



Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30th April

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project Reference	IWT01
Project Title	Building Capacity for Pro-Poor Responses to Wildlife Crime
Country/ies	Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	IIED
Partner institutions	Imperial College London, Wildlife Conservation Society, Uganda Wildlife Authority
IWT Grant Value	£388,063
Start/end dates of project	April 2014 – March 2017
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2014 – March 2015; Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Dilys Roe
Project website	http://www.iied.org/building-capacity-for-pro-poor-responses-wildlife-crime-uganda
Report author(s) and date	Dilys Roe, Andy Plumptre, Henry Travers; Julia Baker, EJ Milner-Gulland, Aggrey Rwetsiba.

1. Project Rationale

Wildlife crime has been identified internationally as a key issue for both biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation. Nevertheless, it is a catch-all term that encompasses a diversity of actors and drivers from international to local. Wildlife crime, and a State's responses to it, can both have negative impacts on the livelihoods of poor people. The crime itself can cause reduced security and loss of critical resources for poor people and for national economic development. But responses to wildlife crime have emphasised the need to increase law enforcement, which can be a blunt instrument and can result in disproportionate persecution of minor actors and alienation of poor people from critical livelihood resources.

This project aims to provide evidence that improves understanding of the interactions between wildlife crime and poverty (in Uganda specifically but with wider lessons internationally), supports Uganda to implement measures that tackle the drivers of wildlife crime while improving the livelihoods of poor people, and generates lessons that can be rolled out from this pilot case to elsewhere.

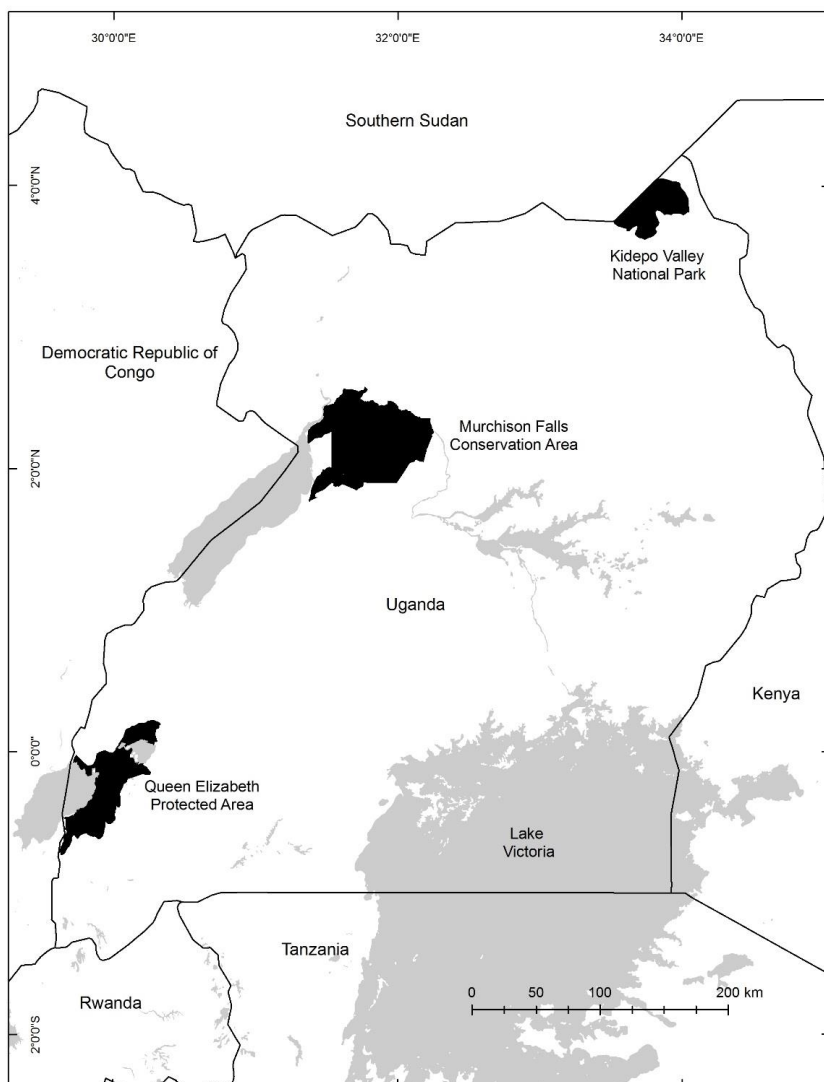
The project is not targeted at particular species but rather explores different types of wildlife crime that occur in specific sites and the effectiveness of different types of response to those crimes. Focussing on Uganda, the project seeks to answer three key questions:

- 1) What are the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime at the local and national level?
- 2) What are the socio-economic profiles and motivations of individuals who participate in wildlife crime?

3) In the eyes of local people, government and conservation managers, which interventions are most effective in reducing wildlife crime and contributing towards poverty alleviation?

Uganda was chosen as a case study country because the partners have previous experience of working there on relevant issues - implementing policy to address wildlife crime (UWA, WCS) and researching the impacts of conservation on poor people's livelihoods (IIED, Imperial). The project builds directly on that experience and the relationships between the international and in-country partners that have developed as a result. Within Uganda the project focuses on Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks. These case study sites were chosen because they experience a wide variety of wildlife crimes ranging from elephant poaching to domestic bushmeat hunting, and have a wide range of livelihood interventions as well as law enforcement as responses. Figure 1 below describes the location of the case study sites.

Figure 1: Map of Uganda showing location of the Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks case study sites



2. Project Partnerships

The project partners were all actively involved in the design of this initiative and have remained actively involved throughout the first year. The partnership is facilitated by the complementary skills and experience of each organisation and by the way the project team has been structured to ensure strong coordination and communication between the UK and Uganda. Each partner has a specific role in the project: IIED provides overall contract management, project coordination and international policy links; Imperial leads on research design and implementation; WCS leads on in-country coordination and technical support; and UWA leads on research dissemination within UWA and dissemination of Uganda experience to other countries via its status as a Party to CBD and CITES. However the design of the

project and the structure of the project team are such that these roles cannot be carried out in isolation from the other partners. So, for example:

- The lead researcher is employed by Imperial but is hosted in Uganda by WCS who also provide the necessary logistical support and research assistance.
- One WCS staff member is currently undertaking an MSc at Imperial and contributing to the project through his dissertation research – again hosted by WCS.
- WCS has a long history of working with UWA and is actively supporting its initiatives to address wildlife crime both through and outside of this project and will support follow up activities during and after the project ends.
- IIED contracts Julia Baker (a consultant with whom IIED and Imperial have worked with on a previous Darwin Initiative project (DAR19013) on which this one builds) to act as research advisor to the project and to ensure close coordination between the research and implementation elements of the project.
- Two presentations have been made to the senior management of Uganda Wildlife Authority under the coordination of Aggrey Rwetsiba. The first one was to inform the wider UWA family of the project for their appreciation and support and the second one was to present progress report, preliminary findings and ongoing research projects.
- UWA helped to get all necessary research clearances in Uganda.

