introduction of the VIS, the project has led to increased sentencing of a key IWT offender (see section 4 below). Additionally, the Court of Appeals ruling regarding the Seizure Certificate and Seizure Receipt, as well as the removal of the requirement for an independent witness in the field, have greatly reduced the number of cases dismissed unnecessarily.

The establishment of a specialized environmental crime court (see sections 2, 3, and 12) will further reduce delays and increase the number and rate at which IWT offenders are prosecuted, which will likely send a strong message to both other offenders and repeat offenders that there is increasing law enforcement prioritization of countering IWT.

4. Thematic focus

At the time of application for this project, the project team proposed alignment with the following IWTCF theme: “Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents”. We also believe the project strongly supports the theme of “Strengthening law enforcement”. The project has demonstrated significant success in contributing to these themes.

Through training sessions on the law and practice of handling wildlife crime in Tanzania and Zimbabwe, the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary to investigate, prosecute, and secure sentencing for wildlife criminals has increased (see section 3.2 above for more information). As a result of discussions among the investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary during these training sessions, there was increased awareness regarding requirements for independent witnesses in such cases. In Tanzania, following the discussions during the training sessions and the visit to the national parks, Judges and Magistrates now have a greater understanding of the challenges in finding an independent witness when arresting suspects in the bush, and prosecutors understand the need to clarify these challenges in more detail when presenting their arguments. In the past, many cases have been thrown out due to a lack of an independent witness. This was not because the arresting officers failed to secure witnesses or conduct their job duties, but simply because of the operating environment and circumstances that an independent witness was not present. This will now improve for future cases and minimize cases dismissed due to no independent witness being presented. In addition, many discussions within the project training sessions in Tanzania highlighted that the Seizure Certificate and Seizure Receipt required for wildlife crime cases were the same. This was not being identified by the Judiciary. As a result, 34 have been thrown out because of this lack of clear information about legislative requirements. Following this matter being highlighted, the Court of Appeal made a ruling regarding that the Certificate of Seizure signed by the suspect constitutes admissible evidence in Court even without a Receipt because a Receipt and a Certificate of Seizure are both there to establish the movement of an exhibit from the suspect to a Police Officer. Therefore, a Receipt is not necessary where a Certificate of Seizure, signed by the suspect, has been issued. Theophil Mutakyawa Daniel, Senior State Attorney, National Prosecution Service, had identified 34 cases that have been acquitted based on the technicality of a Police Officer not issuing a Receipt and rather issuing a Certificate of Seizure. This Court of Appeals ruling sets forth a strong precedent, ensuring future cases will not be thrown out for the lack of not having a receipt of seizure.

The project has made additional significant strides in strengthening legislative frameworks and deterrents. For example, the VIS developed by THF for this project has been used in a case. The Statement,

developed in this case by the THF ecologist, was utilized to enhance the sentencing of a suspect of IWT-related offenses. The Statement targets section 28 of the Parks and Wildlife Act and was used to persuade the court to successfully pass steeper sentencing for the suspect in question.

A key development in strengthening the legislative frameworks and processes relating to IWT-related cases is the wildlife protocol drafted by THF currently under review by the Prosecutor General. This protocol will establish clear roles for stakeholders, both public and private, so that there is no delay or mismanagement of wildlife crime cases. The team is in the process of pushing this protocol through Parliament in Zimbabwe. The protocol focuses significantly on wildlife as victims with certain rights, similar to approaches in place for victims of sex offenders. More information on this protocol will be provided at the next Half Year Report once the protocol has been reviewed by the Prosecutor General and members of Parliament.

5. Impact on species in focus

In our original application form, we outlined that our project would result in less poaching of critically endangered or threatened species, with fewer wildlife products being trafficked out of Tanzania's key ports and borders. In the long-term, we proposed that this disruption of trafficking of wildlife species such as rhinos, elephants, pangolins, and lions would result in increased population sizes of these species. As the project is just reaching its first year of implementation, we would like to caveat that it is difficult to measure the impact on the focus species in such a short period. At the end of the project, PAMS and THF will compare the population counts of rhinos, elephants, pangolins, and lions from the start of the project in 2023 to the resulting statistics when the project concludes in 2025.

6. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

Although the project does not include activities that directly engage with local communities, the project has immense potential to reduce multidimensional poverty in the long term. The number of long-term beneficiaries of the project is difficult to determine but could be in the 100,000's in each country. For example, there are over 850,000 individuals (roughly 415,140 male and 436,172 female) living in and around the Rungwa-Ruaha ecosystem in Tanzania. These individuals can benefit from decreased crime and increased availability of wildlife for sustainable use and eco-tourism purposes.

The project raises awareness of the connection between IWT and poverty. The training sessions for investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary in Tanzania and Zimbabwe cover extensively the impact of wildlife crime, not only on species and illicit markets but also on how it impacts local communities and contributes to multidimensional poverty. As a result, these training sessions have enhanced the understanding of key stakeholders and governmental leaders on the connection between IWT, poverty, and conservation.

Furthermore, by enhancing the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary to secure prosecutions with sentencing for IWT-related criminals, the project is working to reduce the instances of wildlife crime going forward. In the long term, PAMS and THF expect that by enhancing legislative frameworks and increasing law enforcement capacity to secure prosecutions, communities will be deterred from participating in wildlife crimes. The reduction of wildlife crime will indirectly drive the provision of safer living conditions for communities as there will be fewer criminal syndicates operating (e.g., less violence, fewer firearms, less foreign involvement, reduced conflict, etc.). Additionally, with reduced participation in wildlife crime, fewer families will be reliant on this unstable income and turn instead to sustainable livelihood alternatives. Since this project is still in the early stages, it is unlikely that these long-term benefits will be observed at this time.

