



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	Oxford University , Wildlife Conservation Society, Uganda Wildlife Authority
IWT Grant Value	£384,441
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 2015 – March 2016; Annual Report 2
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.

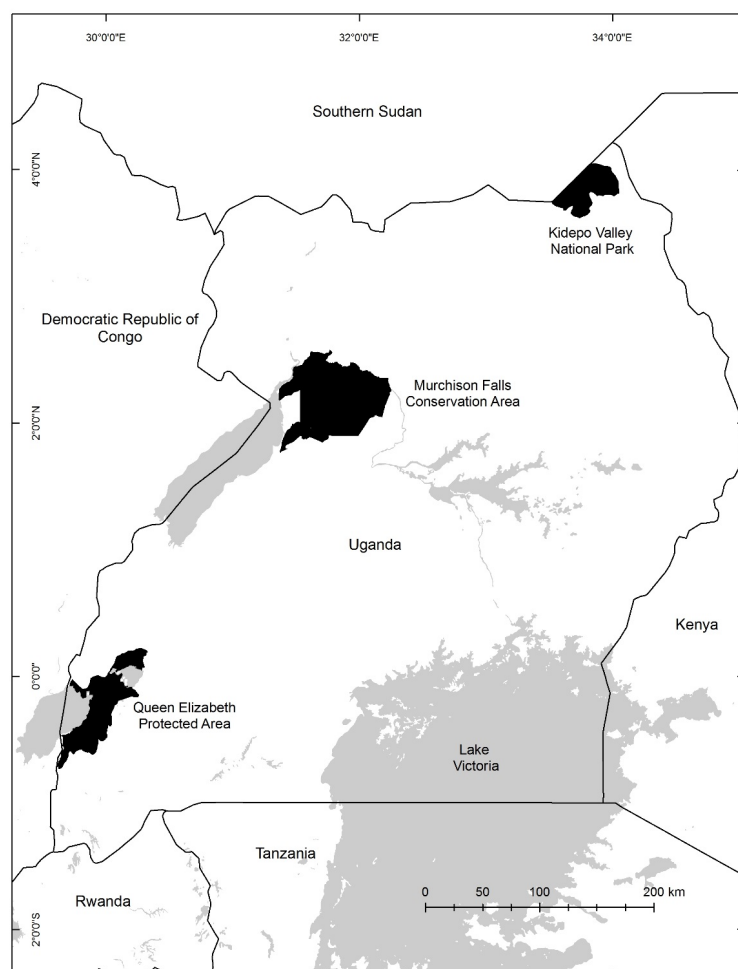
The project is not targeted at particular species but rather explores different types of wildlife crime that occur in specific sites and the effectiveness of different types of response to those crimes. Focussing on Uganda, the project seeks to answer three key questions:

- 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, Oxford). 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 shows the location of the case study sites.

Figure 1: Map of Uganda showing location of Queen Elizabeth and Murchison Falls National Parks



2. Project Partnerships

The project partners were all actively involved in the design of this initiative and have remained actively involved throughout the first and second years. 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 UK and Uganda. Two key members of the team who were based at Imperial College London have now moved to Oxford University, so the initial partnership has changed slightly in terms of partner organisations but the individuals making up the project team remain the same. Each partner has a specific role in the project: IIED provides overall contract management, project coordination and international policy links; Oxford 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.

The partners communicate regularly by email and have quarterly skype "meetings" to check in on progress against the workplan and the logframe indicators. The partners also enjoyed a face-to-face

meeting in Uganda in July 2015 when UWA staff from the two case study sites joined with UWA HQ staff and the UK partners for a two day workshop to hear preliminary research findings and to explore UWA's initial perceptions as to which types of wildlife crime interventions are most effective in their different parks. This was followed by an evening event to launch the first output of the project – an evidence review of the drivers and impacts of wildlife crime (see below); launched by the Andrew Seguya, Executive Director of UWA.