While there are obvious logistical challenges in managing a multi-country partnership, the partners have enjoyed one face-to-face meeting in Uganda at the beginning of the project (Project Inception Workshop <http://pubs.iied.org/G03810.html>). Other meetings have been conducted through a combination of physical and virtual meetings of the UK partners with remote (via skype) involvement of the Uganda-based partners. IIED team members have also been able to use the opportunity of visits to Uganda for other purposes to keep in contact with UWA.

Beyond the immediate team additional partnerships have been developed with:

Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group: The U-PCLG is a network of conservation and development agencies who share information and work together in order to bring about greater coherence between conservation and poverty policy and practice in Uganda. IIED and Imperial partnered with members of U-PCLG for the previous Darwin Initiative project (DAR19013) and they have also proved to be valuable partners in this project. At each meeting of the PCLG, updates about this project have been provided and members have been able to assist with providing links to relevant documentation for Output 1 – the evidence review (see below).

Joanne Hill: Jo is a PhD student at University College London. Her research involves producing an agent-based model of bushmeat poaching to help better understand poacher behaviour in order to target law enforcement efforts more effectively. Jo is focussing on Murchison Falls National Park and her fieldwork involves interviews with bushmeat hunters to explore their motivations for hunting and hunting activities. Jo joined part of the project inception meeting by skype, to discuss ways that both projects complement each other and opportunities for collaboration. Since then, the project team has kept in regular contact with Jo through emails and meetings in London (see 3.1; Output 3). This has included sharing experiences of fieldwork especially interviews with bushmeat hunters; similarities and differences with initial research findings and possibilities for these separate studies to enhance one another.

Andrew Lemieux was working with Uganda Wildlife Authority to develop a database as part of his PhD research to capture data on arrests of offenders under a project called WILDLEO in Queen Elizabeth National Park. WCS worked closely with Andrew to develop the fields for the online Offenders Database that is now operational in all protected areas and worked with him to migrate two years' worth of data from the WILDLEO database into the online Offenders Database which we are developing under this project.

Colin Beale and Rob Critchlow - WCS has collaborated with Colin Beale and Rob Critchlow at the University of York to analyse ranger-collected data in a statistically rigorous manner to estimate probability of occurrence of different types of illegal activity in the two project case study sites. This is based on a spatial analysis of arrest data and co-variables such as proximity to the park, proximity to roads etc. We will be comparing the distribution of illegal activities within the Protected Areas in our study sites as estimated by the York team with our datasets on prevalence of wildlife crime activities within villages surrounding the same PAs. This will enable us to draw tentative conclusions on the degree to which wildlife crime hotspots in terms of local people's activities coincide with similar hotspots within neighbouring areas of the Parks (which may be as a result of incursions by outsiders), for different types of wildlife crime and in different areas. As we would otherwise have had to do these analyses ourselves,

working with the York team is a substantial benefit to us, and will produce new insights we would otherwise have struggled to achieve.

The British High Commission in Uganda has also been kept up to speed with the project. Dilys Roe and Julia Baker visited Richard Cox (Trade Policy Officer) while in Uganda for a meeting related to our other Darwin project in January 2015.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: Evidence review of drivers and impacts of wildlife crime:

The evidence review was discussed at the project inception workshop¹ in June 2014, tasks allocated to members of the team and possible sources of information identified (Activity 1.1). Mariel Harrison, who had worked as a researcher on the earlier Darwin Initiative project (DAR19013) was hired as a Research Assistant at Imperial College London to lead the review. Mariel went to Uganda in September 2014 and worked with Geoffrey Mwedde from WCS and with UWA to source and review evidence (Activities 1.2, 1.3). Mariel gave a presentation to U-PCLG on this project at their quarterly meeting² and members of U-PCLG subsequently contributed additional insights on sources of evidence. Mariel and Geoffrey then conducted searches of online bibliographic databases; searches of websites of key Ugandan NGOs; searches of libraries in Ugandan universities and partner offices; interviews with journalists; interviews with Conservation Area Managers; and interviews with UWA's law enforcement department.

Various iterations of drafts of the evidence review were discussed at team meetings with all members of the project team providing comments and inputs. Dilys Roe complemented the Uganda review with an overview of comparable international evidence and a final draft of the report was produced in March 2015 (Activity 1.4). Hard copies of the report will be distributed in Uganda during a launch event for the Evidence Review and National-level analysis, which will be held in Kampala and hosted by WCS and UWA in July 2015, while an electronic copy is available here: <http://pubs.iied.org/17576IIED>. This will be widely distributed via all the partners' networks over the coming months.

Output 2: National level analysis of conservation – development – wildlife crime interactions

At the inception workshop it was agreed that the best approach for conducting the analysis was to produce a database of sources of information for each of Uganda's 22 National Parks and Wildlife Reserves on relevant indicators including wildlife population data, community development initiatives, law enforcement effort and wildlife crime incidences (Activity 2.1). The aim was to bring together in one place the metadata for this information, and to carry out a gap analysis of where information is and is not available to understand trends in wildlife crime, conservation targets and conservation-relevant development activities. This approach was decided upon, rather than a more detailed statistical analysis, because we suspected that the quality and quantity of the data available might be limited. It was indeed the case that the data collected and stored in each of the protected areas varied considerably, with much of the desired data missing.

We have compiled a database to identify whether or not relevant data exists for each park in a particular year (Activity 2.2), and described the trends evident in the data. This has informed both the evidence review and fieldwork components in Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth Conservation Areas (Activity 2.3). This analysis was written up into an internal report, which was shared with and reviewed by the project team, and will be incorporated into the outputs from other project components (Activity 2.4). We are now sharing the information compiled with UWA's conservation area managers, to get their inputs, particularly with respect to interpretation of the patterns in the data which they provided to us. The aim of the national-level analysis is to provide a resource for Ugandan managers, conservationists and researchers, so that they are able to access information about trends in relevant indicators more easily. In order to make the resource widely available and useful, we are also sharing our findings with U-PCLG (starting with the launch event in July 2015).

The results from both Outputs 1 and 2 will be integrated into a manuscript for publication in a scientific peer-reviewed journal (Activities 1.6 and 2.6) and will be presented during the Research Workshop to be conducted in Year 3 (Activities 1.5 and 2.5).

¹Project inception workshop report is available at: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03810.html>

² <http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/u-pclg-quarterly-meeting-september-2014>

Output 3: Spatial analysis of wildlife crime incidences

The research methods were discussed during the project inception meeting (Activity 3.1). Henry Travers undertook a scoping visit to Uganda in November 2014 to plan the practical aspects of the fieldwork and then data collection started in January 2015 (Activity 3.2). By the end of Year 1 this was approximately halfway completed, with 915 households interviewed in parishes bordering Murchison Falls Conservation Area and a further 90 households in frontline parishes bordering Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area. Data collection is on course for completion in May 2015. Preliminary analysis of the data collected to date has been completed in order to inform the development of methods under Output 4.