However, unexpected short-term impacts on poverty reduction have been observed through the project activities. PAMS conducted training for prosecutors and judiciary in Mpanda. Mpanda is a rural area of western Tanzania. With significant experience working with government officials, PAMS selects hotels with strict security measures to accommodate training participants. In Mpanda, these types of high-security facilities do not exist. The team expected push-back from participants, however, they were pleasantly surprised to find that the rural environment had created a new incredible energy for the training participants. The local community members even reported being surprised to learn that the judges and prosecutors were willing to visit their region and develop dialogue regarding the impacts of wildlife crime. The local economy experienced significant benefits, as the participants purchased food and gifts, thus bolstering the local economy and livelihoods.

The participants developed a deeper understanding of the real-world relationship between IWT and multidimensional poverty in rural regions of Tanzania. Likewise, the communities around Mpanda were assured that the government is investing in drivers of multidimensional poverty and environmental

degradation. The presence of government officials in this hotspot area likely also served as a deterrent to local poachers, reminding them that the government is prioritizing these issues.

The project is also seeking to reduce poverty by raising awareness. Through Government partners, primarily the IJA and NPA, PAMS and THF are gaining access to radio, newspaper publications, and social media to raise awareness not only of the project’s undertakings but also of the importance and impacts of wildlife crime. In the last three months, the NPA has held a weekly platform on the radio where information on big IWT cases is discussed. This serves as a deterrent to local communities participating in IWT-related activities.

7. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board.	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.	100%

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn’t quite meeting the requirements of a ‘sensitive’ approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a ‘sensitive’ approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an ‘empowering’ approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project team has considered the GESI context in the design of the approach, specifically by working to encourage and include as many female participants in training sessions as possible. To date, over 30% of the training participants in Tanzania have been female, demonstrating a drastic improvement from similar activities undertaken by PAMS years ago. In Zimbabwe, 45% of training participants have been female.

To proactively contribute to ensuring women have equitable outcomes and access to engage in project activities, PAMS provided additional accommodations for female judicial training participants with childcare needs. PAMS has observed through training events and stakeholder engagement activities that there is a much larger representation of women among the judiciary compared to female representation among police or wildlife investigators. The project team has noted that, although slow-moving, there has been an increase in female empowerment due to this project. The project team suspects that the President of Tanzania being female and the Zimbabwean Prosecutor General being female have enhanced the level of female empowerment noted.

In Zimbabwe, similar to PAMS’s observations in Tanzania, THF noted that the gender balance is higher for women in the judicial sector in comparison to other law enforcement agencies like police and parks services. Since the Prosecutor General of Zimbabwe is female, there is likely a stronger level of underlying institutional empowerment for women within the judiciary. In fact, in Harare, the courts dealing with wildlife crime cases are primarily led by women. THF expects to see several additional courts mandated by female prosecutors by the end of the project. However, it is unlikely that the same levels of female representation will be observed in the police and parks services by the end of the project. Progress in these sectors would more likely involve women moving from administrative roles to field and/or managerial roles.

A key lesson learned is that more proactive measures need to be taken to directly engage more females in project activities.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The burden of monitoring and evaluation is shared equally across project partners. Each organization is responsible for collecting evidence of the activities held in their respective countries (PAMS - Tanzania; THF - Zimbabwe). On-the-ground monitoring and evaluation are built into the roles and responsibilities of project staff, specifically the PAMS Project Leader (Krissie Clark), the Project Coordinator for THF (Lisa Hywood), and Training Coordinator & Legal Advisor for THF (Silent Shoko). In addition to tracking progress against target indicators, these individuals are responsible for collecting evidence from project activities, as well as evidence of broader community-level impacts. We have also utilized an M&E consultant who has assisted in the collection, documentation, and analysis of M&E data.

The monitoring and evaluation tools and systems implemented were designed and selected according to each specific project activity. For instance, for the training sessions conducted for Activities 1.1 and 1.2, the project team developed standardized attendance sign-in sheets, training logs, biographic questionnaires for participants, and templates for pre- and post-training questionnaires. The questions in the pre- and post-training questionnaires were tailored to address the specific training sub-topics to be covered during Tanzania and Zimbabwe courses: “The Law and Practice of Handling Wildlife and Other Transnational Crime Cases”. Biographic questionnaires include participant information including age, gender, rank, years of past wildlife crime training (if applicable), and more. Information captured in the training log included agencies present, number of participants and gender, training location, training dates and duration, and training subtopics covered.

These pre- and post-training questionnaires have been (and will continue to be) completed on paper copy in the classroom settings before and after course training sessions. The resources were not in place for participants to take these assessments digitally, as laptops and reliable internet were not available across all locations for all participants. As such, the project team sought to follow the most standardized approach and use hand copies. This approach has unfortunately proven to be time-consuming for the project staff.

The project team holds monthly meetings specifically to discuss monitoring and evaluation processes, review progress against indicators, and propose adjustments for streamlined evidence collection. The project team discusses more pressing monitoring and evaluation concerns during the weekly meetings as needed. Although there have been no significant changes to the overall monitoring and evaluation approach, there have been changes to the log frame and pre- and post-training questionnaires based on feedback received during the midterm review site visit. The log frame has been adjusted so that the indicators at the outcome and output level are more measurable, achievable, and realistic. The pre- and post-training questionnaires have been adjusted so that they provide more specific guidance for each question regarding the expected response. This will hopefully further standardize the questionnaires and analyze results.

The midterm review site visit by the DEFRA independent assessor also noted that the previous version of the log frame did not include an adequate focus on future sustainability, particularly capturing and disseminating key lessons learned among project participants, partners, and other key stakeholders. An indicator was added to address this concern, specifically that PAMS would develop a database to collect key learnings from mentorship and that representatives participating in the regional workshop would create “lessons learned presentations” to be disseminated throughout legal chains in each country.

