



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

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT007
Project title	Border Point Project: Stopping Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Horn of Africa
Country(ies)	Ethiopia
Contract holder institution	Born Free Foundation
Partner institution(s)	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Total IWT grant value	£331,657
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2015 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
Project leader’s name	Fetene Hailu
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.bornfree.org.uk">www.bornfree.org.uk</a>
Report author(s) and date	Fetene Hailu and Laura Gosset Born Free Foundation July 2018

## 1. Project Summary

### The issue:

The illegal wildlife trade (IWT) robs states and communities of their natural capital and cultural heritage, with serious economic and social consequences. It undermines the livelihoods of natural resource dependent communities. It damages the health of the ecosystems they depend on, undermining sustainable economic development.

Demand for endangered wildlife products is increasing and is further exacerbated by new platforms that facilitate illegal trade such as social media; the internet has opened up new ways to undertake illegal activities. The scale of illegal wildlife trade has become a serious threat to many species subject to trade, while criminal activity and corruption associated with trafficking restrict the potential for sustainable investment and development. The trafficking of wildlife is increasingly recognised as both a specialised area of organised crime and a significant threat to many plant and animal species (UNODC, 2016). With a value of between \$7 billion and \$23 billion each year, illegal wildlife trafficking is the fourth most lucrative global crime after drugs, human trafficking and arms (<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/09/fighting-illegal-wildlife-and-forest-trade/>).

Combating illegal wildlife trade is not only essential for conservation efforts and sustainable development; it will contribute to achieving peace and security in troubled regions where conflicts are fuelled by these illegal activities.

The Border Point Project (BPP) was designed to strengthen the rule of law, to benefit all levels of society, through capacity building to tackle illegal wildlife trade.

The intended outcome of the project was:

Countries in the Horn of Africa have enhanced capacity to detect, apprehend and prosecute wildlife criminals at border points, leading to a significant reduction in cross-border illegal trade in cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species, consequently helping to preserve their wild populations. Intra and inter-governmental networks established, strengthened and sustained, leading to robust, coordinated action. Impoverished communities support the initiative and are engaged in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade while benefitting from doing so.

For the purposes of the logframe this outcome was split into 4 separate points.

The intended outputs were:

1. National Steering Committee within Ethiopia provides direction to multiple agencies regarding measures for combatting IWT, while regionally the Horn of Africa Wildlife Law Enforcement Network (HAWEN) performs the same function;
2. Personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies implementing national wildlife protection laws as a result of the deployment of the project's Task Force and training programme;
3. Incorporation of IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes in Ethiopia; and
4. Innovative public awareness raising mechanisms launched.

Target species:

Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*); Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*); Leopard (*Panthera pardus*); Other species that are caught and traded opportunistically (e.g. lion, white-eared kob).

Level of threat to these species:

The majority of wildlife product seizures outside of Addis Ababa involve elephant ivory and leopard skins along with live cheetah and lion cubs.

Cheetah in particular appear to be regularly trafficked either directly out of or through Ethiopia. Ensessa Kotteh now provides a safe haven for a number of seized cheetahs, although many continue to leave the country undetected. No one knows exactly how many cheetahs leave the Horn of Africa, destined to become exotic pets in the Middle East, but estimates range from 150 to in excess of 300 per year.

Unfortunately, accurate information on status and densities is extremely difficult to collect for this species, which is shy and difficult to quantify across most of its range. Furthermore, the ranging behaviour of the species inclines it to cluster at "hotspot" localities, making estimating numbers additionally problematic at the broader scale. However, even accepting the lower end of trafficking estimates (150), the level of offtake for illegal trade could be preventing recruitment into the adult wild population across the region. If no action is taken regional extirpation will inevitably result.

In addition tens of thousands of elephants are being killed across Africa each year for their tusks. A century ago, there were maybe 5 million elephants across Africa. Now there are less than 500,000. Savannah elephants declined by 30% from 2007-2014, and forest elephants by 60% from 2002-2011.

Geographic focus:

By strengthening the rule of law, BPP aimed to tackle cross border trade, into and out of Ethiopia, focusing on the following border points:

- Humara - Ethiopia & Sudan;
- Matama - Ethiopia & Sudan;
- Gizan - Ethiopia & Sudan;
- Akobo/Jikawo - Ethiopia & South Sudan;
- Omorate - Ethiopia & Kenya;
- Moyale - Ethiopia & Kenya;
- Mandera - Ethiopia, Kenya & Somalia;

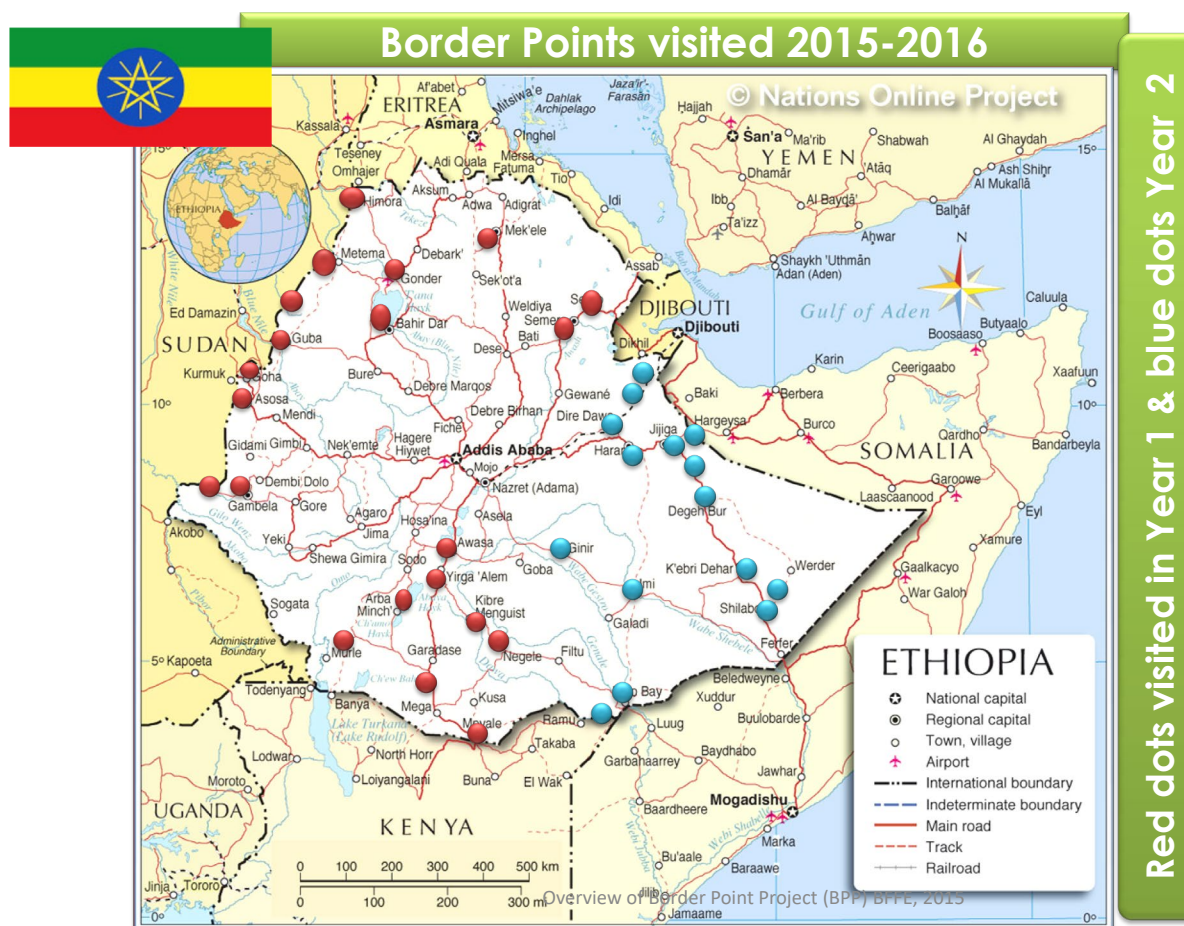
- Togochale - Ethiopia & Somalia (Somaliland);
- Aysha-Dawale - Ethiopia & Djibouti.