As reported last year, additional partnerships have been developed with:

- Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group: Throughout this second year of the project updates have been provided at U-PCLG meetings. In addition, U-PCLG members were invited to participate in an event to launch the first published output of the project: [Wildlife crime: a review of the evidence on drivers and impacts in Uganda](#).
- Joanne Hill: As reported last year, Jo is a PhD student at University College London who is producing an agent-based model of bushmeat poaching to help better understand poacher behaviour in order to target law enforcement efforts more effectively. Jo also participated in the workshop with UWA and launch of the evidence review last July, and we have continued to share experiences over the course of the year.
- Andrew Lemieux: The project, through WCS, has been coordinating its activities with Andrew Lemieux who is working with Uganda Conservation Foundation to support prosecutions in Queen Elizabeth National Park and Murchison Falls National Park.
- Colin Beale and Rob Critchlow, University of York: The project, via WCS and Oxford, have been collaborating with Colin Beale and Rob Critchlow at University of York to test their analysis method that was used to predict where illegal activities were taking place in the Queen Elizabeth National Park¹. We have also been able to use this data to undertake 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. This analysis is ongoing.
- The British High Commission in Uganda has also been kept up to speed with the project although a representative was unable to attend the launch event in July.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

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

As reported last year, the evidence review was completed in March 2015 (Activity 1.4) and is available at <http://pubs.iied.org/17576IIED>. An evening event was held in July 2015 where the Executive Director of UWA officially launched the report. Media coverage of the launch was good including a slot on the Ugandan television news. Dilys Roe presented the key findings of the review to an international audience at the [International Congress for Conservation Biology](#) held in Montpellier in August 2015. The review has also been publicised with a [blog](#) on IIED's website and via the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group and each of the project partners' networks.

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

As reported last year, this output has been completed to the extent possible. We 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 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 UWA Managers, and will be incorporated into the outputs from other project components (Activity 2.4).

The national level analysis was very valuable in highlighting the lack of quantitative evidence available to assess the interactions between conservation activities, development initiatives and wildlife crime. Most of the Protected Areas surveyed have very limited information on population trends in key wildlife species

¹ Critchlow, R., **Plumptre, A.J.**, Driciru, M., Rwetsiba, A., Stokes, E.J., Tumwesigye, C., Wanyama, F. and Beale, C.M. (2015) Spatiotemporal trends of illegal activities from ranger-collected data in a Ugandan national park. *Conservation Biology*, 29, 1458-1470. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.12538

or in law enforcement activities. Correlations between trends in these two datasets are not interpretable as causation. However this dataset is valuable in two ways:

- a) as a baseline resource for Ugandan researchers and practitioners, with all available information brought together in one place;
- b) For gap analyses, so as to see where information is lacking, and what would need to be done in order to make inferences about the impact of conservation on wildlife crime in the future.

In both cases, the main users are likely to be in-country rather than international. Therefore, rather than writing this up as a paper, we are working with U-PCLG and UWA to find the best way to host this database so that it is accessible to their members and others working within Uganda. This may be as an online archive on the U-PCLG site, for example. This issue will be discussed at our up-coming project meeting in May 2016, and resolved during year 3 of the project.

Output 3: Spatial analysis of wildlife crime incidences

Fieldwork at the two case study sites (Activity 3.2) has now been completed. This entailed a large scale household survey comprising 1948 interviews, which included components on household poverty, perceptions of conservation and an indirect questioning approach for estimating the prevalence of household participation in wildlife crime.

Analysis of the MIST datasets for the two case study PAs (Activity 3.3) has also been completed by the research group headed by Dr. Colin Beale at the University of York. As part of the project team's collaboration with Dr Beale's group, the models used in this analysis will be rerun using prevalence estimates of household involvement in wildlife crime (determined from our research). This analysis can in turn be used to improve the efficiency of patrols and other law enforcement activities.

WCS worked with UWA and International Gorilla Conservation Program (IGCP) and African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) to establish the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) software across all protected areas in Uganda and also migrate all MIST databases into SMART. A training course was run by WCS staff in May 2015 to train 60 UWA staff in the use of SMART. As such all sites in Uganda have moved over to SMART and no longer use MIST. SMART has many more capabilities than MIST particularly in the ways of analyzing the data. WCS also continued to work with Colin Beale and Rob Critchlow at University of York to analyse the spatial distribution of threats based on the MIST/SMART data for Murchison Falls National Park, showing that the main threats are snaring and bushmeat hunting across the park. Their analyses also show a recent increasing trend in snaring in the park.