Significant progress has been made to Activity 3.3, as the research group headed by Dr. Colin Beale at the University of York has already conducted a spatial analysis of MIST data at the two project case study sites. As such, it has been agreed that Imperial College will collaborate with the University of York to produce a comparative analysis of the prevalence of illegal activities related to wildlife crime derived from the analysis of MIST data with the data collected at the household level under Activity 3.2.

On 18th July 2014 and 9th March 2015 the research team met with Joanne Hill (PhD researcher from University College, London). Joanne is studying poacher behaviour at Murchison Falls National Park, and the meetings were a useful opportunity to discuss synergies between the two research projects and share lessons learnt on the challenges to studying wildlife crime.

Output 4: Local perceptions of wildlife crime and crime responses

The methodology for the fieldwork for this output was discussed in detail at the inception workshop and at ensuing project meetings. It will entail the use of choice experiments and scenario modelling to explore people's perceptions of the current situation and how that would change under different response interventions (Activity 4.1). Further planning of the fieldwork for this component was carried out during the scoping visit in November 2014. Fieldwork for this output will be led by project researcher Henry Travers (Imperial), with the main data collection done by two Imperial College MSc students - Geoffrey Mwedde (also WCS) and Lucy Archer, commencing in May 2015.

Output 5: Wildlife crime database

Jan Kirstein from Jayksoft, who had programmed the basic components of the existing Wildlife Crime database for WCS Uganda and UWA, was contracted to add in a few modifications to the database, as well as to develop the module for fingerprint analysis with Darwin Project funding (Activity 5.2). The modifications include: 1. The improvement of data entry in tables by making the online access easier; 2. Improving security of the database to make hacking very difficult; and 3. Ensuring that records are kept of deleted suspects and that when this happens the database manager is alerted to the fact. In addition Jan Kirstein migrated in records from the WILDLEO Access database established by Andrew Lemieux for Queen Elizabeth National Park, which will now be mothballed as the online database is now in use.

Data are being entered by the UWA legal staff at each Conservation Area (Activity 5.1). By mid April 2015 records had been entered of 928 suspects, 1340 arrests, and 1,106 cases taken to court. The database was available online only in May 2014 so the take up by UWA has been rapid.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Evidence review of drivers and impacts of wildlife crime:

Output 1 is fully on track. Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 have been met, as evidenced by the published evidence review available at <http://pubs.iied.org/17576IIED>. The findings will be presented at the March 2016 Research Workshop (Indicator 1.3).

Output 2: Analysis of conservation – development – wildlife crime interactions

Output 2 is fully on track. National level data has been compiled and written up in an internal project document to inform Outputs 1, 3 and 4 (Indicator 2.1). The findings will be presented at the March 2016 Research Workshop (Indicator 2.2)

Output 3: Spatial analysis of wildlife crime incidences

Output 3 is fully on track. An inception workshop (Indicator 3.1) was held in June 2014 (see workshop report at <http://pubs.iied.org/G03810.html>). Fieldwork and data collection are ongoing and expected to be completed in May 2015 (Indicator 3.2). The findings will be presented at the March 2016 Research Workshop (Indicator 3.4)

Output 4: Local perceptions of wildlife crime and crime responses

Output 4 is fully on track. An inception workshop (Indicator 4.1) was held in June 2014 (see workshop report at <http://pubs.iied.org/G03810.html>). Fieldwork and data collection are due to start in May 2015 and to be completed by September 2015 (Indicator 4.2). The findings will be presented at the March 2016 Research Workshop (Indicator 4.4)

Output 5: Wildlife crime database

Output 5 is fully on track. Digitisation of data is ongoing (Indicator 5.1). Data continue to be entered by each protected area and WCS is providing each site with a computer dedicated to the Offenders Database and SMART (a ranger data collection software) as well as internet dongles for times when the park internet is down. A training day was held on 22nd April 2015 to train new UWA staff in the use of the Offenders Database and to tackle issues that had arisen in its use.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The outcome for this project is that conservation decision-makers have the tools and capacity to understand interactions between wildlife crime, biodiversity and poverty and thus target interventions effectively for the long term benefit of rural communities. Progress towards this outcome is on track and we anticipate being able to achieve the outcome by the end of the project.

The first part of Indicator 1 has already been met: *“The national-level drivers and impacts of wildlife crime and its relationship to poverty and conservation interventions, for different locations and commodities, have been assessed and the resultant analysis is publicly disseminated nationally and internationally.”* The latter part will be met once the published report has been disseminated and manuscripts prepared for publication in peer-reviewed journals.

Indicators 2 and 3 are dependent on the results of Output 4 being accepted and implemented by UWA. With this in mind, the research team are presenting the research at the UWA Senior Management Meeting during May 2015, following which they are meeting senior UWA staff at UWA Headquarters to discuss the research in detail and ensure that the policy options being considered for Output 4 are aligned with UWA priorities. Then at each case study national park, they will host meetings with the Wardens to present the policy options being considered for Output 4 for discussion and feedback. In addition, a coordination meeting has been scheduled for July 2015 between IIED, the research team and UWA personnel, including the chief, community and law enforcement wardens at the two project case study sites. The meeting will include planning the actions needed to achieve indicators 2 and 3, and identifying opportunities such as planned reviews of national park management plans where changes can fit within UWA's existing management system. It is expected that such coordination activities will greatly improve the likelihood of achieving the outcome by the end of the funding period.

Indicator 4 has been partly met in that the wildlife crime database was made available online to UWA staff in May 2014 and is being used by UWA staff in each conservation area. At the moment, a backlog of records are being entered and it is too early to tell yet if the target of all crime incidences being recorded within 3 months of occurrence will be met.

Planning has not yet started for Indicator 5 but the CITES CoP will take place in Cape Town in October 2016 and UWA is anticipating hosting a side event to showcase some of the findings of the project and their policy implications.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The outcome level assumptions remain as stated in the proposal. The second year of the project will be a vital one in terms of testing our assumption as to Ugandan government capacity and commitment to respond to the research findings.

The output assumptions also remain as stated in the proposal.

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

The anticipated impact as defined in our proposal is that “Wildlife crime is effectively managed resulting in more sustainable use of biodiversity and more secure local livelihoods, thus supporting poverty alleviation at both local and national levels”.