9. Lessons learnt

An early unexpected development in the first two-quarters of the project involved a tax for the transfer of funds from PAMS THF. The Tanzania Revenue Authority requires a 15% withholding tax on all international wire transfers related to services rendered. When PAMS transferred the grant funds to THF in Zimbabwe for executing IWTCF activities in that country, despite informing the Tanzania Revenue Authority that it is a subgrant, 15% was applied to this payment and any future payments of this kind. In total, the tax will equate to a total of £22,116 over the 2-year project period. Although this unexpected development has not and will not have any impact on the project deliverables, it serves as a powerful lesson learned for other organizations implementing multi-country grant projects.

Additionally, while the project was originally proposed to start on 01 April 2023, PAMS Foundation first received project funds from DEFRA on June 12th, 2023. This was due to discussions and onboarding with DEFRA. However, since the project team had accounted for time for kickoff and ramp-up for the first quarter, the project remains on schedule according to the initial timetable. In May and June, before receiving funds, the project team met with several stakeholder agencies to discuss training topics, selected

training participants, venues, and case information sharing. PAMS and THF learned that during project planning stages it is important and useful to reserve the first month or quarter of a project for ramp-up activities and logistics.

The project team has gained insight into improved project processes and methodologies through a variety of lessons learned. However, these lessons learned and our project adjustments do not require an additional formal change request (except for the log frame change request submitted and previously approved).

The division of labor and management of project activities, risks, budget, staff, and timelines have worked very well, illustrating the strength and collaboration between project partners. Additionally, the project team learned that case scenario presentations resulted in an effective learning environment. It required training participants to apply what they have learned to real-life scenarios.

There are, however, areas in which the project team learned improvements could be made. For example, the pre- and post-training questionnaires were paper copies with lots of fill-in-the-blank questions (vs multiple choice or true/false questions), requiring a significant amount of time to manually enter into a digital format. Additionally, the questions can continue to be adjusted for increased specificity for further clarity among participants and standardization of result analysis.

In Tanzania, the participants did not take the pre- and post-training questionnaires as seriously as we had hoped, which may have led to misrepresentation of changes in knowledge, skills, and abilities. However, those who did take the questionnaires seriously directly correlated their level of participation in the training. In Zimbabwe, training participants were highly motivated by the pre- and post-training questionnaires. THF noticed that the levels of engagement and accountability of participants increased significantly when THF included the questionnaires in the training agenda. Additionally, THF offered incentives to participants to fill out the questionnaire, an approach that PAMS in Tanzania hopes to adopt in the future.

For similar projects implemented by other NGOs, the project team would emphasize the importance of remaining flexible with the format and timing of training sessions with government officials. For example, the training by THF set to occur from April 22nd – May 3rd, 2024 was originally planned to last only 6 days. However, to ensure all participants can attend, participants will be broken into two groups for a total of 12 days of training. Similarly, training sessions may need to be condensed into a shorter period.

The project team also received helpful feedback from training participants by including a short course evaluation at the end of the training sessions. Feedback included the following:

- Paper handouts for participants to use in the future, especially when they do not have WIFI access.
- Additional time for participants to discuss the information presented in the training session. Alternatively, fewer topics within each session to allow for more in-depth discussion on those topics.
- Requests for more videos and group work, particularly case scenario presentations.
- Course materials are sent to participants before training to increase participation in discussions.

The Midterm Review Site Visit was also very helpful for the project team to assess current project success and evaluate challenges, best practices, and lessons learned. Additional challenges and lessons learned are highlighted in Section 10 below, which details actions taken in response to previous reviews. The project team gained insight into ways we could strengthen our M&E approach, particularly by making some indicators more measurable, achievable, and realistic within the project's lifetime. Our team has made significant changes to our log frame as shown below.

Additionally, our project framework did not focus enough on future sustainability, particularly capturing and disseminating key lessons learned among project participants, partners, and other key stakeholders. The updated log frame shows an increased focus on project sustainability, particularly through the development of a database to capture key lessons learned.

There is a certain level of sensitivity required for the project participants, as they are judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators with sensitive interagency and departmental relationships, protocols, and information. As such, our team needed to identify a way to capture information from mentoring sessions while maintaining anonymity for participants, ensuring they would be comfortable sharing information without fear of being quoted for discussing areas of improvement to legislation or enforcement mechanisms. PAMS decided to document the key findings from mentorship using an Excel-based database. PAMS is collecting this information without using participant names and is disseminating this information to IJA leadership. The recurring topics discussed during mentorship are noted in the database and are then later incorporated into training sessions, ensuring all participants can benefit from mentorship activities.

The project team will continue to evaluate and adjust the project as needed to ensure maximized impact, sustainability, and M&E capacity.

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

The project team received feedback when the project was funded. The project team responded to these questions and feedback on March 28, 2023 (see Annex 34 for the DEFRA recommendations and our response). The project team did not receive any feedback regarding the Half Year Report. However, PAMS and THF did receive the following feedback during the Midterm Review Site Visit from February 5th – 9th, 2024. *The independent reviewer found that the project was on target to deliver all scheduled activities.* The following recommendations were made by the independent reviewer:

MTR Recommendation	PAMS Response
<p>In Tanzania, the project should consider developing parallel opportunities for cost-effective learning by capturing and disseminating key findings and lessons learned from the scheduled training events.</p>	<p>PAMS has held meetings with the training facilitators and relevant government partners. They have agreed that lessons learned will be captured by facilitators moving forward. These key findings and lessons learned will be documented and disseminated to government stakeholders after the training sessions.</p>
<p>In Tanzania, the project should consider developing parallel opportunities for cost-effective learning by capturing key findings, lessons learned and themes emerging from the mentorship programme and establishing a dynamic database to track, monitor, and disseminate this information.</p>	<p>PAMS has developed an Microsoft excel-based database to capture, track, monitor, and disseminate key findings, lessons learned, and common themes from the mentorship sessions for judiciary.</p>
<p>In Tanzania, the project should consider developing parallel opportunities for cost-effective learning by supporting the IJA to be responsible and accountable for sharing lessons learned with stakeholders.</p>	<p>PAMS is working with IJA to develop post-training documentation to capture lessons learned. IJA has agreed to disseminate this documentation to other government stakeholders.</p>
<p>In Tanzania, the project should consider developing parallel opportunities for cost-effective learning by engaging with leadership across the legal chain to mandate time for internal capacity building so that learnings disseminated by project activities are shared widely beyond direct beneficiaries through e.g. formal presentations by training event attendees and through required reading and discussion of summaries of key lessons learned.</p>	<p>PAMS is in the process of planning training sessions specifically for supervisors and leadership among the prosecutors, judiciary, and investigators.</p>
<p>In Tanzania, there is a clear need to update the Wildlife & Conservation Service General Order with key learnings developed by this project. This, in turn, would lead to revision of the Wildlife Conservation Act. The project should consider approaching the Director of Public Prosecutions with a view to convening relevant leaders so that key findings from the project can be shared and drive forward the agenda of amendments.</p>	<p>See response to previous suggestion.</p>
<p>The project should consider updating the pre- and post-training questionnaires to provide specific guidance on the level of detail required for each response.</p>	<p>PAMS has adjusted the pre- and-post training questionnaires so that they more clearly set forth expectations and requirements for responses to questions, specifically the level of detail required in each response.</p>
<p>For future trainings, the project should consider ensuring that all facilitators are given specific guidance on the expectations of the curriculum to ensure consistency throughout the trainings.</p>	<p>PAMS has held a meeting with the team to discuss the sustainability and impact of having a standardized instructor guide for future training activities. This is being developed based on the presentations given by facilitators.</p>

The project should consider revising the log frame so that indicators are measurable, realistic, and achievable within the project’s lifetime.	The logframe has been adjusted accordingly (see Annex 2 below).
PAMS should consider planning for leadership succession so that institutional knowledge is not lost when key personnel exit the organisation.	PAMS has already been planning for leadership succession. Succession planning is a subject of discussion at every meeting for each of our directors. In the case of the mentors, Mr. Ngowi and Mr. Kassala, PAMS has identified 3 individuals, one from police and two from the national prosecutions services who would fill these positions as needed.

11. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen in the past 12 months. No significant adaptations have been made to the project design regarding risk management. See Annex 35 for the latest version of the Risk Register.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project has created a high profile. Several newspaper articles have been written regarding project success, as well as radio broadcasts. The Governments of Tanzania and Zimbabwe possess the authority to publicize the project activities, and as such the project team has not made publicly available any information. Agencies outside of those proposed in the original project activities have reached out to the project team requesting invitations to participate, demonstrating the far and strong reach the project has had across each country to reach additional stakeholders.

The intended sustainable benefits of the project are still valid. The tremendous buy-in from government agency leadership and training participants in both Tanzania and Zimbabwe demonstrates the likelihood of continued engagement in future activities to strengthen judicial capacity and legislation for countering IWT. For example, participants have requested additional iterations of training sessions for further discussion of applicable counter-IWT legislation. The team has received favorable feedback requesting additional training for supervisors and leadership authorities to increase awareness and further institutional change. These additional leadership training sessions are underway.

Furthermore, both PAMS and THF are working with their government partners to take on more responsibility for the training sessions. For instance, in Tanzania, there are discussions that the IJA will incorporate training modules from this project into its institutionalized training program. Likewise, the NPA in Zimbabwe has taken the lead in conducting the remaining training activities.

Largely due to momentum from this project, THF has been working with project stakeholders, particularly the NPA and Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority, to develop a digital training platform, enabling continued IWT training for existing and additional stakeholders. The project team has identified that it is exceptionally challenging to involve prosecutors in remote regions in project activities, particularly training sessions. Furthermore, the complex and hectic nature of prosecutors’ work adds further hindrance to participation. However, the need and desire to learn and further educate oneself within this field have been unintendedly powerful. Prosecutors and other government officials have expressed the desire to advance their careers and knowledge base. Virtual training gives individuals the space for further capacity building. This is also a more affordable option, as it can be expensive to bring together large amounts of participants in person. Anybody, regardless of geographic location can participate so long as they have WIFI access. The digital training platform has been developed to follow an interactive “gaming approach”. This platform will ensure sustained benefits in the long term, as participants can continue learning new topics or reaffirm knowledge from past training sessions at any time.

An additional legacy of this project will be the establishment of a specialized environmental court. The THF team is working with the Prosecutor General to set this up (see Section 3 for more information). This will increase the capacity of the government to prosecute wildlife crime cases. It will likely also inspire more prosecutors, judiciary, and investigators to focus specifically on wildlife crime legislation and cases. Lastly, the establishment of this specialized court may serve as an inspiration and an example for other countries in the region to follow suit.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

PAMS and THF were restricted from publicizing the activities under this IWTCF project due to restrictions on working with government officials, specifically judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators, in both Tanzania and Zimbabwe. However, the project team did use the IWTCF logo on all project

publications and documents, including training attendance sheets, pre- and post-training questionnaires, instructor guides, training schedules, and more. In all discussions, meetings, and training sessions, both internal and external, this IWTCF funding was recognized as a distinct project with a clear identity, objectives, activities, and impact, rather than part of a larger program.