WCS has continued to support SMART in Queen Elizabeth National Park with full time mentoring by WCS staff to ensure that the use of smart phones is taken up by rangers and that the system functions well. Elsewhere it has been operationalised but is not being implemented as effectively because of lack of oversight. WCS is working with UWA to try to make sure they can provide more oversight with their trained staff.

Under Activity 3.4 (Research report compiled with input and review by the project team) two MSc theses covering specific aspects (see Output 4 below) of the research were completed in September 2015 and we have prepared a briefing paper which summarises the results of the research and the key policy recommendation. This is available here: <http://pubs.iied.org/17354IIED.html>. The full research report will be written up following feedback from Ugandan project partners at the research workshop to be held in Kampala in May.

Output 4: Local perceptions of wildlife crime and crime responses

Fieldwork at the two sites was led by Geoffrey Mwedde (WCS and Imperial College) and Lucy Archer (Imperial College) and completed in July 2015. This entailed a discrete choice experiment conducted with 394 households and semi structured scenario interviews with 119 households. Data analysis was completed in September 2015 and the results written up as two MSc theses, which are available here: <http://www.iccs.org.uk/publications/thesis-archive-msc-con-sci/>.

Henry Travers (Oxford) also completed 54 key-informant interviews with current or convicted poachers (including prisoners incarcerated for wildlife related crimes), providing an important perspective for understanding the local drivers of wildlife crime and perceptions of possible policy or intervention responses.

In order to start building awareness amongst UWA staff - particularly those based at the case study sites - the preliminary research findings were presented at a 2-day workshop held in July in Kampala and attended by senior managers from UWA Headquarters, and Chief, Community and Law Enforcement Wardens at our two national park study sites. Group sessions were then held to explore the views of

UWA headquarters and Park Wardens on engaging with local communities to reduce wildlife crime. Interventions discussed were the same as those used by the research team in the choice experiments and scenario interviews, and debates included the likely effectiveness of the interventions as well as practicalities of implementation. The final session was based on collaborative planning, where all identified the actions needed to achieve the Park-based project outcomes by project end. From this key opportunities for influencing policy and practice were identified. These included UWA's planned development of a human wildlife conflict mitigation strategy; the mid-term review of the ten year management plan for Queen Elizabeth National Park; and new national species-specific action plans to tackle wildlife crime.

The research report (Activity 4.4) is currently being compiled – as discussed above – and all the findings will be presented and discussed with project partners and other interested parties at a workshop scheduled for 24-25 May 2016 in Kampala.

Output 5: Wildlife crime database

UWA staff at all protected areas were trained on the use of the wildlife crime database in May 2015 and it is now in use in most sites. A total of 1,658 arrests have been entered into the database (representing arrests made during the period February 2012 to October 2015). The data before July 2014 are all from a database for Queen Elizabeth National Park. Unfortunately the ability of the database to store fingerprint information has been constrained due to this function not being compatible with the version of Windows being used by UWA but other than this the database appears to be functioning well. A new software company, OSSCube, was engaged to programme the fingerprint component and this is hoped to be completed by end May 2016. WCS has been demonstrating a mirror site of the database to WCS and other Institutions elsewhere and as a result the NGO Stop Ivory has funded a meeting to be held on 26-27th April 2016 to demonstrate the software to five other African countries (Malawi, Congo Republic, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Rwanda) as well as some other NGOs (RSPB, Eagle Network, Uganda Conservation Foundation). This is likely to generate more resources for the database to improve its capabilities over time. Some basic analyses of the data were made by Andy Plumtre (WCS) to summarise some of the basic patterns in the offenders database. A few figures of the types of outputs possible are provided in Annex 5.