Currently the border with Eritrea is closed and therefore no work was targeted along this border.

In addition, as the turnover of personnel at the border points is generally high, training was also conducted at training centres throughout the country to ensure that new recruits began work with the knowledge to enable them to detect illegal wildlife products and enforce the country's wildlife legislation.

**Figure 1:** Map representing the spread of project activities over years 1 and 2 of the project.

NB: This is not an exhaustive list.



**Beneficiaries:**

These activities benefit all levels of society. It is a matter of record that trans-national organised crime threatens the stability of civil society and imperils the most vulnerable: girls who may be sold into domestic servitude or worse; rural jobless who may be tempted by the possibility of benefitting financially from criminal activities; un- or under-educated youths who may be recruited into criminal syndicates without full knowledge of the implications of what they are being asked to do. Born Free does not pretend that these are the direct, intended beneficiaries of the project; nevertheless this provides the context in which any effort to train, equip and empower border officials must be seen. While the focus of the Project is to combat illegal wildlife trade, there are many potential indirect beneficiaries.

**2. Project Partnerships**

Born Free's support for the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) dates back to 2008 with the local registration of Born Free Foundation (BFF) Ethiopia as an international conservation NGO. This branch was established primarily to address the most pressing problem faced by EWCA, the management of confiscated live animals (by the establishment of Ensessa Kotteh, BFF's Wildlife Rescue, Conservation and Education Centre). This inevitably led to BFF's involvement in wider efforts to prevent illegal wildlife trade, of which the confiscated

animals are a symptom. Since that time, BFF has helped EWCA instigate training programmes, held community-engagement workshops at Jijiga (17<sup>th</sup> June 2013) and Dire Dawa City Administration (2<sup>nd</sup> October 2013) as well as having facilitated introductions to and collaboration with other relevant organisations, such as Stop Ivory, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and Save the Elephants.

This relationship will continue beyond the end of the project both through our existing programmes in country: providing lifetime care for live animal confiscations; education and outreach work near Holeta; and anti-poaching work at Babile Elephant Sanctuary, home to Ethiopia's most easterly elephant population; as well as any future policy or conservation work undertaken in Ethiopia.

Information about this work is available from our website:

- [www.bornfree.org.uk/ensessa-kotteh-wildlife-rescue](http://www.bornfree.org.uk/ensessa-kotteh-wildlife-rescue)
- [www.bornfree.org.uk/education](http://www.bornfree.org.uk/education)
- [www.bornfree.org.uk/babile](http://www.bornfree.org.uk/babile)

EWCA's role in the Border Point Project was to provide the over-arching legal and technical remit for the Task Force's operations. The Task Force was made up of staff from BFF Ethiopia and EWCA (collectively known as the BPP team), in collaboration with Federal & Regional Police, Ethiopian Revenue & Customs Authority, Defence Force and respective regional authorities. It has also engaged with the judiciary, through the Justice Professional Training and the Legal Research Centre.

It was EWCA's responsibility to ensure the Task Force's members were themselves competent to achieve the project's goals and to take the lead in the delivery of the external training programmes.

While not directly contributing to its writing, this report was compiled using progress reports written in collaboration with EWCA. In addition EWCA provided significant data input into this report and has been provided with a copy. Fapp

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was listed as a project partner in the initial application – this partnership did not develop into a practical working relationship despite efforts from BFF's Country Representative to engage with UNDP. However, this year Born Free has been invited to be a member of the Steering Committee for a new Global Environment Facility (GEF)/UNDP project, a major element of which is the control of IWT.

### **3. Project Achievements**

#### **3.1 Outputs**

##### Output 1:

The Steering Committee (SC) met three times during the project:

- 4<sup>th</sup> December 2015 - Inception meeting, Steering Committee formation & Terms of Reference (ToRs) drafting;
- 16<sup>th</sup> September 2016 and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2017 – The decision was made to meet on a quarterly base thereafter. However, the local civil unrest and other political and social challenges in the country, and the need for SC members to focus on these challenges, prevented the SC from meeting at such a frequency.

The membership of the Steering Committee (SC) is as follows:

- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- FDRE Attorney General (the former Ministry of Justice);
- FDRE Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;
- FDRE National Defence Force;
- FDRE Police Commission (Crime investigation Bureau, Crime Prevention Bureau);
- FDRE Revenue & Customs Authority (ERCA) /Border Control & Contraband;
- INTERPOL and International Police Cooperation Directorate;
- Administration Directorate;

- Addis Ababa City Police Commission;
- National Information & Security Service;
- EWCA;
- BFF Ethiopia.

The minutes of the SC meetings were prepared and shared with participants; including members of the Task Force (see appendices 4 and 5). As yet no discussions have taken place within the SC regarding the direction or work of the member agencies in order for the SC to offer guidance. However, the Task Force has reported to these meetings in which multiple agencies were represented and therefore were able to offer their thoughts on current work and priorities.

This SC has remained in place after the end of the BPP and it has been proposed by the Director General of EWCA that the SC should continue its role through GEF/UNDP's project entitled 'Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia's Protected Areas Estate' (EMEPAE). It is hoped that it will continue, through this project and others, to inform IWT work in Ethiopia.

In addition the BPP team supported the establishment and development of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN), which was officially launched on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2017 at the African Union. The event was organised by Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD), International Fund of Animal Welfare (IFAW) and EWCA.