Although PAMS and THF were restricted from publicizing the activities under this IWTCF project themselves, the government partners in each country publicized the project activities and impact extensively. For example, the training sessions for prosecutors conducted by THF in Zimbabwe were reported on a popular radio channel in Harare.

Annex 36 shows a newspaper clipping highlighting the training session conducted by PAMS in Morogoro, Tanzania. PAMS has several photographs of a radio session held at Pamoja FM Radio in Katavi during which the project activities were highlighted. These images remain confidential at this time to protect the individuals. They can be shared with the IWTCF team upon request. Similarly, THF has many images from training activities that will remain confidential at this time due to privacy concerns of government officials. THF can share briefings and notices publicized by the NPA regarding THF's initiatives through this project (see Annex 37 and Annex 38).

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Krissie [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 50% Planned: 75%
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. PAMS was required to undergo an internal audit pertaining to safeguarding through an alternative donor. Through this audit, PAMS and the broader project team became more aware of the importance of ensuring improved internal capacity to respond to individuals in the direct aftermath of a safeguarding concern.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. The project team plans to participate in formal training in the next 12 months which is being offered by the separate donor.	
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants. No safeguarding community sensitisation has taken place over the past 12 months.	
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved. No, there have been no concerns of such nature.	

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: DRAFT Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2023-March 2024).

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs	[REDACTED]			
Julieth Urassa				
Subgrant to THF - Silent Shoko				
Subgrant to THF - Legal Consultant				
Subgrant to THF - Jr. Legal Consultant				
Consultancy costs	[REDACTED]			
M&E and reporting consultant				Budgeted in pounds but quote was in

				dollars. Saving used to cover our activities slightly overspent
Overhead Costs				
Dar es salaam Office Rental				This item was initially reduced to help cover the unexpected and estimated costs for the line item below. When some saving were made elsewhere, we were able to increased this contribution again, hence the over expenditure.
Withholding tax THF				This line item was included in a change request Office rental was reduced to cover the estimate of this costs.
Subgrant to THF - Internet				
Subgrant to THF - Mobile comms				
Travel and subsistence				
Park visit				
Training - Judge/magistrates allowances				
Training - Prosecutors allowances				
Training - Investigators allowances				
Training - Trainers allowances				
Training - Driver allowances				
Training - Transit allowances				
Training - Transit night allowance				
Training - organizers				
Training - secretariat allowances				
Survey team allowances				
Airtickets				
Subgrant to THF - International Travel				
Subgrant to THF - National Travel				
Subgrant to THF - Fieldwork travel				
Operating Costs				Made some saving on venue costs, saving used to cover other activities slightly overspent
Meeting Facilities				
Banners & backdrop				

Media				
Subgrant to THF - Strategic PP Training				
Subgrant to THF - Wildlife directorate thin tank				
Subgrant to THF - Magistrates				
Capital items (see below)				
Subgrant to THF - laptop				
Subgrant to THF - mobile handsets with preloaded ap				
Subgrant to THF - mobile handset for legal team				
Others (see below)				Once audit costs included, this variation will be -0.7%
Subgrant to THF - printing & publications of case review				
Fuel				
Stationery				
Audit Costs				have been set aside for the audit
TOTAL				503,954

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			US INL & Wildcat Foundation
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

16. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Early on in the project, the team faced challenges scheduling prosecutors, investigators, and judiciary together for an event, as it was difficult for many to take afternoons off from work at the same time. As such, the scheduling of training sessions had to be adjusted slightly. Training sessions in Tanzania were originally scheduled to take place in October, December, and February. However, these sessions were shifted to take place in October, November, and December.

Additional scheduling challenges were related to the political environment in Zimbabwe. The presidential elections in August 2023 in Zimbabwe delayed the early training sessions slightly as the courts were adjusting to the change in leadership. Training initially scheduled to take place in August 2023 was pushed to September 2023, but the team is on track according to schedule.

Lastly, a key initiative driven by this project was the creation of a digital training platform for the judiciary, investigators, prosecutors, and other key stakeholders in Zimbabwe. This digital platform has received significant buy-in from agencies in Zimbabwe, particularly the NPA. The platform launch went live in mid-April 2024. More information on this platform will be provided in the next Half Year Report.

- 17. OPTIONAL Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**
The project team elects not to submit information in this section.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against log frame for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduced illegal wildlife trade of endangered species within Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi.</p>	<p>Local communities near the Mpanda training site experienced significant benefits, as the participants purchased food and gifts, thus bolstering local economy and livelihoods. Impacts on focus species will be assessed at the project conclusion as species population sizes are still being assessed.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Strengthened legal chain for effective enforcement of legal frameworks for law enforcement officers (LEO) to reduce IWT of endangered species in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi.</p>		
<p>Outcome indicator 0.1</p> <p>There is no decrease in the conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Tanzania and Zimbabwe (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgment) by the end of the project. The baseline from 2020 for NTAP cases in Tanzania is 75%. The baseline from 2020 for THF monitored cases in Zimbabwe is 50%. [IWT-CF-B14 – core indicator]</p>	<p>The conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Tanzania for 2023 was 76%. The conclusion rate in Zimbabwe for 2023 was 44%. We are optimistic that the conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Zimbabwe will be above 50% by the end of the project.</p>	<p>The case review and mentorship activities scheduled for Year 2 are likely to increase the number of IWT cases ending in conviction.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 0.2</p> <p>In Tanzania, there are at least two examples of cases brought before the Court that are not acquitted due to a lack of judicial understanding of one or both of the following: i) the complaint for non-issuance of a Receipt will have no place in cases where a Certificate of Seizure is issued; and ii) an independent witness is not required. [none]</p>	<p>There has been at least one case in Tanzania in which the case was NOT acquitted due to a lack of judicial understanding of judicial precedent. In the first case in Tanzania on December 14th, 2023 (Court of Appeal Case 47 of 2020 Swalehe Ngoma & another versus Republic of Tanzania), it was ruled that ‘the complaint for non-issuance of a receipt will have no place in cases where a certificate of seizure is issued’.</p>	<p>The project team will continue to monitor key case outcomes, particularly those that reference the non-issuance of a Receipt and independent witnesses.</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Trained investigators, prosecutors and the judiciary that are skilled in implementing legal frameworks in Tanzania and Zimbabwe to reduce IWT.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 1.1</p> <p>A total of 60 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event in Zimbabwe by the end of the project (6 iterations, each with 10 participants). A total of 785 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5 day</p>	<p>35 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event in Zimbabwe to date. Evidence provided in section 3 and Annexes 11, 19, 20, and 21.</p>	<p>THF has two more training iterations planned to take place in May and August 2024, which will provide training for 25 more additional participants.</p>