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 May 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 May 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 have been completed (Indicator 3.2) and the data have been analysed (indicator 3.3). A summary of the findings has been prepared as a briefing paper (<http://pubs.iied.org/17354IIED.html>) and the full findings will be presented at the May 2016 Research Workshop (Indicator 3.4)

Output 4: Local perceptions of wildlife crime and crime responses

Output 4 is fully on track. As for Output 3, the inception workshop (Indicator 4.1) was held in June 2014; fieldwork and data collection were completed in (Indicator 4.2). Data analysis has been completed (Indicator 4.3) and the summary results written up as a briefing paper. The detailed findings will be presented at the May 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 provided 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. A follow up training is planned for June when the fingerprint module of the database will have been completed. We are finding that sharing the computers between SMART and the offenders database isn't working very well so we have raised some other matching funds to purchase some computers for the UWA prosecutors to ensure they enter the data on the database in a timely manner.

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.

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”* has been met. A launch event for the evidence review was held in Kampala in July 2015; a presentation was made at an international conference in August 2015; the report has been publicised via all the partners' international networks and is available to download from the IIED website: <http://pubs.iied.org/17576IIED.html>

Indicators 2 (By the end of the project, at least one improved or new intervention to tackle wildlife crime is implemented at each study location) and 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) are dependent on the results of Output 4 being accepted and implemented by UWA. With this in mind, a workshop was held with UWA staff in July 2015 to discuss the preliminary research findings and to start to think about potential policy and practice responses. The second day of the Research Workshop to be held in May 2016 is also intended to act as a planning day for the final year of the project, working with key UWA staff to explore how best to support the implementation of the research findings.

Indicator 4 (functioning wildlife crime database in routine use by UWA) 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. There is a need to improve internet connectivity and also provide refresher training as new people have been recruited by UWA as prosecutors. These people will be trained at the meeting in April where the database will be showcased to other countries and training provided to both UWA staff and staff from these other countries. There will then be a further training in June 2016 for all Prosecutors of UWA in the use of the fingerprint module.

Planning has not yet started for Indicator 5 but the CITES CoP will take place in Johannesburg in late Sept/Early Oct 2016. Applications for side events are expected to open in May 2016 and UWA will submit a proposal 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. Assumptions 4 (UWA ability to apply project recommendations); 5 (Ugandan govt receptiveness to policy change) and 6 (PA managers willingness to implement research recommendations) will be tested in the final year of the project with an early indication of the validity of these assumptions becoming clear following the Research Workshop in May 2016.

The output assumptions also remain as stated in the proposal and have proven valid to date.

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 our research is shedding light on the motivations of offenders and the likely effectiveness of different interventions to address wildlife crime.

We have produced a number of recommendations that will help UWA and PA managers to tailor their approach to better respond to different types of wildlife crime and avoid unnecessarily penalising poor people in cases where they 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 both wildlife crime and the resultant impact on local livelihoods and security.

It is also identifying policies that can directly contribute towards improving local livelihoods, and improving the fairness of wildlife crime mitigation policies. For example the project is listening to local voices (including householders in areas around National Parks, and also convicted poachers) so as to better understand motivations for wildlife crime, and how to improve conservation and development interventions so as to reduce these motivations. 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. This will strengthen their capacity to tackle wildlife crime strategically based on robust information. In combination these different project outputs will enable an evidence-based approach to wildlife crime by government, which changes incentives through both improved law enforcement targeting and more effective conservation and development interventions that work synergistically rather than in isolation.

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. However the research at the case study sites has identified a number of species impacted by wildlife crime including African elephants, pangolins, buffalos, Uganda kobs, Jackson's hartebeests, Nile crocodiles, waterbucks, hippopotamuses, African lions, leopards and hyenas. Aerial survey data of the savanna parks by UWA and WCS in 2014 provides a baseline for future monitoring and plans for a survey of Queen Elizabeth Park in June 2016 will provide a comparison of numbers in this park.