<https://igad.int/divisions/agriculture-and-environment/1700-igad-member-countries-establish-the-horn-of-africa-wildlife-law-enforcement-network-hawen>

BFF's Country Representative and the BPP Project Leader attempted to liaise with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and UNDP country officials to discuss ways to include IWT work in poverty alleviation efforts but to no effect. In order to facilitate progress EWCA, as a chair of the SC, communicated via official letters to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources & Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources to encourage them to include IWT in their Programmes (see Output 3 for more detail).

#### Output 2:

The project target was to implement 16 border point training operations within the first year with a total of 36 operations during the project. This was achieved.

BPP was designed to provide support for the Task Force as one of the Project's main elements. A team of at least five law enforcement experts, led by Project staff, spent extended periods of time at each of the designated border crossings (listed in Project Summary), working alongside the law enforcement officials stationed there - increasing their knowledge of wildlife trafficking and enhancing their skills.

The general aim of the field programme was to improve the implementation capacity of law enforcement officers by improving their knowledge and understanding on national wildlife laws and international conventions, including CITES; wildlife crime; key species identification and the latest smuggling tactics used by illegal wildlife traders and traffickers. In addition, the experts supported the strengthening of more general border controls and inter-institutional linkages and cooperation among law enforcement agencies to address wildlife issues.

The BPP's first face-to-face communications took place at 34 sites relating to border points within seven regional states (Afar, Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regional State) between 21<sup>st</sup> June 2015 and 10<sup>th</sup> August 2015 (see tables 1 and 2 in appendix 6). This on-the-job capacity building and training was delivered to 2,227 stakeholders and was expected to improve detection of illegal wildlife trade within and beyond the regional states.

The second deployment of experts to the border points took place from 17<sup>th</sup> April 2016 to 18<sup>th</sup> August 2016 (see tables 3, 4 and 5 in appendix 6). The capacity building training on IWT involved 3,026 stakeholders at 28 sites within three regional states (Somali, Harari, Eastern Oromia) as well as Dire Dawa City Administration. The multi-agency team included BFF, EWCA, Police (Federal & Regional), Ethiopian Revenue & Customs Authority and Defence Force.

Between 10<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> August 2016 and then 17<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> February 2017, 13 border points were revisited in Oromia, Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Regional States and Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, where further training was provided for 2,036 officials and officers (see tables 6 and 7 in appendix 6).

Finally, a total of 44 training sessions were held at Police, Defence Force & Justice training centres throughout the country, reaching 49,560 individuals of which 43,635 (88.04%) were male and 5,925 (11.96%) were female (see tables 8 and 9 in appendix 6). The capacity building and/or awareness raising training was delivered at the following sites:

- Police:
  - Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regional State, at Yirgalem & Bilatie;
  - Oromia Police College & Training Centre at Adama, Senkelle and Allagae;
  - Amhara Police College, at Debre Markos and Birsheleko;
  - Benishangul-Gumuz Police Training Centre at Bambasi;
  - Addis Ababa City Police Training Centre at Kolfie;
  - Afar/Amhara Regional States Training Centres at Debre Markos;
  - Tigray Police Training Centre at Mekelle and Tolay;
  - Federal Police Training Centre at Tolay;
  - Ethiopian Police University College at Sendafa;
- FDRE Defence Force:
  - Training Centres - Hurso, Toga camp, Birsheleko, Awash Arba, Awash Sebat kilo, Major General Hayelom Araya Military Academy at Holeta, Bilatie, Tolay, Janmeda Training Centre, and all Defence Force (DF) Training Centres management team, Hibret Zemecha Main Division at DF training main department in Addis Ababa;
- Justice Professionals Training and Research Centres in Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regional State as well as dialogue with Oromia Supreme Court, Justice Bureau & Police Commission Investigators.

This level of outreach exceeds the target of 10,000 individuals over three years, reflecting the commitment by the authorities to engage on this issue. These training sessions did not include a formal test and therefore the attendee numbers were a simple head count on the day (see appendix 6).

This training was supported by the production and distribution of 22,500 Amharic, 5,000 Oromiffa and 5,000 Ethio-Somali language technical training manuals, which provided information on wildlife legislation and species identification (appendices 7, 8 and 9).

NB: At the start of the project the authorities declared their national commitment to ending the illegal wildlife trade, and specifically the ivory trade, by permanently disposing of 6.1 tonnes of stockpiled ivory:

<https://blog.nationalgeographic.org/.../ethiopia-burns-entire-6-1-ton-ivory-stockpile/>

### Output 3:

After the initial failure to engage UNHCR, a consultative workshop between multiple stakeholders was held on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2016 to incorporate IWT mitigation activities into poverty alleviation programmes in Ethiopia. The workshop focused on identifying environmental threats, including illegal wildlife trade, and suggested short-term and long-term programmes/interventions aimed at conserving wildlife resources, tackling illegal wildlife trade, and supporting sustainable development in Ethiopia. The workshop focused on identifying the local community benefits stemming from tackling illegal wildlife trade.

As a means of incorporating IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes and watershed management in Ethiopia, awareness raising sessions were provided to the Federal Government Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) Coordinators in five regional states. This was

organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and reached a total of 440 participants. In order to increase sustainability, a further 1,109 zonal and woreda (district) experts from the Oromia Watershed Management team attended 'Train the Trainer' sessions. The trainers are expected to eventually reach 5.5 million households and 11 million people within the regional state in 2018/2019. Of a total of 1,549 PSNP Coordinators in five regional states and Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources Watershed Management, 1,450 (93.61%) were male and 99 (6.39%) female (this did not meet the 50:50 target – see section 8 on 'consideration of gender equality issues' for further detail).

To sustain the efforts described above, EWCA has officially requested that the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources incorporate IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes and watershed management in Ethiopia (letter ref. nos. DA7/251/2010 and DA7/265/2010 respectively – see appendices 10 and 11).

While progress has been made, no agreement has yet been reached. Discussions with Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources, UNHCR at HQ and Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State took longer than anticipated. This is due to the fact that any agreement/discussion with UNHCR at any level requires permission from the government body Administration Refugees & Returnees Affairs, which was not guaranteed during the lifetime of the BPP.

#### Output 4:

A universal text message was developed in Nov 2015 in agreement with Ethio-Telecom, BFF and EWCA (see appendices 12 and 13). The text message was conveyed on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2015 to reach 12.3 million (60%) of the 20 million mobile phone users across the country (over 6 times the target number expressed in the original logframe). These mobile phone users were spread over all nine regional states and two city administrations. The text message read as follows:

“Wildlife trafficking is a dire threat to nature and humanity. Stop illegal trade, protect wild animals! Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority & Born Free”.

Public awareness raising messages, using loudspeakers, were also conveyed at the target number of ten sites. Namely: Asossa; Genda Wuha/Metema Area; Debre Tabor (transit route); Jinka & Hawassa; Yabello; Dire Dawa; Togochale; Jigjiga; and Tigray Humera. This message was conveyed in four local languages (Amharic, Oromiffa, Ethio-Somali and Tigrigna) (see appendices 14 and 15).