The project is contributing to that impact by supporting UWA to improve the effectiveness and fairness of policies aimed at reducing wildlife crime. As discussed in previous sections this is being achieved in a number of ways. Firstly we are providing technical and capacity support to develop an effective database for UWA to record and monitor wildlife crime including generating better information on the socio-economic profiles of offenders (output indicator 5.1). Secondly the fieldwork will help UWA to understand the motivations of offenders and the likely effectiveness of different interventions to address wildlife crime so that they can tailor their approach to better respond to different types of wildlife crime and avoid unnecessarily penalising poor people in cases where these are not the major culprits. The project is not yet at the stage of assessing progress here though – as discussed in earlier sections.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

It should be noted that this project was designed prior to the establishment of the IWT Challenge Fund (originally submitted as a Darwin proposal but agreed for funding under the IWT fund) and was thus not specifically aimed at meeting the IWT Challenge Fund objectives. Nevertheless, the project is making a strong contribution to objectives 1 (sustainable livelihoods) and 2 (law enforcement). The contributions are as described in the section above on impact. In terms of sustainable livelihoods, the project contributes by strengthening the evidence base in support of improved wildlife crime mitigation policies with the aim of reducing wildlife crime and the resultant impact on local livelihoods and security. It is also identifying policies that can directly contribute towards improving local livelihoods. In terms of law enforcement the project is helping the Ugandan government to better record and monitor wildlife crime – including monitoring conviction rates and levels of penalties imposed.

6. Impact on species in focus

As noted above this project was designed as a Darwin Initiative project and the proposal did not specify a particular species of focus. In the two case study sites we will be exploring the range of species that are targeted in different forms of wildlife crime.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The expected beneficiaries of this project are poor people who live in and around protected areas where wildlife crime of various types occurs. The project is expected to benefit them in a number of ways:

- 1) Currently there is little understanding of the socio-economic profiles and the motivations of those engaged with wildlife crime and all are labelled as “criminals” regardless of the seriousness of the offence (which can range from local incursions into protected areas to extract limited quantities of natural resources for subsistence use to organised poaching of high value wildlife commodities such as elephant ivory). This project is intended to support UWA to develop more nuanced approaches to tackling wildlife crime that do not unintentionally penalise the poor in cases where they are not the perpetrators of serious crime.
- 2) The project will engage directly with poor people to understand their perspectives on which interventions to reduce wildlife crime are most effective. This process will allow the priorities of poor people to be heard and to be communicated to UWA and for them to have a direct influence over the design of wildlife crime prevention measures – again ensuring that they are not penalised unnecessarily.
- 3) Some of the interventions to tackle wildlife crime revolve around the development of initiatives to improve local livelihoods. Again this project – through its process of interaction with poor people – will allow local priorities to be reflected in the design of those interventions.

It is currently too early in the project to be able to determine the impact on poor people – and indeed at the end of the project we anticipate that improved responses to wildlife crime will be in place but not necessarily for long enough to generate a measurable impact on poor people. Our inferences will thus be drawn from the views expressed by the poor and the degree to which these views are subsequently reflected by UWA in their responses.

8. Consideration of Gender equity issues

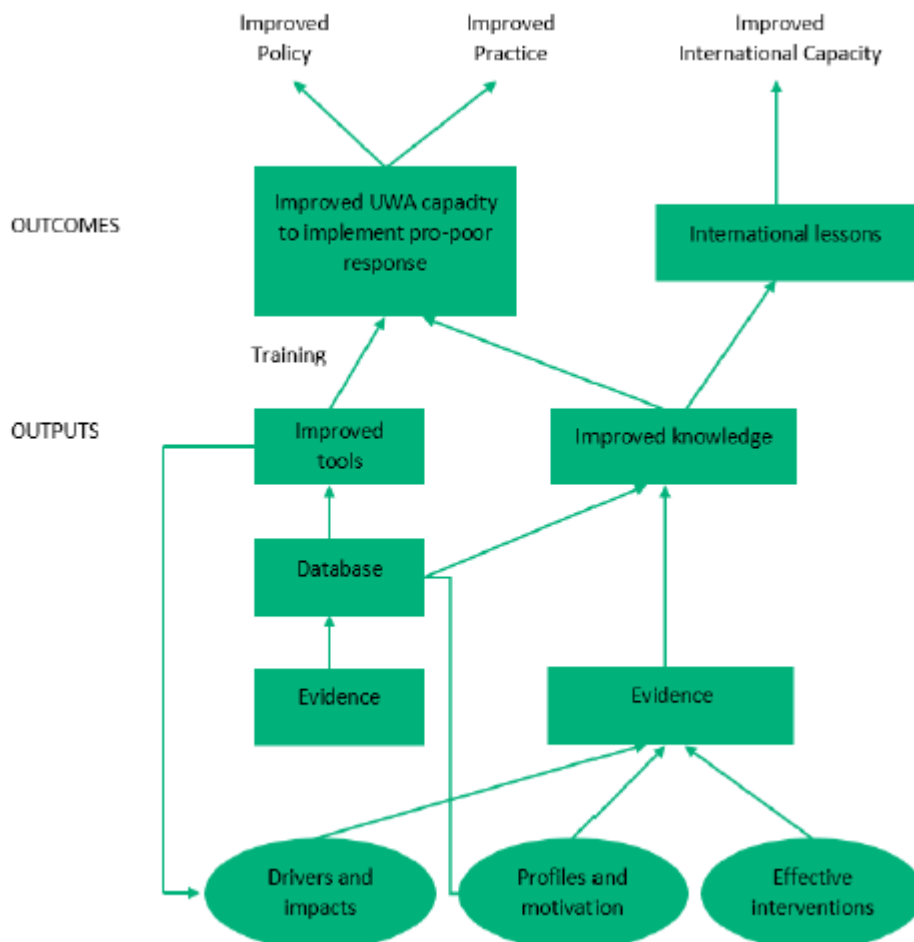
This project was designed prior to the Gender Equity Act and does not have a specific focus on gender. Nevertheless the socio-economic profiles and key informant information that we gather in the research will enable us to explore the relationships between gender and wildlife crime

9. Monitoring and evaluation

A theory of change for the project was developed at the project inception workshop (see workshop report at <http://pubs.iied.org/G03810.html>) and Figure 2 below). As noted at the workshop, the theory of change rests heavily on the assumption that UWA will be strongly enough engaged with the project in order to bring about the desired changes in policy and practice at the protected area level. To this end, following the inception meeting, UWA project leader Aggrey Rwetsiba emailed the project team confirming UWA's full support for the project and his personal commitment to undertaking the project activities. UWA engagement activities have been specifically planned for Year 2 in order to further develop this support and ensure the necessary capacity and commitment are in place to ensure that the outputs do indeed deliver the intended outcomes.

Monitoring of progress against the theory of change has largely been done through regular team meetings - either face to face or via skype – with regular reports against each of the activities and outputs by the relevant partner leads. The theory of change will be reviewed at the Research Workshop in March 2016 and the validity of the assumptions that underpin it re-assessed.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



In terms of indicators of achievements, the project team meetings have also been used as the opportunity to review progress against the logframe indicators (progress against activities and indicators has already been described in earlier sections) and the GANTT chart as a means to ensure that the project is on track.