training event in Tanzania by the end of the project (5 iterations, each with around 157 participants). [IWTCF-B01]	487 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a (now 6-day) training event in Tanzania to date. Evidence provided in section 3 and Annexes 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9.	PAMS has two more training iterations planned to take place in April and May of 2024 which will provide training for at least an additional 298 training participants.
Output indicator 1.2 75% of the investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary that attended the training events in Zimbabwe and Tanzania scored at least 65% or above on the post-training assessment. Baseline to be determined by the pre-training assessment. [measuring changes in KSAs associated with 1.1 which connects to IWTCF-B01]	To date, in Tanzania, 45.13% of participants have scored at least 65% or higher. In Zimbabwe, 100% of the participants trained to date have scored at least 65% or higher on the post-training assessment. See Annex 14 for the post training results in Zimbabwe. See Annexes 27, 28 and 29 for training results in Tanzania.	See indicator above (1.1)
Output 2 Raise awareness for strengthened IWT legislation that effectively address current IWT modus operandi, challenges, and trends in Zimbabwe.		
Output indicator 2.1 30% of IWT court cases monitored by THF have been reviewed with the relevant Zimbabwean authorities by the end of the project. [none]	0% - THF has not begun formal meeting sessions to review specific IWT court cases.	These review sessions are expected to begin in the summer of 2024. The Concept Note for this activity was provided to stakeholders.
Output indicator 2.2 Suggestions for improvement are made for 100% of the gaps identified in existing IWT legislation in Activity 2.2; legislation amendments are made for 80% of these gaps identified in Activity 2.2 by the end of the project. [IWTCF-B20 – core indicator]	Suggestions for improvement have been made for 100% of the gaps identified in existing IWT legislation to date. These suggestions include the provision of a Victim Impact Statement (see Annex 17), changes to procedures regarding live pangolin exhibits (see Annexes 24 and 25), and a draft statutory amendment for the problematic Section 128 of the Parks and Wildlife Act (see Annex 32).	The project team is working with the Prosecutor General in Zimbabwe to pass a new protocol on handling wildlife crime cases similarly to sexual offender cases.
Output 3 Implementing an innovative mentorship programme to build investigative and prosecutorial capacity of Tanzania’s NTAP and Zimbabwe’s Environmental Wildlife Directorate and NPA.		
Output indicator 3.1 50% of the 68 NTAP associated investigators, wildlife officers and prosecutors in Tanzania receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project. 50% of the 33 public prosecutors, LE officers and wildlife investigators from wildlife crime hotspot areas in Zimbabwe receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project. [IWTCF-B01 – core indicator]	To date, 11 members of the National Task Force Anti-Poaching have received mentorship on at least 9 key IWT cases. For a list of topics discussed, see Annex 33. The individuals’ identities remain confidential at this time. In Zimbabwe, 3 prosecutors have received mentorship on 3 cases. See Annex 18 for evidence.	PAMS and THF will continue mentorship of the public prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and investigators in Year 2 of the project.

<p>Output indicator 3.2 80% of individuals receiving mentorship demonstrate at least a 75% increase in knowledge, skills, and ability to investigate and/or prosecute IWT crimes by the end of the project. Baseline to be determined at the start of the project through interviews and evaluations. [IWTCF-B01 – core indicator]</p>	<p>The mentorship activities are still in the early stages. The change in knowledge, skills, and abilities will be assessed at the end of the project in the final report.</p>	<p>See indicator above (3.1)</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.3 By month 18, PAMS has established and is using a theme-based database to record key learnings from the mentorship scheme. By EoP, at least one summary report has been shared with the NTAP. [IWTCF-B23]</p>	<p>PAMS has developed a Microsoft Excel-based database to capture, track, monitor, and disseminate key findings, lessons learned, and common themes from the mentorship sessions for the judiciary. PAMS is still in the process of adding information to this database as the mentorship activities are still underway</p>	<p>See indicator above (3.1)</p>
<p>Output Indicator 3.4 In Tanzania, 80% of mentees return for on-going advice or to provide a formal update on case proceedings.</p>	<p>The mentorship activities are still in the early stages. The Tanzania team will continue to monitor which mentees return for on-going advice or to provide formal updates on case proceedings.</p>	<p>See indicator above (3.1)</p>
<p>Output 4 Regional LE collaboration and sharing of best practices is improved for transnational cases between Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and/or Malawi authorities.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 4.1 9 LE representatives of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi have participated in a 3 day transnational workshop by the end of the project. [IWTCF-B01]</p>	<p>This activity is not set to take place until year 2 of the project.</p>	<p>This activity is not set to take place until year 2 of the project.</p>
<p>Output indicator 4.2 By the end of the project, representatives from each country develop and deliver a presentation which identifies key learnings from the project and identifies key procedural challenges when dealing with transnational cases. These presentations are disseminated throughout the legal chains of each country. [none]</p>	<p>This activity is not set to take place until year 2 of the project.</p>	<p>See above indicator (4.1)</p>