“Keep Wildlife Resources in the Wild!” This message was expressed by the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority & Born Free Foundation Ethiopia.

“Do we know that the right to ownership of all natural resources is exclusively vested in the State and in the peoples of Ethiopia? If not, please refer to FDRE Constitution article 40 (3). Wildlife is a national heritage with immense value. Wildlife trafficking is a serious threat to nature and humanity. Illegal wildlife trade pushes species to extinction. Therefore, it negatively impacts wildlife populations, national/regional security, political stability, good governance, environmental quality, biodiversity, local economies and human health. Therefore, as a citizen let's contribute our share by tackling this serious illegal wildlife trade challenges. Protect wildlife & wildlife habitats & keep wildlife in the wild!” Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority & Born Free Foundation Ethiopia

The BPP team held meetings with Border Point Community stakeholders, seeking their support to strengthen wildlife law enforcement and to curb IWT, protect wild animals, natural habitats and functioning ecosystems (see tables 10 and 11 in appendix 6). The objectives of the meeting with Border Point community stakeholders were as follows:-

- To make law enforcement agencies aware of some of the latest smuggling techniques used by illegal wildlife traders and/or traffickers;

- To provide basic training on national wildlife laws, other relevant legal frameworks, and international conventions and collaborations including CITES, INTERPOL, ICCWC;
- To strengthen regional inter-agency cooperation among law enforcement agencies in addressing wildlife issues;
- To provide training aimed at strengthening wildlife law enforcement and border control;
- To introduce the Wildlife Enforcement Monitoring System (WEMS) and implement information flow.

Furthermore the BPP team informed a number of stakeholders about the consequences of illegal wildlife trade and provided an introduction to the BPP at various events, including:

- EWCA staff communication meeting (101 attendees);
- EWCA staff and Babelle area community representatives meeting 8<sup>th</sup> March 2016 (122 attendees);
- Chinese business companies' workers meeting hosted by TRAFFIC in collaboration with EWCA (100 attendees);
- INTERPOL's 26<sup>th</sup> Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG) meeting in Singapore (120 attendees);
- Hanoi Conference on illegal wildlife trade, 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November 2016, Vietnam;
- HAWEN 3<sup>rd</sup> Steering Committee meeting held in Nairobi, 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2015;
- HAWEN's 4<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee meeting held at Sarem International Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016;
- During the cheetah trafficking workshop held at Sarem International Hotel, 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> December 2016, Addis Ababa the BPP team also shared the project objectives and targets with the participants, which included: Cheetah Conservation Fund, IFAW, IUCN Netherlands Committee, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Somaliland Representatives, Range Wide Conservation Program for Cheetah and African Wild Dog, Colorado State University, DECAN- Djibouti, Somalia Wildlife and Natural History Society, US Embassy Regional Environment Office, Somalia/Somaliland government, and EWCA. This is expected to boost collaboration in cheetah conservation regionally;
- The BPP objectives and targets were introduced to CITES CoP17 participants through the Darwin Initiative Newsletter, September-October 2016 ([www.darwininitiativeuk.wordpress.com](http://www.darwininitiativeuk.wordpress.com));
- Articles on the BPP were also published in Born Free Foundation News, BFF Wildlife Times magazine in March, July, and November each year, and in a dedicated BFF - Ethiopia newsletter in April and October each year;
- An article was also produced and submitted to the IWT Challenge Fund on 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018 for inclusion in the Darwin Initiative Newsletter;
- The BPP Project Leader gave a presentation at a regional workshop on the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) to Combat Wildlife Trafficking, 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018, UN Economic Commission for Africa Conference Centre, Addis Ababa. The Conference was attended by 50-60 professionals and high-ranking officials from 20 countries including: the US Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); Director General of EWCA (Ato Kumara Wakjira); and the Director of the Ethiopian Geospatial Information Agency (General Sultan Mohammed). The Conference was organised by the US Department of State & the US Embassy in Addis Ababa.



Finally, in addition to technical manuals, posters and brochures were also printed and distributed:

- 20,000 Amharic, Oromiffa, Tigrigna & Ethio-Somali posters printed; distribution is still underway by EWCA and other agencies (see appendices 16 and 17);
  - The original target was 5,000 displayed and distributed;
  - Distribution has taken place in Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, Oromia, Tigray & Ethiopian Somali; Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regional States and at Training Centres;
- 10,000 Amharic and Oromiffa brochures printed; distribution is also still underway (see appendix 18).

The project was unable to undertake the intended border point surveys and public awareness raising activities due to the civil unrest within the country, as well as security issues in neighbouring countries, between October 2016 and February 2018.

BPP also approached The United National Environment Programme (UNEP) to work together to produce in-flight messaging on all Ethiopian Airlines flights in partnership with EWCA. However, this did not go ahead due to a lack of engagement and understanding on the part of the airline relating to IWT issues and their possible role in its prevention.

### **3.2 Outcome:**

The authorities seized over 746kg of ivory between December 2015 and April 2017 (equivalent to around 520kg per year). This ivory was obtained in 8 different seizures (with one further incident where neither the suspects nor the ivory were detained). These 8 seizures led to 7 arrests (in some cases of multiple people) and so far 3 jail sentences and 2 fines have been handed down (see appendix 19). Baseline figures used were 292 kg ivory, 134 leopard skins and 0 cheetah seized in 2013/2014.

Operations undertaken at Dembidolo, Nazareth and Shashemene resulted in a portion of this increase in ivory seizure volumes during the project. However, many of the seizures took place at Bole International Airport where the BPP involvement was lower than in other regions (the project providing printed materials but not training to airport authorities). This could have been due to increased attention by the authorities or other stakeholders, and increased political will to combat the trade, coupled with the confined and controllable nature of the airport environment.

This data has been provided by EWCA, as the body in charge of receiving court reports, seized wildlife products, storing & disposal, and associated documentation and reports to CITES. The national database was started in 2010/2011 and continues to be the repository for such data. All data from the BPP has been shared with EWCA.

While the volume of ivory seizures has increased by around 70% the actual number of seizures has decreased over the project period, therefore not achieving the target of a 20% increase in the first two years. The number of seizures in 2014 (baseline) was 112 and a small increase was seen into the first year of the project (118 cases) followed by a decrease to 51 and 46 in the following two years (see appendix 20). Records are compiled by EWCA on an annual basis and therefore we do not have final seizure data for 2018 in order to make any statement about seizures in the final quarter of the project.

We postulate that this decrease is likely to have been a result of a combination of factors, one of which could be that the awareness raising and training activities undertaken resulted in traffickers changing their routes due to increased fear of arrest at transit, exit and destination points. In addition it is possible that increased civil unrest in some of the target areas played some part in the changing figures.