Furthermore, as noted in our proposal, several of the project outputs are themselves M and E products which can be used to track project progress and inform future management. For example the wildlife crime database will support the monitoring of UWA's success in tackling wildlife crime.

10. Lessons learnt

Regular team meetings have been an effective mechanism for ensuring project progress is on track. Different partners have taken a lead on different project activities and/or outputs and this has engendered a sense of mutual accountability and responsibility.

It has, however, proved more straightforward for the NGO and university partners to engage regularly and productively, while interactions with UWA have been more challenging – other than those concerned with the wildlife crime database in which WCS and UWA have been actively working together. This is partly a result of communications issues but also staff availability and workload. Wherever possible we have tried to counteract this by informal face-to-face meetings whenever UK-based members of the project team are visiting Uganda – either on this project or other business. However interaction with UWA staff, both at headquarters and the study sites, will need to increase significantly over the next year of the project in order to ensure the necessary awareness of the project's aims and engender a commitment to implementing the recommendations of the project at the end of the research phase. We are planning for this by the research team engaging with Wardens of the case study national parks. We will build on IIED's existing strong working relationship with Olivia Birra (previously at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, where we carried out our previous Darwin project, and now Community Warden at Queen Elizabeth National Park). We will also host a UWA coordination meeting in July 2015 that will involve the project team and UWA staff from the case study sites and headquarters planning specifically to achieve indicators 2 and 3.

The use of an online portal for the database has many benefits (eg ability to compare offenders across all protected areas) but it does depend on a good internet connection which can be problematic for some of the remote protected areas. UWA has been upgrading its internet capabilities across its protected areas, which caused some glitches in data entry when the IP addresses changed from Uganda locations to USA locations which did not allow access to the portal because of security features that had been programmed into the database. These security features have been removed for the moment until exceptions can be made for each park. We will be developing protocols for how Prosecution Officers should respond to glitches they find in the system where they cannot enter data, so that these can be addressed more rapidly.

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

n/a

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No specific issues to raise here that have not been already addressed

13. Sustainability and legacy

Presentations about the project have been made in Uganda whenever suitable opportunities arise. For example, presentations about the project have been made to the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group - a network of conservation and development organisations - on a number of occasions, whenever UK team members have been in Uganda.

Information about the project was widely circulated within Uganda as part of the process of collecting information for the evidence review and for the national level analysis.

A presentation was also made – based on the evidence review – at an international symposium on wildlife crime convened by IUCN and IIED and held in South Africa in February 2015.

A project website has been established at <http://www.iied.org/building-capacity-for-pro-poor-responses-wildlife-crime-uganda> and all of the project outputs are posted on this site and are freely available. Project outputs are also promoted via the newsletter of the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group – both within Uganda and internationally. The first major output of the project - the evidence review – was only uploaded to the website at the end of year 1 and so no download statistics or feedback on its utility have yet been collected or analysed but we will collect this data over the next year.

In our open access plan we noted that we would translate summaries of key documents into local languages and distribute these around the case study sites. In consultation with UWA we have discovered that this is not as straightforward as we imagined, in that at least four local languages would be needed. This has been beyond the resources of the project for this year but we will explore the usefulness of this going forward, and seek to make resources available if this is likely to be a valuable activity. Otherwise our use of local research assistants has enabled us to communicate the aims and objectives of the project in local languages.

Our exit strategy as described in our proposal is still valid at this stage in the project and we do not envisage this changing.

14. IWF Challenge Fund Identity

We acknowledge the IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government in all the project outputs and in the national and international presentations that have been described above.

15. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2014-March 2015)

Project spend since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %		Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)					
Dilys Roe IIED				12%	Dilys Roe (Project Leader) spent longer on project activities than originally planned, largely because she took a central co-authorship role on 'Wildlife crime: a review of the evidence on drivers and impacts in Uganda' rather than an oversight role.
Communications staff IIED					
Fiona Roberts IIED					
Andrew Plumptre WCS				5%	
Geoffrey Mwedde WCS					
Aggrey Rwetsiba WCS					
Field Officer WCS					
EJ Milner Gulland IMPERIAL				-3%	
Postdoc IMPERIAL					
Technician IMPERIAL					
Research Assistant IMPERIAL					
Consultancy costs					
Overhead Costs					
Travel and subsistence					
Operating Costs					The project inception workshop was slightly smaller than originally envisaged. We had thought that we would require the underspend on the workshop for publication production costs but ultimately this was not the case.
Capital items (see below)					
Laptop IMPERIAL					
Others (see below)					
Post doc office use WCS					
Financial and tech support WCS					
TOTAL	131,261	129,839	-1%		

IIED submitted a budget Change Request to the Darwin Initiative in February 2015. The report above is against the approved revised budget.

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

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

We are excited that we already have a substantive project output at the end of Year 1, our evidence review, which is available online free to access. We feel that this review breaks new ground in providing an empirical understanding of the relationships between poverty, wildlife crime and their drivers. There has been much discussion of the relationship between poverty and wildlife crime, including around the UK's IWT initiatives, but much of it has been based in theory or generalities, rather than being grounded in analyses of the existing evidence. Our review provides a comprehensive analysis of the evidence which exists in Uganda, the first time such a study has been done. We hope that it will be useful in contributing to debates in the IWT community about how poverty, conservation and wildlife crime inter-relate, and would be very glad for any publicity that Defra and IWT can give it.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2014-2015

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>Impact</i></p> <p>Wildlife crime is effectively managed resulting in more sustainable use of biodiversity and more secure local livelihoods, thus supporting poverty alleviation at both local and national levels.</p>		<p>Technical and capacity support has been provided to UWA to develop an effective database to record and monitor wildlife crime.</p> <p>Data in process of being gathered on socioeconomic profiles and motivations of offenders which will help UWA better target interventions</p>	
<p><i>Outcome</i></p> <p>Conservation policy makers have the tools and capacity to understand interactions between wildlife crime, biodiversity and poverty and thus target interventions effectively for the long-term benefit of rural communities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The national-level drivers and impacts of wildlife crime and its relationship to poverty and conservation interventions, for different locations and commodities, have been assessed and the resultant analysis is publicly disseminated nationally and internationally 2. By the end of the project, at least one improved or new intervention to tackle wildlife crime is implemented at each study location, based on local people's perceptions of the drivers and poverty impacts of wildlife crime, and their views on the potential for improved interventions to tackle both biodiversity conservation and wildlife crime 3. By the end of the project, the wildlife crime mitigation policies in at least one of the two National Parks have been re- 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National-level evidence review exploring drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda compiled and published. Presentation made at international symposium on illegal wildlife trade in South Africa, Feb 2015 2. Research is on track and initial engagement with UWA at Headquarters and the case study national parks in progress. 3. Research is on track and initial engagement with UWA at Headquarters and the case study national parks in progress. 4. Wildlife crime database was made available online to UWA staff in May 2014 and is being used by UWA staff in each conservation area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hard copies of the evidence review will be disseminated to key stakeholders in Uganda and a launch event held. PDF copy available to download from project website will be promoted via PCLG mailing list and other networks. 2. Fieldwork to be completed by end of August 2015, and analyses started by end of September 2015. UWA – research team coordination meeting scheduled for July 2015 3. Following UWA meeting in July 2015, we will work with UWA nationally and at the case study sites to redesign their policies in line with the research results. 4. Continue digitisation of existing backlog of records. Training of additional UWA staff. 5. Planning for dissemination is