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Reduced illegal wildlife trade of endangered species within Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Strengthened legal chain for effective enforcement of legal frameworks for law enforcement officers (LEO) to reduce IWT of endangered species in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi.</p>	<p>0.1 No decrease in the conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Tanzania and Zimbabwe (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgement) by the end of the project. The baseline from 2020 for NTAP cases in Tanzania is 75%. The baseline from 2020 for THF monitored cases in Zimbabwe is 50%. [IWTCF-B14 – core indicator]</p> <p>0.2 At least two examples of cases which do not result in acquittal as a result of judiciary lack of understanding of judicial precedent established by the project. The baseline in Tanzania in 2022 was 38. The baseline in Zimbabwe in 2022 was 52. [none]</p>	<p>0.1 National Task Force Anti-Poaching (NTAP) case monitoring database; public court case rulings</p> <p>0.2 Public court case rulings; court transcripts</p>	<p>The political will in Government (National Prosecution Services, Judiciary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Police) remains committed to wildlife related conservation and law enforcement.</p> <p>There are no further impacts from COVID-19 resulting in restrictions on training sessions or court closures.</p> <p>Seizures, arrests and successful prosecutions deter IWT criminal activity.</p> <p>Corruption is minimised and does not significantly hinder the legal chain.</p> <p>The LEOs acquire the knowledge, skills and abilities during training to effectively enforce the legal frameworks.</p> <p>Case rulings are available as public record.</p>
<p>Output 1 Trained investigators, prosecutors and the judiciary that are skilled in implementing legal frameworks in Tanzania and Zimbabwe to reduce IWT.</p>	<p>1.1 A total of 60 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event in Zimbabwe by the end of the project (6 iterations, each with 10 participants). A total of 785 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5 day training event in Tanzania by the end of the project (5</p>	<p>1.1 Training event reports; list of attendees</p>	<p>The political will in Government (National Prosecution Services, Judiciary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Police) remains committed to wildlife related conservation and law enforcement.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>iterations, each with around 157 participants). [IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>1.2 75% of the investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary that attended the training events in Zimbabwe and Tanzania scored at least 65% or above on the post-training assessment. Baseline to be determined by the pre-training assessment. [measuring changes in KSAs associated with 1.1 which connects to IWTCF-B01]</p>	<p>1.2 Pre/post training assessments</p>	<p>There are no further impacts from COVID-19 resulting in restrictions on training events or judicial proceedings.</p> <p>Access to case details as public records.</p> <p>Investigators, prosecutors and the judiciary are fully engaged in the training events.</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Raise awareness for strengthened IWT legislation that effectively address current IWT modus operandi, challenges, and trends in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>2.1 30% of IWT court cases monitored by THF have been reviewed with the relevant Zimbabwean authorities by the end of the project. [none]</p> <p>2.2 Suggestions for improvement are made for 100% of the gaps identified in existing IWT legislation in Activity 2.2; legislation amendments are made for 80% of these gaps identified in Activity 2.2 by the end of the project. [IWTCF-B20 – core indicator]</p>	<p>2.1 Reports of case review, attendance list, minutes from each of the 3 meeting sessions</p> <p>2.2 Reports of legislation review, documented proposed amendments, minutes from each of the 3 meeting sessions; documented changes in legislation would come out with new Statutory Instruments or new legislation which is published by the Government of Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>The political will of Government agencies (e.g. National Prosecution Services, Judiciary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Police) remains committed to LE efforts to stem IWT.</p> <p>Judiciary’s raised awareness of IWT issues is prioritised.</p> <p>There are clear gaps in the outdated IWT legislation that need revision.</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Implementing an innovative mentorship programme to build investigative and prosecutorial capacity of Tanzania’s NTAP and Zimbabwe’s Environmental Wildlife Directorate and NPA.</p>	<p>3.1 50% of the 68 NTAP associated investigators, wildlife officers and prosecutors in Tanzania receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project. 50% of the 33 public prosecutors, LE officers and wildlife investigators from wildlife crime hotspot areas in Zimbabwe receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project. [IWTCF-B01 – core indicator]</p>	<p>3.1 Mentor quarterly reports, mentor/mentee evaluations</p>	<p>Economic, social, and political conditions in the region remain relatively stable.</p> <p>No similar mentorship programmes exist that are supported by local NGOs.</p> <p>Relationship dynamic between PAMS staff and NTAP staff is conducive for effective mentorship.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>3.2 80% of individuals receiving mentorship demonstrate at least a 75% increase in knowledge, skills, and ability to investigate and/or prosecute IWT crimes by the end of the project. Baseline to be determined at the start of the project through interviews and evaluations. [IWTCF-B01 – core indicator]</p> <p>3.3 By month 18, PAMS has established and is using a theme-based database to record key learnings from the mentorship scheme. By EoP, at least one summary report has been shared with the NTAP. [IWTCF-B23]</p> <p>3.4 In Tanzania, 80% of mentees return for on-going advice or to provide a formal update on case proceedings. [none]</p>	<p>3.2 Level 3 and 4 followup evaluations, interviews and observations with mentors and mentees</p> <p>3.3 Finalised report with themes and lessons learned</p> <p>3.4 Database info and finalised report</p>	<p>Relationship dynamic between THF staff and NPA staff is conducive for effective mentorship.</p>
<p>Output 4 Regional LE collaboration and sharing of best practices is improved for transnational cases between Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and/or Malawi authorities.</p>	<p>4.1 9 LE representatives of Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi have participated in a 3 day transnational workshop by the end of the project. [this could be considered to fall under IWTCF-B01]</p> <p>4.2 By the end of the project, representatives from each country develop and deliver a presentation which identifies key learnings from the project and identifies key procedural challenges when dealing with transnational cases. These presentations</p>	<p>4.1 Workshop reports; list of attendees</p> <p>4.2 Final slideshow presentations</p>	<p>The political will of Government agencies (National Prosecution Services, Judiciary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Police) remains committed to LE efforts to stem IWT.</p> <p>There are no further impacts from COVID-19 resulting in restrictions on training events or judicial proceedings.</p> <p>Transnational IWT cases are prioritised over other cases.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	are disseminated throughout the legal chains of each country. [none]		<p>A high-level of trust exists between each NGO and the LE agencies in its respective country, and among the LE agencies at the inter-agency and cross-national levels.</p> <p>The judiciary and police maintain a collaborative relationship in each country.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1 Prepare for and train 785 judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators in Tanzania on “The Law and Practice of Handling Wildlife and Other Transnational Crime Cases in Tanzania” in five 5-day training events (five iterations, each with roughly 157 participants).. (Training conducted by PAMS; no LE involved in delivering training)</p> <p>1.2 Prepare for and train 60 judiciary, prosecutors, and investigators in Zimbabwe on “The Law and Practice of Handling Wildlife and Other Transnational Crime Cases in Zimbabwe” in six 5-day training events (six iterations, each with 10 participants). (Training conducted by THF; no LE involved in delivering training)</p> <p>2.1 Conduct 3 meeting sessions with relevant Zimbabwean authorities to review key IWT court cases (THF).</p> <p>2.2 Conduct 3 meeting sessions with relevant Zimbabwean authorities to review key IWT-related legislation (THF).</p> <p>2.3 Draft amendments with relevant Zimbabwean authorities to address gaps in legislation identified in Activity 2.2 (THF).</p> <p>3.1 Provide mentorship to a total of 68 NTAP-related investigators, wildlife officers, and prosecutors in Tanzania on 45 cases. (PAMS)</p> <p>3.2 Provide mentorship to a total of 33 public prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and investigators and in Zimbabwe on 85 cases. (THF)</p> <p>4.1 Host a 3-day regional workshop for a total of at least 9 prosecutors and investigators from Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Malawi (3 from each country) to facilitate informal and formal cooperation in handling transnational cases.</p>			