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) The research has increased the understanding of the socio-economic profiles and the motivations of those engaged with wildlife crime and the different types of crime that are occurring (from subsistence-based resource extraction to organised poaching). The research findings will help 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 research has directly engaged with poor people to understand their perspectives on which interventions to reduce wildlife crime are most effective. These perspectives have been included in our recommendations to UWA and it is expected that these recommendations will have a direct influence over the design of future wildlife crime prevention measures.
- 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 gathered in the research enabled us to explore the relationships between gender and wildlife crime. It is clear from our results that there are distinct gender roles with respect to involvement in wildlife crime across our two study areas. These findings will be incorporated into our recommendations for conservation activities at the two sites.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

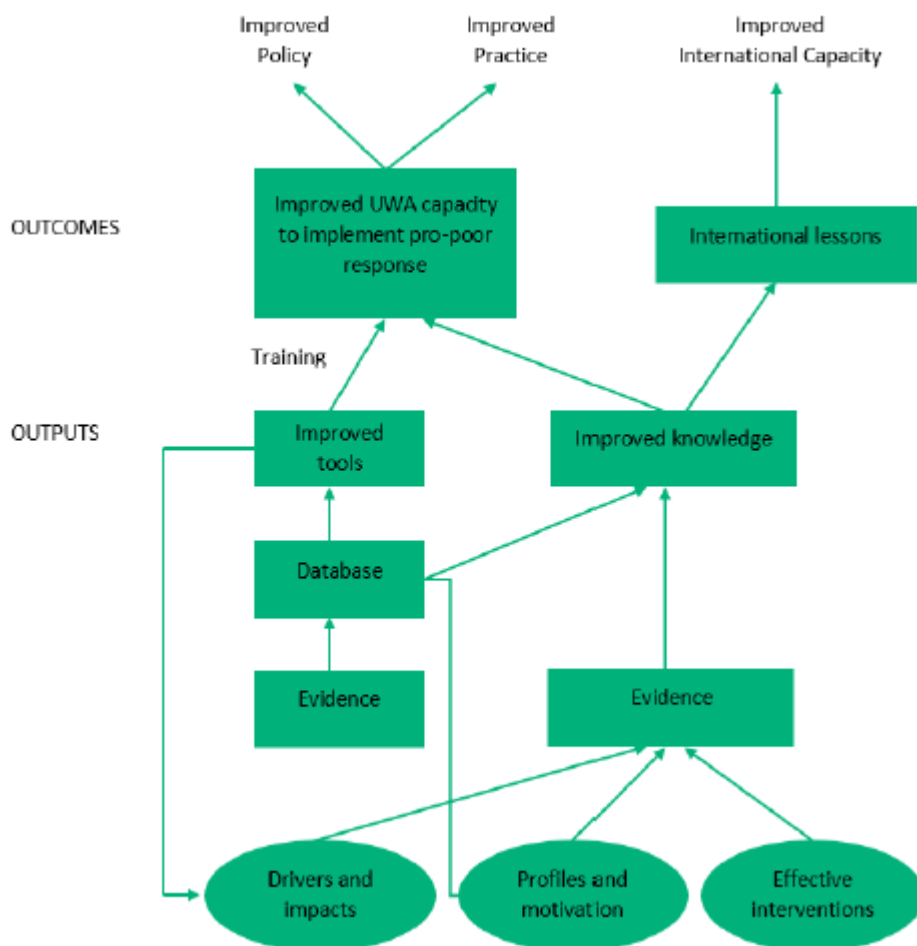
A theory of change for the project was developed at the project inception workshop (see Figure 2 below). This rests heavily on the assumption that UWA will be strongly enough engaged with the project in order to bring about the desired changes in policy and practice at the protected area level. UWA engagement in the July 2015 workshop was very high and encouraging, and engagement by UWA Headquarters throughout the second year has been also been extremely high. The May 2016 workshop will further test this assumption.

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 May 2016 and the validity of the assumptions that underpin it re-assessed.

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.

Figure 2: Theory of Change



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.

Interaction with Park-based UWA staff was increased significantly through the organisation of an (unplanned) workshop in July 2015 where we were able to raise awareness of the project amongst a wide range of staff and increase buy-in and commitment to implementing the research recommendations. This workshop was not in the original project planning documentation, but we organised it in order to bolster UWA engagement in the project earlier on in the project than we had originally anticipated. This was in recognition of the vital importance of UWA's engagement in order to achieve project impact. This is an example of adaptive project management, in order to ensure assumptions were met.