	<p>designed to ensure fairness (for example refocusing law enforcement efforts away from local subsistence users towards external expropriators), and are being implemented.</p> <p>4. By the end of the project a functioning database is in routine use by UWA together with improved reporting processes for monitoring wildlife crime (all known incidences of wildlife crime being recorded in this database within 3 months of occurrence) and improved processes in place for adaptive management and better targeting of wildlife crime interventions in response to profiles of offenders recorded.</p> <p>5. Project outcomes are widely disseminated to appropriate users and taken up into policy; briefings, CITES side events and individual discussions at the NP, national and international levels leading to a change in understanding of, and more sophisticated discourse about, poverty-wildlife crime interactions at all levels.</p>	<p>5. No activity under this indicator as yet, apart from distribution of evidence review.</p>	<p>ongoing and concrete actions will be agreed at UWA coordination meeting in July 2015.</p>
<p>Output 1. An evidence review of the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda, with a focus on the interactions between poverty and wildlife crime.</p>	<p>1. By December 2014, all literature compiled for the evidence review.</p> <p>2. By March 2015, evidence review report posted on the project website.</p> <p>3. By March 2016, evidence</p>	<p>1. Completed</p> <p>2. Completed – available at http://pubs.iied.org/17576IIED.</p> <p>3. Planning for the March 2016 workshop will start in September 2015</p> <p>4. Will be addressed in Year 3</p>	

	<p>review findings presented at the Research Workshop.</p> <p>4. By March 2017, evidence review findings included in the final project report.</p>	
Activity 1.1 Parameters for the evidence review discussed and agreed by the project teams, and information sources identified, at the Project Inception workshop.		Completed
Activity 1.2 Desk research to collate published and grey literature on the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda.		Completed
Activity 1.3 Review of the evidence.		Completed
Activity 1.4 Evidence review report compiled with input and review by the project team.		Completed
Activity 1.5 Presentation on the evidence review findings at the Research Workshop.		Research workshop will take place in March 2016
Activity 1.6 Incorporation of the evidence review findings into project reports and outputs.		Final reports and outputs will be compiled in 2017
Output 2. A written analysis of the interactions between development indicators, conservation interventions, wildlife crime incidences (for different commodities) and the status of natural resources, at the national level.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By March 2015, national-level data collected on law enforcement effort, arrests, natural resources and conservation and development interventions. 2. By March 2016, analysis findings presented at the Research Workshop 3. By March 2017, analysis findings included in the final project report. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed. Available on request as internal project report 2. As per output 1 3. As per output 1
Activity 2.1 Parameters for the national level analysis discussed and agreed by the project teams, and data sources identified, at the Project Inception workshop.		Completed
Activity 2.2 National level data collection on law enforcement effort, arrests, natural resources and conservation and development interventions.		Completed
Activity 2.3 Data analysis to identify broad correlations based on different		Completed

commodities of wildlife crime and potential feedbacks between poverty and wildlife crime.		
Activity 2.4 Write-up on interactions between development indicators, conservation interventions, wildlife crime incidences (for different commodities) and the status of natural resources compiled with input and review by the project team.		Completed – available on request as internal project report
Activity 2.5 Presentation of the national level analysis at the Research Workshop.		Research workshop will take place in March 2016
Activity 2.6 Incorporation of the national level analysis into project reports and outputs.		Final reports and outputs will be compiled in 2017. A paper combining insights from the National Level Analysis and Evidence Review will be completed and submitted to a peer-reviewed journal by end of year 2.
Output 3. A spatial analysis of the relationship between wildlife crime indicators, social and economic profiles and conservation interventions of different types, for the two protected areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By July 2014, Project Inception Workshop held where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, UWA, WCS-Uganda and Imperial College. 2. By September 2015, fieldwork and data collation completed. 3. By March 2016, data analysis completed. 4. By March 2016, UWA and the project team jointly present the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop. 5. By end of project, research report posted on the project website, journal article submitted and briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences. 6. UWA presents the research results at a UWA side event at CITES CoP17. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed – report available at http://pubs.iied.org/G03810.html) 2. Ongoing, on schedule. 3. Not yet started – data analysis will start in September 2015 4. Not yet started – planning for the workshop will start in September 2015 5. Not yet started – work will commence in Year 3 6. Not yet started – planning will start in January 2016
Activity 3.1 Detailed research methods discussed and agreed by the project teams at the Project Inception workshop.		Completed

Activity 3.2 Fieldwork at two protected areas.	Ongoing – due to be completed September 2015
Activity 3.3 Data analysis of the MIST datasets for the two case study PAs	Completed - this has been done by the team at the University of York in collaboration with WCS, and the paper for MFNP is in press at the <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> . Dataset has been supplied to Henry Travers for analysis along with new project data after September 2015.
Activity 3.4 Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.	Two MSc theses will be submitted in September 2015. A preliminary report on fieldwork will be available internally by the end of September 2015. Final research report will be prepared by March 2016, ready for the workshop.
Activity 3.5 Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.	Research workshop will take place in March 2016
Activity 3.6 UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.	CITES Cop 17 will be held October 2016
Activity 3.7 Incorporation of the research findings and recommendations into project reports and outputs.	Final reports and outputs will be compiled in 2017.
Output 4. A written analysis of local perceptions of the drivers and consequences of wildlife crime, and local perspectives on potential conservation interventions, with a poverty focus, using novel and appropriate techniques to understand sensitive behaviours.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By July 2014, Project Inception Workshop held where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, UWA, WCS-Uganda and Imperial College. 2. By September 2015, fieldwork and data collation completed. 3. By March 2016, data analysis completed. 4. By March 2016, UWA and the project team jointly present the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop. 5. By end of project, research report posted on the project website, journal article submitted and briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed – report available at http://pubs.iied.org/G03810.html) 2. Ongoing, on schedule. 3. Not yet started – data analysis will start in September 2015 4. Not yet started – planning for the workshop will start in September 2015 5. Not yet started – work will commence in Year 3 6. Not yet started – planning will start in January 2016