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B14	0.1 No decrease in the conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Tanzania and Zimbabwe (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgement) by the end of the project. The baseline from 2020 for NTAP cases in Tanzania is 75%. The baseline from 2020 for THF monitored cases in Zimbabwe is 50%.	Conclusion rate (%)	Tanzania	No decrease (increase of 1%)			No decrease (increase of 1%)	No decrease.
IWTCF-B14	0.1 No decrease in the conclusion rate of IWT cases ending in conviction in Tanzania and Zimbabwe (number of individual cases prosecuted and that were passed judgement) by the end of the project. The baseline from 2020 for NTAP cases in Tanzania is 75%. The baseline from 2020 for THF monitored cases in Zimbabwe is 50%.	Conviction conclusion rate (%)	Zimbabwe	6% decrease			6% decrease	No decrease.
IWTCF-B01	1.1 A total of 60 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event in Zimbabwe by the end of the project (6 iterations, each with 10 participants). A total of 785 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5 day training event in Tanzania by the end of the project (5 iterations, each with around 157 participants).	People (count)	Male	337 (Tanz.) 19 (Zimb.)			337 (Tanz.) 19 (Zimb.)	485 (Tanz.) 34 (Zimb.)
IWTCF-B01	1.1 A total of 60 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5-day training event in Zimbabwe by the end of the project (6 iterations, each with 10 participants). A total of 785 investigators, prosecutors, and judiciary have attended a 5 day training event in	People (count)	Female	150 (Tanz.) 16 (Zimb.)			150 (Tanz.) 16 (Zimb.)	300 (Tanz.) 26 (Zimb.)

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	Tanzania by the end of the project (5 iterations, each with around 157 participants).							
IWTCF-B20	2.2 Suggestions for improvement are made for 100% of the gaps identified in existing IWT legislation in Activity 2.2; legislation amendments are made for 80% of these gaps identified in Activity 2.2 by the end of the project.	Suggestions (%)	None	100%			100%	100%
IWTCF-B20	2.2 Suggestions for improvement are made for 100% of the gaps identified in existing IWT legislation in Activity 2.2; legislation amendments are made for 80% of these gaps identified in Activity 2.2 by the end of the project.	Amendments (%)	None	80%			80%	80%
IWTCF-B01	3.1 50% of the 68 NTAP associated investigators, wildlife officers and prosecutors in Tanzania receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project. 50% of the 33 public prosecutors, LE officers and wildlife investigators from wildlife crime hotspot areas in Zimbabwe receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project.	People (%)	Male	1 (Zim.) 11 (Tanz.)			1 (Zim.) 11 (Tanz.)	17 (Tanz.) 10 (Zimb.)
IWTCF-B01	3.1 50% of the 68 NTAP associated investigators, wildlife officers and prosecutors in Tanzania receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project. 50% of the 33 public prosecutors, LE officers and wildlife investigators from wildlife crime hotspot areas in Zimbabwe receive mentorship for 20 cases by the end of the project.	People (%)	Female	2 (Zim.) 0 (Tanz.)			2 (Zim.) 0 (Tanz.)	17 (Tanz.) 7 (Zim.)

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B23	3.3 By month 18, PAMS has established and is using a theme-based database to record key learnings from the mentorship scheme. By EoP, at least one summary report has been shared with the NTAP.	Database/ Report	None	0			0	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

No additional supplementary material is being provided other than what was outlined above.

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?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	Yes
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.	