This interaction with UWA was further enhanced by the UWA Executive Director launching our Evidence Review, as his presence signalled to UWA staff the importance of this project and most especially the research findings for UWA's efforts to tackle wildlife crime. The value of face-to-face interactions cannot be under estimated and a significant portion of our Research Workshop budget next year will be used to ensure participation of key UWA staff in the May 2016 workshop. We are also organising a personal meeting with the UWA Executive Director in advance of the workshop, so that he can be briefed on our findings and next steps, and give his inputs directly.

The collaborative planning session with UWA at the workshop was essential to plan for the timescales of Year Three to fit with UWA's institutional timescales, for example when annual budgets for national parks are proposed, reviewed and approved and when Park management reviews are reviewed and updated. Key windows of opportunity were identified from this session, which are being progressed,

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. We provided computers and internet dongles to make the connectivity and data entry simpler and data entry has been good in 2015 but has declined in early 2016. This is partly problems with internet connectivity which has been poor even in Kampala. WCS is working with UWA to ensure that dongles are recharged regularly to ensure data are entered. It is clear that the database works well when there is leadership at UWA headquarters pushing for the results.

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

The review of last year's report asked for one query to be addressed specifically: "The project is advised to provide explanation of any over or under spend of 10% and above. This was reported for staff and operating costs, but not overhead costs." The higher overhead spend in Year 1 was the result of the higher staff salary spend at IIED, and the fact that IIED overheads are proportional to staff costs.

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 and elsewhere whenever suitable opportunities arise. An update on the project is provided at each meeting of the Uganda Poverty and Conservation Learning Group - a network of conservation and development organisations - whenever UK team members have been in Uganda. A presentation was also made about the project at the International Congress on Conservation Biology in August 2015, in order to reach a wider audience. There has been substantial interest in the project and its aims and findings from the national and international conservation communities. This will help to build momentum behind our approach, and catalyse similar projects elsewhere. Ideas and results from the project have fed into presentations made by group members at a number of recent international symposia and conferences (for example the British Ecological Society-Cambridge Conservation Initiative Science-Policy conference in April 2016).

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. Dissemination of these outputs is done by twitter and other social media in order to maximise uptake.

We are inviting research assistants and, subject to budget, key representatives of the case study communities to our research workshop to ensure that the research findings and the recommendations are reported back locally.

An important aspect of this project's legacy will be our support to Park-based UWA staff during Year Three – our support to implement the research recommendations and to learn the lessons from doing so, which we plan to present at the final project workshop.

Three new projects have just been funded by the Darwin Initiative (Round 22), in Uganda and involving various combinations of the Ugandan and UK project teams. These are 23-019 (Achieving no net loss for communities and biodiversity in Uganda; University of Oxford), 23-023 (Can health investments benefit conservation and sustainable development; Conservation Through Public Health) and 23-032 (Local economic development through "pro-poor" gorilla tourism in Uganda; IIED). Although these are not direct follow-ons from this project, they are important legacies, in that they benefited from the strong relationships between UK and Uganda built up in this project, delivering improved conservation and development outcomes, and building capacity and networks.

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. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

We have acknowledged 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 2015-March 2016)

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 now have two substantive project outputs available online, our evidence review and our briefing paper, which are available free to access. We feel that this project 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 project uses a new integrative approach to understanding these complex relationships from a range of perspectives, using complementary qualitative and quantitative methods. Our recent briefing paper summarises these findings for the first time, and hopefully will be of wide interest. 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.

UWA's Executive Director is a prominent figure within Uganda, and his presence to launch our Evidence Review attracted great interest in our project from a wide-ranging audience including the media, conservation NGOs, academia and government.