Against the species specific baseline of 0 cheetah confiscated in 2013/2014 a total of 10 were listed on EWCA's 2016/2017 list (appendix 21). While there were a number of cheetah cubs confiscated it is possible that the adult cheetah recorded had in fact been confiscated some time before and therefore should have been included in another year's figures such as the two adult cheetah rehomed, along with 3 lions and 3 lesser kudu, from police custody in Jijiga in June 2016: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqqID2eZIGw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqqID2eZIGw)).

Leopard skin seizures on the other hand went down but this could be explained by the 2013/2014 data including one unusually large seizure of around 130 skins.

A review of national legal provisions relating to wildlife offences was not finalised during the project. However, we understand that the review is currently believed to be at the PM's Office for submission to the House of People's Representative, and that it will include greater penalties both in terms of jail time and fines.

Unfortunately, since no wildlife population survey data was published by EWCA during the project, it is not possible to directly assess the impact on wild populations in the country. Given the multifaceted threats facing wildlife across the globe, multiple simultaneous approaches will be needed to halt and reverse wildlife declines.

In order to help ensure a lasting impact, the project conducted border point community/stakeholder meetings within six regional states for a total of 1,151 participants. This is expected to lead to practical steps to help reduce wildlife crime within the regions and beyond from a community level. The border point community meetings brought together 46 woredas, 28 zones and 13 city/town administration offices, including local elders, within regional states. Two of the six regional states have also independently initiated IWT Task Forces and developed guidelines for the Task Force to formalise inter-agency collaboration.

This shows that the BPP has resulted in much increased knowledge and capacity on IWT issues within Ethiopia's enforcement authorities, improved collaboration and communication between the various bodies and agencies that have a responsibility for dealing with wildlife trafficking, and increased public awareness of the issue. If this collaboration is sustained over time this should lead to a significant reduction in wildlife trade across Ethiopia's borders. The BPP has also been instrumental in establishing HAWEN, which should help to improve regional collaboration on tackling IWT.

### **3.3 Impact:**

Intended impact: *Cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species in the Horn of Africa are no longer threatened by cross-border illegal wildlife trade, giving impoverished communities the opportunity to benefit from their presence.*

The project was working to establish, strengthen and sustain intra- and inter-governmental networks, leading to robust, coordinated action to tackle IWT. Development and distribution of public awareness raising strategies and materials were designed to increase the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public.

BPP's work, through a national Task Force stimulated two regional authorities to set up regional Task Forces as stated above. Currently ToRs are being developed by authorities in Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara regional states to tackle the challenging border with Sudan. Setting up and strengthening regional Task Forces is expected to address the challenge at the respective borders and beyond in a sustainable way. These Task Forces were independently set up by the regional authorities showing a commitment to continued and sustainable efforts towards tackling IWT.

Through work carried out with poverty alleviation programmes and watershed management in Ethiopia it is expected that communities will indirectly benefit through strengthening rule of law and safeguarding natural heritage and biodiversity – which then has the potential to impact on ecosystem services and economic development.

As mentioned above, as no recent population figures are available it is hard to determine if the BPP had the desired impact on the security and conservation of target species, but it has contributed to wider work on IWT in Ethiopia.

Ato Daniel Pawlos Anshebo, Director Wildlife Trafficking Control Directorate, EWCA stated that *"the BFF/BPP has helped EWCA in fighting IWT through raising awareness of people on Illegal Wildlife Trade, enhancing enforcement of national wildlife laws and related international conventions like CITES and also through improving inter-agency cooperation and collaboration and as a result of this support EWCA has obtained a number of significant results"* (see appendices 22 and 23).

#### **4. Monitoring of assumptions**

The majority of the outcome and input level assumptions are still valid however the following required further considerations:

- That the judiciary has the capacity to implement recommendations – the judiciary has been identified as a group requiring further capacity building and efforts were made to include them in the training plan;
- That other organisations will undertake wildlife surveys to verify population trends – while other organisations may have carried out the work these have not yet been published and there was no mitigation measures in place to deal with this eventuality;
- Steering Committee reports will be made public and/or are reported - the Steering Committee met less frequently than intended and the reports were shared, through EWCA, with HAWEN but it is not believed that the reports were made more widely available to members of the public.

#### **5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement**

The project is most closely aligned with the IWT Challenge Fund objectives on ‘Strengthening Law Enforcement and; the Role of the Criminal Justice System’ and it directly contributes to Part C of the London Declaration and Kasane Statement (on IWT), particularly sub-sections XIII and XIV of the London Declaration on investing in capacity building to strengthen law enforcement, and establishing and maintaining cross-agency mechanisms. It also contributed to objective XVI by strengthening cross-border and regional co-operation through HAWEN (see appendix 24 for ToRs).

#### **6. Impact on species in focus**

The Border Point Project focused mainly on cheetahs, leopards, and elephants, along with other species that are caught and traded opportunistically (e.g. lions, white-eared kob, serval, birds and reptiles). Since the start of the project no wildlife population surveys have been published. The ground surveys that were underway in Somali Regional State during year one have not yet been published.

#### **7. Project support to poverty alleviation**

Please refer to the following section for more information: Output 3.

#### **8. Consideration of gender equality issues**

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution Article 35: Rights of Women sub-article 3 states that ‘The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia taken into account, women, in order to remedy this legacy, are entitled to affirmative measures. The purpose of such measures shall be to provide special attention to women so as to enable them to compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions’. Using this as a template, the BPP has considered the issue of gender equity on staff employment.

Due to the nature and historic employment practices of the workforce being trained (including police and armed forces) the gender balance within these roles is heavily weighted towards males. See ‘Output 2’ and appendix 6 for gender balance of IWT training sessions. However, gender equality was considered, where possible, by the inclusion of the gender equality department experts in local meetings and Task Force discussions. Influencing the recruitment of women into the roles this project aimed to train was beyond the project’s ability and scope.

In addition, the BPP delivered awareness creation/capacity strengthening training at Babile Elephant Sanctuary at the event organised in relation to International Women's Day 2017. This training was provided to 77 female and 45 male participants. The meeting was held in Babile Elephant Sanctuary to improve the understanding of IWT amongst women in the Babile Area, and to encourage local support for the conservation of wildlife species in the Sanctuary.

## 9. Lessons learnt

### What worked well?

- Deployment of the Task Force to the border points to join partners on-site (at checkpoints), and delivering training at the police, defence force and justice sector professional training centres, helped to overcome logistical challenges. Costs of the meeting facilities, and for trainees' transport, meals and accommodation, were covered by the training centres and/or the government both at federal and regional level, substantially reducing the cost burden on the BPP budget;
- Production, development, and distribution of public awareness raising materials in multiple languages led to an anecdotal increase in the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public.