	6. UWA presents the research results at a UWA side event at CITES CoP17.	
Activity 4.1 Detailed research methods discussed and agreed by the project teams at the Project Inception workshop.		Completed
Activity 4.2 Fieldwork at two protected areas.		Ongoing, on schedule.
Activity 4.3 Data analysis.		To start in September 2015.
Activity 4.4 Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.		To be completed by March 2016.
Activity 4.5 Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.		March 2016.
Activity 4.6 UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.		October 2016.
Activity 4.7 Incorporation of the research findings and recommendations into project reports and outputs.		March 2017.
Output 5. Improved and/or new (additional) wildlife crime monitoring databases owned and routinely used by UWA.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By March 2016, digitisation of hard copy law enforcement data (law enforcement effort, arrests, prosecutions) into the UWA Wildlife Crime Database and at least 20 UWA staff trained in data entry and basic query analysis 2. By March 2017, at least five UWA staff fully trained in database management and analysis and interpretation of the data from a series of one-to-one support sessions and from a database guidance manual produced in collaboration with the UWA staff who will be using the database. 3. By March 2017, a minimum of two UWA staff trained as 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All previous data in the WILDLEO database for Queen Elizabeth Park have been migrated into the Offenders Database. Ongoing data entry is taking place for current arrests. Older data are proving harder to find because poor records have been kept and when staff have changed the records that did exist have been lost. Given the large number of cases (over 1,300) in the first year we are focusing on keeping current data entered and up to date. 2. A manual has been drafted and 17 UWA staff were trained on April 22nd in the use of the database. The manual will be finalised when the fingerprint component is completed. 3. Follow up training is planned for staff once the fingerprint module is activated. Training of Headquarters staff was included in this training to ensure that they can train new staff in future. 4. This is a longer term output and will be developed as the results of the research come in. Data from MIST are currently being migrated to SMART under a separate project managed by WCS and standard queries have been discussed with UWA staff that will be developed in each database so that standard reports

	<p>'trainers' to rollout the training to other UWA staff including new staff after project completion.</p> <p>4. By March 2017, UWA using data from the Wildlife Crime Database to inform the design of wildlife crime prevention measures in collaboration with protected area managers, to monitor impacts of these measures and to report on wildlife crime incidents.</p>	can be produces that summarise the same types of data across all protected areas.
Activity 5.1 Digitisation of hard copy law enforcement data into the Wildlife Crime Database.		(Report completed or progress on activities that contribute toward achieving this output, and what will be carried out in the next period) Ongoing
Activity 5.2 Enhancement of the Wildlife Crime Database.		Completed, except the ability to compare fingerprints has been developed but issues with it running on Windows 8 computers are being dealt with at the moment.
Activity 5.3 One-to-one support sessions for UWA staff.		Completed
Activity 5.4 Production of a Wildlife Crime Database manual and MIST/SMART analysis manual.		Completed in draft, pending addition of fingerprint reader module.
Activity 5.5 Train the Trainer sessions for UWA staff.		To be completed in year 2.
Activity 5.6 Final Project Workshop including a demonstration of the Wildlife Crime Database by UWA.		March 2017.

Annex 2 Logframe

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

Wildlife crime is effectively managed resulting in more sustainable use of biodiversity and more secure local livelihoods, thus supporting poverty alleviation at both local and national levels.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 30 words)

Conservation policy makers have the tools and capacity to understand interactions between wildlife crime, biodiversity and poverty and thus target interventions effectively for the long-term benefit of rural communities

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	The national-level drivers and impacts of wildlife crime and its relationship to poverty and conservation interventions, for different locations and commodities, have been assessed and the resultant analysis is publicly disseminated nationally and internationally.
Indicator 2	By the end of the project, at least one improved or new intervention to tackle wildlife crime is implemented at each study location, based on local people's perceptions of the drivers and poverty impacts of wildlife crime, and their views on the potential for improved interventions to tackle both biodiversity conservation and wildlife crime,
Indicator 3	By the end of the project, the wildlife crime mitigation policies in at least one of the two National Parks have been re-designed to ensure fairness (for example refocusing law enforcement efforts away from local subsistence users towards external expropriators), and are being implemented.
Indicator 4	By the end of the project a functioning database is in routine use by UWA together with improved reporting processes for monitoring wildlife crime (all known incidences of wildlife crime being recorded in this database within 3 months of occurrence) and improved processes in place for adaptive management and better targeting of wildlife crime interventions in response to profiles of offenders recorded.

Indicator 5	Project outcomes are widely disseminated to appropriate users and taken up into policy; briefings, CITES side events and individual discussions at the NP, national and international levels leading to a change in understanding of, and more sophisticated discourse about, poverty-wildlife crime interactions at all levels.
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Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	One research paper, one briefing paper for Ugandan government, one international briefing paper, at least one oral presentation of results within Uganda (at UWA head office), and at least one presentation at CITES and to interested governments (including the UK government).
Indicator 2	Two research workshops are held and reports issued: a Project Inception Workshop where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, Imperial College, WCS and UWA; a Research Workshop where UWA with the project team jointly present the research results and recommendations. Feedback from UWA, PA managers and local communities during the research process. At least one research paper detailing the analysis and results.
Indicator 3	<p>Individual PA management plans or wildlife crime prevention/mitigation policies redesigned in the light of research results, detailing new approaches to integrating poverty alleviation and conservation interventions. UWA reports on PA community projects demonstrate the integration of the results into UWA's new community monitoring initiatives for revenue sharing schemes, and demonstrate the engagement of local people in decisions on conservation and development interventions.</p> <p>Reports on patrol effort and effectiveness using the MIST system demonstrate change in law enforcement targeting and improved outcomes through reductions in overall incidences of poaching per area patrolled. MIST and wildlife crime data on illegal wildlife trade incidents, the socio-economic profiles of individuals arrested for wildlife crime and the number of individuals arrested who are re-offenders show reduced reoffending and reduced engagement in wildlife crime by local people.</p>
Indicator 4	<p>The database on wildlife crime is fully functional and in use by UWA, with a complete dataset on illegal incidents (law enforcement, arrests, prosecutions) and the socio-economic profiles of individuals arrested for the target PAs. By year three at least 20 UWA staff trained in data entry and basic query analysis and 5 UWA staff fully trained in database management, analysis and interpretation of the data, and a minimum of two UWA staff trained as 'trainers' to ensure new staff are able to continue working on the database after project completion.</p> <p>Two database training workshops, a series of one-to-one practical sessions, a 'train the trainer' learning session and production of the UWA wildlife crime database guidance manual. Annual reports issued by UWA on wildlife crime are based on data analysis from the national wildlife crime database and reflect application of the database to address wildlife crime.</p>
Indicator 5	UWA side event at CITES CoP17 registered and results – including attendance – documented. National-level policy documents within Uganda revised to take project findings into account. Open access research papers, briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences.