Our workshop with Park-based UWA staff was not planned although became essential to frame our research recommendations. From learning what Park staff thought about community initiatives to reduce wildlife crime, we could be much clearer on the differences between their existing community conservation work and our recommended changes – that is for UWA's community conservation to be employed strategically to reduce wildlife crime as well as being more effective in generating the intended benefits for local people.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	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 has been collected and analysed to describe the 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-designed to ensure fairness (for example refocusing law enforcement efforts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National-level evidence review exploring drivers and impacts of wildlife crime in Uganda launched in July 2015 and international presentation made in August 2015. 2. Research has been completed and preliminary results discussed with UWA staff in July 2015 with plans for further engagement and planning in May 2016. 3. Research has been completed and preliminary results discussed with UWA staff in July 2015 with plans for further engagement and planning in May 2016. 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. 5. Evidence review published and disseminated, briefing paper summarising research results published and will be disseminated at Research Workshop and more 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evidence review will continue to be available on the IIED website and will also be disseminated via USB sticks at the research workshop and CITES as well as any other relevant meetings that project team members are attending over the next year. 2. Research workshop to be held May 2016 and then active engagement with UWA to plan how to incorporate findings into practical interventions. 3. Research workshop to be held May 2016 and then active engagement with UWA to plan how to incorporate findings into practical interventions. 4. Continue digitisation of existing backlog of records. Training of additional UWA staff. 5. Evidence review will continue to be available on the IIED website and will also be disseminated via USB sticks at the research workshop

	<p>away from local subsistence users towards external expropriators), and are being implemented.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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>widely following that. CITES side event planned for Sept/Oct 2016.</p>	<p>and CITES as well as any other relevant meetings that project team members are attending over the next year.</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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By December 2014, all literature compiled for the evidence review. 2. By March 2015, evidence review report posted on the project website. 3. By March 2016, evidence review findings presented at the Research Workshop. 4. By March 2017, evidence review findings included in the final project report. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. Completed – available at http://pubs.iied.org/17576IIED. 3. Workshop scheduled for 24-25 May 2016 4. Will be addressed in Year 3 	

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 May 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.
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 commodities of wildlife crime and potential feedbacks between poverty and wildlife crime.	Completed

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 May 2016
Activity 2.6 Incorporation of the national level analysis into project reports and outputs.	Final reports and outputs will be compiled in 2017.
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. Completed – summary findings available in a briefing paper available at http://pubs.iied.org/17354IIED.html. Full research report in process of being written up. 3. Completed – as above 4. Research workshop planned for 24-25 May 5. Briefing paper available on website, research report in progress; other outputs not yet started. 6. Not yet started – planning will start in May 2016 following the research workshop and the CITES call for side events
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.	Completed
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 QENP is published in Conservation Biology Dataset incorporated into rest of project data, analysed and summary findings written up.

Activity 3.4 Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.	Two MSc theses completed in September 2015. Briefing paper published March 2016. Research report in progress.
Activity 3.5 Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.	Research workshop will take place in May 2016
Activity 3.6 UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.	CITES Cop 17 will be held Sept/Oct 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. 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.	Completed
Activity 4.3 Data analysis.	Completed

Activity 4.4 Research report compiled with input and review by the project team.	Summary briefing paper completed; full research report in progress.
Activity 4.5 Presentation of the research findings and recommendations at the Research Workshop.	Workshop will be held May 2016.
Activity 4.6 UWA presents research findings and recommendations at UWA side event at CITES CoP17.	CITES CoP will be Late Sept to early 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 'trainers' to rollout the training to other UWA staff including new staff after project completion. 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. <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. 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. A further 8 are being trained at the meeting on April 27-28th 2016. 3. Follow up training is planned for staff once the fingerprint module is activated in June 2016. Training of staff from the newly formed Security and Law Enforcement Unit as well as chief prosecutors at UWA headquarters will ensure that more training can be done by UWA in future. 4. This is a longer term output and will be developed as the results of the research come in. Data from MIST were migrated to SMART under a separate project managed by WCS and standard queries were developed in each database so that standard reports can be produced that summarise the same types of data across all protected areas. WCS has helped UWA summarise some of the offenders database data (see above) and will provide training on how to do this in June.

Activity 5.1 Digitisation of hard copy law enforcement data into the Wildlife Crime Database.	Completed as far as is possible
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. Should be completed by June 2016.
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.	Partially completed – two training sessions in year three will ensure that UWA can provide future training.
Activity 5.6 Final Project Workshop including a demonstration of the Wildlife Crime Database by UWA.	To be held in 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.
-------------	--

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.
--------------	--

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.

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.	