### What were the key challenges faced by the BPP team?

- Local security connected with civil unrest, the state of emergency, and the security of neighbouring countries, hampering free movement for work at border points (see appendix 25);
- Failure of test vehicles used to assess uptake of information and effectiveness of border controls because of local conflicts and the security in neighbouring countries;
- Failure of attempts to persuade Ethiopian Airlines to undertake in-flight announcements on every Ethiopian Airlines flight, as a result of lack of interest and commitment from Ethiopian Airlines.

### What were the key challenges faced by the authorities?

The key challenges facing Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State and Amhara National Regional State, identified by the group discussions that followed the awareness raising training, were very similar and are presented here as an example:

- Weak cooperation with neighbouring countries including the Republic of Sudan bordering Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State;
- Corruption;
- Weak investigation and sentencing of criminals;
- Lack of awareness of the value of wildlife resources;
- Weak management and reluctance to take ownership of confiscated live animals and wildlife products;
- The involvement of high level officials of neighbouring countries in wildlife trafficking;
- Lack of wildlife experts in all woredas;
- Agro-pastoralists coming from neighbouring regions and countries are involved in illegal activities (deforestation, agriculture, settlement and hunting). Therefore, monitoring of their activities should be considered seriously;
- Open borders at Ethio-Sudan bordering areas including Assosa Zone (Sherkole-Gizen & Kurmuk); Metekel Zone (Wenbera) and Kamashi Zone (Sedal-Wereda- Koncho) should be given priority attention.

### Future work:

- Engagement with radio and TV programmes to broadcast weekly messages about the value of wildlife and the importance of tackling IWT in local languages in all the nine regional states and two city administrations would be beneficial;
- Community workshop at Regional States, zone and woreda levels to explain the IWT, PSNP and Watershed Management to community leaders would further ensure buy-in;
- Strengthening Task Forces at regional state level will also play a key role in tackling the illegal wildlife trade challenge and increase political commitment.

## 9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The project had established baseline data on the volume of ivory seizures, leopard skins and other wildlife products and monitored progress against that baseline (see section 3.2). Progress on the number of officials trained was also monitored in relation to EWCA's baseline figure of

8,589 (aggregate total for 2010-2014). Output level indicators were established and progress was measured against these (see logframe).

The project has produced three half yearly IWT Challenge Fund reports, two annual reports and provided clarifications and additional information to the reviewers when required. This process helped to regularly review and ensure continuous development of the programme of work. The baseline data from the project was shared with EWCA, which can be utilised in broader IWT mitigation reporting. The yearly plan and report update from the border points, community meetings and training centres was also shared with EWCA for internal monitoring and review.

## **9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews**

It was requested by the reviewers of the 1<sup>st</sup> annual report that we provide clarification on the outcome and outputs of the project (Section 2 paragraph 5 of review). This appears to have been a mistake in the completion of the log frame – within which the outcome was broken down into its four constituent parts. The outcome itself has not changed from the application stage.

In addition it was requested by the reviewers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> annual report that we provide clarification on the following issues:

Please expand on how the project is contributing to poverty alleviation:

Output 3: Incorporation of IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes in Ethiopia:

The Border Point Project team's follow up and discussion with The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource Development Conservation and Utilization Directorate resulted in the team being invited to participate in the Monitoring and Evaluation and Environmental and Social Compliance workshop between 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> September 2017 at Adama, as noted in section 3.1 (Output 3) above.

Please expand on how the project is contributing to gender equality:

See section 8, 'Consideration of gender equality issues', above.

## **10. Sustainability and legacy**

Sustainability:

On 14<sup>th</sup> May 2015 TRAFFIC hosted a workshop in Addis Ababa for Chinese businessmen and citizens based in Africa to address the growing issue of IWT. The event was organised in collaboration with the Chinese Embassy in Ethiopia and EWCA, approximately 100 Chinese nationals from state-owned enterprises operating in Ethiopia and the local Chinese community attended the meeting, showcasing the Ethiopia-Chinese partnership in the fight against wildlife crime. The BPP Project Leader presented on the EWCA-BFF relationship and introduced the BPP objectives, targets and activities. This event was organised by EWCA in response to the fact that 85-90% traffickers through Bole International Airport are Chinese.

<http://www.traffic.org/home/2015/5/14/china-joins-ethiopia-to-address-ivory-trafficking.html>

The 4<sup>th</sup> Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) Steering Committee decision and launch of HAWEN on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2017 by member countries of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is expected to have a policy impact at the regional/national/trans-national level. The BPP has been critical to the establishment of the HAWEN.

The planned exit strategy remains valid - the national, international, intergovernmental, and inter-organisational relationships cemented during this project are expected to continue beyond its lifespan. Secondly, by design, this project puts no long term burden on the government, lead organisation or partners. This is because it is a knowledge and systems led process, and is not reliant on physical infrastructure or extensive human resources. Both of these factors mitigate the need for a more formal exit strategy - the project delivered in its lifetime by providing the foundation on which future growth can occur.

By deliberately training recruits, the project provided them with knowledge that will last throughout their careers and also mitigate the impact of the high turnover of staff at the border points themselves (which simply conducting training at the border points would not have

achieved). However, it is recognised that there will be a need for further training, printing of technical manuals, and public awareness campaigning in the future.

#### Legacy:

- The next steps needed to tackle IWT in Ethiopia are being discussed with the government and assessed independently with the view to developing further project work in this area.
- The engagement with the watershed programme will continue to reach households across the country.
- The IWT Steering Committee will continue to drive work on wildlife crime within Ethiopia (see section 3.1).
- Posters and manuals are still being distributed which not only highlight the issue but the involvement of the BPP team in working on IWT in Ethiopia.

### **11. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

The IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government is acknowledged on all printed technical manuals, posters, brochures and presentations relating to the project. Government communications affairs /mass media of the regional states were invited to attend the border points' community/stakeholders meeting so that the collaboration between agencies was acknowledged through regional states media.

The IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government were acknowledged at the Global Wildlife Program meeting held in Hanoi alongside the Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade (17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November 2016), CITES, CoP17 held in Johannesburg; Cheetah Trafficking workshop (9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> December 2016) and the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) 4<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee meeting (7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016). Furthermore, the IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government were acknowledged at all local border points and transit routes, community meetings and all military, police and justice sector professionals training centres.

Finally all communication about BPP by the BFF UK office has acknowledged the support of the IWT Challenge Fund and the UK Government (see appendix 26).

### **12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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)*

The BPP team was made up of staff from Born Free Foundation Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, in collaboration with Federal & Regional Police, Ethiopian Revenue & Customs Authority, Defence Force & respective regional authorities. It has also engaged with the judiciary, through the Justice Professional Training and Legal Research Centre.