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Political and economic stability in Uganda enables the project to be completed.
Assumption 2	UWA continues its commitment to strengthen its support for local livelihoods and make a contribution towards poverty eradication while tackling wildlife crime.
Assumption 3	Park staff, local communities and individuals involved with wildlife crime are willing to participate in the project.
Assumption 4	UWA have the ability to apply the project recommendations in an improving management capacity, and host the side event at CITES CoP17 in 2016.
Assumption 5	The Ugandan government is receptive to policy change in light of the research findings
Assumption 6	Protected Area managers are willing to implement the research recommendations and remain committed to engaging with local communities on wildlife crime prevention measures

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	An evidence review of the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda, with a focus on the interactions between poverty and wildlife crime.
Output 2	A written analysis of the interactions between development indicators, conservation interventions, wildlife crime incidences (for different commodities) and the status of natural resources, at the national level.
Output 3	A spatial analysis of the relationship between wildlife crime indicators, social and economic profiles and conservation interventions of different types, for the two protected areas.
Output 4	A written analysis of local perceptions of the drivers and consequences of wildlife crime, and local perspectives on potential conservation interventions, with a poverty focus, using novel and appropriate techniques to understand sensitive behaviours.
Output 5	Improved and/or new (additional) wildlife crime monitoring databases owned and routinely used by UWA.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1	
Indicator 1	By December 2014, all literature compiled for the evidence review.

Indicator 2	By March 2015, evidence review report posted on the project website.
Indicator 3	By March 2016, evidence review findings presented at the Research Workshop.
Indicator 4	By March 2017, evidence review findings included in the final project report.

Output 2	
Indicator 1	By March 2015, national-level data collected on law enforcement effort, arrests, natural resources and conservation and development interventions.
Indicator 2	By March 2016, analysis findings presented at the Research Workshop.
Indicator 3	By March 2017, analysis findings included in the final project report.

Output 3	
Indicator 1	By July 2014, Project Inception Workshop held where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, UWA, WCS-Uganda and Imperial College.
Indicator 2	By September 2015, fieldwork and data collation completed.
Indicator 3	By March 2016, data analysis completed.
Indicator 4	By March 2016, UWA and the project team jointly present the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.
Indicator 5	By end of project, research report posted on the project website, journal article submitted and briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences.
Indicator 6	UWA presents the research results at a UWA side event at CITES CoP17.

Output 4	
Indicator 1	By July 2014, Project Inception Workshop held where the detailed research method is jointly planned by IIED, UWA, WCS-Uganda and Imperial College.
Indicator 2	By September 2015, fieldwork completed.
Indicator 3	By December 2015, data analysis completed.
Indicator 4	By March 2016, UWA and the project team jointly present the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.
Indicator 5	By end of project, research report posted on the project website, journal article submitted and briefings and presentations to a range of international audiences.
Indicator 6	UWA presents the research results at a UWA side event at CITES CoP17.

Output 5	
Indicator 1	By March 2016, digitisation of hard copy law enforcement data (law enforcement effort, arrests, prosecutions) into the UWA Wildlife Crime Database and at least 20 UWA staff trained in data entry and basic query analysis
Indicator 2	By March 2017, at least five UWA staff fully trained in database management and analysis and interpretation of the data from a series of one-to-one

	support sessions and from a database guidance manual produced in collaboration with the UWA staff who will be using the database.
Indicator 3	By March 2017, a minimum of two UWA staff trained as 'trainers' to rollout the training to other UWA staff including new staff after project completion.
Indicator 4	By March 2017, UWA using data from the Wildlife Crime Database to inform the design of wildlife crime prevention measures in collaboration with protected area managers, to monitor impacts of these measures and to report on wildlife crime incidents.

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	Project reports including the evidence review, workshop reports, research report, biannual progress reports and final project report.
Indicator 2	UWA Wildlife Crime Database populated with law enforcement data and production of a database guidance manual.
Indicator 3	Guidance manual for the analysis and interpretation of MIST law enforcement data
Indicator 4	Publications and presentations of the project including journal paper, briefing papers and documentation of the UWA side event at CITES CoP17.

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	The project team is able to gather or access data that are accurate and suitable for analysis
Assumption 2	UWA maintains capacity to adopt routine use of new database and collection of appropriate data
Assumption 3	Local community perspectives reveal differential impacts and effectiveness of different types of intervention

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Parameters for the evidence review discussed and agreed by the project teams, and information sources identified, at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 1.2	Desk research to collate published and grey literature on the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda.

Activity 1.3	Review of the evidence.
Activity 1.4	Evidence review report compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 1.5	Presentation on the evidence review findings at the Research Workshop.
Activity 1.6	Incorporation of the evidence review findings into project reports and outputs.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Parameters for the national level analysis discussed and agreed by the project teams, and data sources identified, at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 2.2	National level data collection on law enforcement effort, arrests, natural resources and conservation and development interventions.
Activity 2.3	Data analysis to identify broad correlations based on different commodities of wildlife crime and potential feedbacks between poverty and wildlife crime.
Activity 2.4	Write-up on interactions between development indicators, conservation interventions, wildlife crime incidences (for different commodities) and the status of natural resources compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 2.5	Presentation of the national level analysis at the Research Workshop.
Activity 2.6	Incorporation of the national level analysis into project reports and outputs.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Detailed research methods discussed and agreed by the project teams at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 3.2	Fieldwork at two protected areas.
Activity 3.3	Data analysis of the MIST datasets for the two case study PAs
Activity 3.4	Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 3.5	Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.
Activity 3.6	UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.
Activity 3.7	Incorporation of the research findings and recommendations into project reports and outputs.

Output 4	
Activity 4.1	Detailed research methods discussed and agreed by the project teams at the Project Inception workshop.
Activity 4.2	Fieldwork at two protected areas.
Activity 4.3	Data analysis.
Activity 4.4	Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.
Activity 4.5	Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.
Activity 4.6	UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.

Activity 4.7	Incorporation of the research findings and recommendations into project reports and outputs.
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Output 5	
Activity 5.1	Digitisation of hard copy law enforcement data into the Wildlife Crime Database.
Activity 5.2	Enhancement of the Wildlife Crime Database.
Activity 5.3	One-to-one support sessions for UWA staff.
Activity 5.4	Production of a Wildlife Crime Database manual and MIST/SMART analysis manual.
Activity 5.5	Train the Trainer sessions for UWA staff.
Activity 5.6	Final Project Workshop including a demonstration of the Wildlife Crime Database by UWA.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

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

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

This may include the Means of Verification material you listed in your project logframe. For example, the abstract of a conference, the summary of a thesis etc. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

All publically available documentation related to the project can be found here:

<http://www.iied.org/building-capacity-for-pro-poor-responses-wildlife-crime-uganda>

and the evidence review is here: <http://pubs.iied.org/17576IIED.html>

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	