Over a three-year period, the BPP team visited 75 sites connected to the nine major land border points in all nine regional states in Ethiopia, as well as the Dire Dawa City Administration, to deliver training to 7,289 multi-agency officials and officers. In addition, 170 members of the Oromia Police Force, Oromia Supreme Court, Bureau of Justice and Investigators working at sites known to be wildlife trafficking routes were provided with training in national wildlife legislation, species identification, and common smuggling techniques, to aid identification and apprehension of traffickers and seizure of wildlife products. Furthermore, capacity building at multi-agency law enforcement training centres reached 49,560 recruits, of which 88.04% were male and 11.96% were female.

As a means of incorporating IWT activities into poverty alleviation in Ethiopia, awareness raising was delivered to the Federal Government Productive Safety Net Programme coordinators in five regional states. Through these 'train the trainer' sessions, training was delivered to over 1,000 trainers, with an expectation that between trainers and trainees they will reach an estimated 5.5 million households and 11 million people within the regional state by the end of 2019.

The BPP team conveyed public messages using loudspeakers at ten sites within six regional states in four languages (Amharic, Oromiffa, Ethio-Somali and Tigrigna). Through the

engagement of Ethio-Telecom, a universal text message relevant to IWT was conveyed to 12.3 million mobile phone users (60% of all mobile lines available in Ethiopia).

In addition, the BPP team was able to print 32,500 copies of a law enforcement training booklet in three local languages, 20,000 copies of an information poster in four local languages, and 10,000 brochures in Amharic and Oromiffa, in order to broaden awareness and understanding of IWT issues. Distribution is ongoing.

The effort made so far has resulted in increased reporting of IWT incidences, a number of which are currently under investigation by EWCA and the police. Born Free Ethiopia is now looking to the future and considering how we can build on these initial achievements in order to bring an end to wildlife trafficking in the country.

(Word count – 400)

### 13. Finance and administration

#### 13.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
Audit costs				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Fetene Hailu Buta – Project Leader	
Kiddist Tesfaye Yadeta – Project officer	
Gete Mebre – Driver	
Hayat Ahimed – Logistics & Admin	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Capital items – description Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes	Capital items – cost (£)
Office furniture	
Computer, Printer and accessories (Replacement Hard Drive for Project Laptop)	
Vehicle	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Other items – description Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000	Other items – cost (£)
Consumables	
Printing of Booklets and brochures	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

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

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total
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	(£)
Administration of BFF Ethiopia office, including management, animal care (for confiscated animals) and admin staff salaries (annual 2018) – Born Free Core Funds	
Jijiga move of confiscated live animals (one off)– Born Free Appeal	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Legal review of Ethiopian Wildlife Laws – Born Free Core Funds	
Stage 1 Enforcement Analysis – Born Free Core Funds	
Ongoing Political Analysis – Born Free Core Funds	
Other activities relating to independent international review of IWT enforcement in Ethiopia (Gap analysis) – Born Free Core Funds	
TOTAL	

### 13.3 Value for Money

Given the existing office infrastructure and expertise at Born Free Foundation Ethiopia this project provided excellent value for money.

High quality work was undertaken and championed by a small team in collaboration with local partners. While the underspend listed above was not intentional and a result of the inability to undertake certain aspects of the project (due to civil unrest), all efforts have been made to utilise existing structures, equipment and other resources, ensuring project funds were spent effectively.

This has allowed the BPP project team to undertake more training sessions, provide more materials and reach more members of the public through awareness raising than initially expected.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species in the Horn of Africa are no longer threatened by cross-border illegal wildlife trade, which will give impoverished communities the opportunity to benefit from their presence.			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>The project outcome was separated into four statements to enable monitoring against the logframe (presented in initial application):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countries in the Horn of Africa have enhanced capacity to detect, apprehend and prosecute wildlife criminals at border points;</li> <li>2. A significant reduction in cross-border illegal trade in cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species helps preserve their wild populations;</li> <li>3. Intra- and inter-governmental networks established, strengthened and sustained, leading to robust, coordinated action;</li> <li>4. The general public and especially impoverished communities support the initiative, and are engaged in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade, while benefitting from so doing.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1a Greater than 20% increase in seizures - 90% leading to an arrest - during the first two years (estimated) of the project compared with the year prior to the project's initiation;</li> <li>1b A decrease in seizures and arrests during year 3 of the project compared with the increase in previous years;</li> <li>1c. Recommendations from legal review adopted within Ethiopia and shared with other countries;</li> <li>2a Data from wildlife population surveys;</li> <li>3a Formation of the SC;</li> <li>3b Joint law enforcement operations conducted between HAWEN member states;</li> <li>4a Development and distribution of public awareness raising strategies and materials leads to an increase in the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public;</li> <li>4b Activities related to combatting illegal wildlife trade incorporated into the Safety Net/Food for Work</li> </ol>	<p>Court reports; EWCA documentation; CITES reports; National Database; Directive to regional judiciaries to implement recommendations from legal expert;</p> <p>EWCA documentation &amp; published results of surveys;</p> <p>SC reports to Standing Committee of Parliamentary Natural Resources and Environment; HAWEN Website; Reports to CITES; Project reports;</p> <p>Physical evidence of awareness raising materials' distribution; Letter of Agreement/Contract with the Safety Net/Food for Work Programme.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1a). That the judiciary has the capacity to implement recommendations;</li> <li>1b). That existing border points remain open;</li> <li>2a) That if cheetah, leopard, elephant and other species' parts and products cannot be sold and therefore cannot cross the border, they will not be caught or killed;</li> <li>2b) That other organisations will undertake wildlife surveys to verify population trends;</li> <li>3a) That all countries in the Horn of Africa are committed to engagement in HAWEN;</li> <li>3b) that the Ethiopian Government remains committed to stopping IWT;</li> <li>4a) Impoverished community members are most likely to be tempted into poaching;</li> <li>4b) That the Safety Net programme continues to operate in areas of wildlife trafficking.</li> </ol>

	programme.		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. National Steering Committee within Ethiopia provides direction to multiple agencies regarding measures for combatting IWT, while regionally, HAWEN performs the same function.</p>	<p>1.1 Outputs from the Steering Committee e.g. minutes, directives to the Task Force and reports to parliament;</p> <p>1.2 High level engagement by SC leads to demonstrable incorporation of IWT enforcement activities into community support and poverty alleviation efforts;</p> <p>1.3 Continued development of HAWEN during and after the project.</p>	<p>Reports of SC activities as reported in mass media (e.g. newspapers HAWEN website.</p>	<p>SC reports will be made public and/or are reported.</p>
<p>2. Personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies implementing national wildlife protection laws as a result of the deployment of the project's Task Force and training programme.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of Joint-agency operations at Border Points;</p> <p>2.2 Number of technical manuals developed and distributed;</p> <p>2.3 Number of personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies trained;</p> <p>2.4 Disposal of confiscated specimens undertaken in accordance with CITES requirements.</p>	<p>Arrest reports; Agreed training schedule &amp; documentation of training sessions e.g. sign-in sheets; test sheets; hard copies of manuals/electronic apps downloadable; CITES reports.</p>	<p>a) Project staff will be given access to arrest data and/or such data is made public;</p> <p>b) corruption does not prove present or insurmountably ingrained.</p>
<p>3. Incorporation of IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes in Ethiopia.</p>	<p>3.1 Agreement with relevant Government agencies to incorporate IWT into Safety Net/Food for Work Programme;</p> <p>3.2 Number of people from impoverished communities that undertake IWT activities through the Safety Net/Food for Work</p>	<p>Letters from PSNP officials; time &amp; pay sheets and work reports; communication and/or directives from development/relief agencies.</p>	<p>PSNP Officials are allowed to instigate new projects at the local level.</p>

	<p>Programme;</p> <p>3.3 Agreements with relevant non-governmental development/relief agencies to assist in combatting IWT activities where possible/appropriate.</p>		
<p>4. Innovative public awareness raising mechanisms launched.</p>	<p>4.1. Positive public response to awareness raising at 9 Border Points proved by the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public;</p> <p>4.2 Loudspeakers operational at border points and in market places;</p> <p>4.3 Inflight announcements started on international flights;</p> <p>4.4 Posters, brochures and other printed awareness raising materials produced, translated and prominently displayed (e.g. bus stops, airports, market places);</p> <p>4.5 Universal text messages to Ethiopians mobile phones.</p>	<p>Surveys of people pre &amp; post exposure to awareness raising messages; physical evidence of the loudspeakers being operational (e.g. news clips); agreement from airlines; physical evidence of poster distribution; text message received.</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p>			

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species in the Horn of Africa are no longer threatened by cross-border illegal wildlife trade, which will give impoverished communities the opportunity to benefit from their presence.</p>		<p><i>“The BFF/BPP has helped EWCA in fighting IWT through raising awareness of people on Illegal Wildlife Trade, enhancing enforcement of national wildlife laws and related international conventions like CITES and also through improving inter-agency cooperation and collaboration and as a result of this support EWCA has obtained a number of significant results”, Ato Daniel Pawlos Anshebo, Director Wildlife Trafficking Control Directorate, EWCA.</i></p>
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>1. Countries in the Horn of Africa have enhanced capacity to detect, apprehend and prosecute wildlife criminals at border points.</p>	<p><b>1a</b> Greater than 20% increase in seizures - 90% leading to an arrest - during the first two years (estimated) of the project compared with the year prior to the project's initiation;</p> <p><b>1b</b> A decrease in seizures and arrests during year 3 of the project compared with the increase in previous years;</p> <p><b>1c</b> Recommendations from legal review adopted within Ethiopia and shared with other countries.</p>	<p><b>1a</b> There was not a 20% increase in seizures – while the volume of ivory and number of cheetah confiscated increased, seizure numbers themselves decreased during the project life time. Of the ivory confiscates 7 out of 8 resulted in arrests however it is unclear if this high arrest rate reads through to other products/species;</p> <p><b>1b</b> Records for 2018 not yet available but a decrease in 2017 was observed;</p> <p><b>1c</b> A legal review is underway within the Ethiopia Parliamentary system – not yet brought into force.</p>
<p>2. A significant reduction in cross-border illegal trade in cheetah, elephant, leopard and other species helps preserve their wild populations.</p>	<p>Data from wildlife population surveys.</p>	<p>So far no wildlife population survey results published during the project period.</p>
<p>3. Intra- and inter-governmental networks established, strengthened and sustained, leading to robust, coordinated action.</p>	<p><b>3a</b> Formation of the SC;</p> <p><b>3b</b> Joint law enforcement operations conducted between HAW EN member states.</p>	<p><b>3a</b> The IWT Steering Committee was formed;</p> <p><b>3b</b> HAWEN 3<sup>rd</sup> Steering Committee meeting was held in Nairobi 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2015 and the network was officially launched in November 2017. This has not yet led to joint law enforcement operations due to the very recent launch but this work is expected to continue;</p>

<p>4. The general public and especially impoverished communities support the initiative, and are engaged in efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade, while benefitting from so doing.</p>	<p><b>4a</b> Development and distribution of public awareness raising strategies and materials leads to an increase in the number of reports of IWT incidents by members of the general public;</p> <p><b>4b</b> Activities related to combatting illegal wildlife trade incorporated into the Safety Net/ Food for work Programme.</p>	<p><b>4a</b> Various public awareness strategies were implemented including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal text message sent, reaching 12.3 million mobile phone users across Ethiopia;</li> <li>• Loud speaker messages given at 10 locations.</li> </ul> <p>This has led to an anecdotal increase in public reporting of IWT.</p> <p><b>4b</b> Poverty alleviation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising was delivered to the Federal Government PSNP Coordinators in five regional states;</li> <li>• In order to increase sustainability 1,109 zonal and woreda experts from the Oromia Watershed Management team attended ‘train the trainer’ sessions;</li> <li>• Eventual reach expected to be 5.5 million households and 11 million people within the regional state in by the end of 2019;</li> <li>• An official request was made by EWCA to incorporate IWT into the Safety Net/ Food for Work Programme but the result of this request is still pending.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 1 National Steering Committee within Ethiopia provides direction to multiple agencies regarding measures for combating IWT, while regionally, HAWEN performs the same function.</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Outputs from the Steering Committee e.g. minutes, directives to the Task Force and reports to parliament;</p> <p><b>1.2</b> High level engagement by SC leads to demonstrable incorporation of IWT enforcement activities into community support and poverty alleviation efforts;</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Continued development of HAWEN during and after the project.</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Minutes and ToRs are available for the Steering Committee (SC) however these have not been publicly disseminated;</p> <p><b>1.2</b> See 4b above;</p> <p><b>1.3</b> HAWEN was officially launched in 2017 and will continue to work within its ToRs beyond the project life.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Identification of a champion to take responsibility for recruiting others onto the SC.</p>		<p>EWCA’s Director General /Wildlife Trafficking Directorate took the responsibility during the first Steering Committee meeting on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The Director General was elected by participants as a chair of the Steering Committee and was responsible, with the Wildlife Trafficking Control Directorate, for the recruitment of other members.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Terms of Reference and rules of procedure for SC developed &amp; adopted.</p>		<p>The Steering Committee was established at a meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2016 during which ToRs were approved. The SC held its second meeting on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2017; The rule of procedure was not</p>

		developed.
Activity 1.3 Quarterly meetings of the SC to include analysis of roles & responsibilities of all participating LE agencies.		The quarterly meeting did not happen as planned because most members had alternate priorities due to the national state of emergency declared in 2016. However, two meetings have now taken place.
Activity 1.4 SC to establish MoU between organisations to formalise roles & responsibilities.		No MoU has been created between organisations yet to formalise roles and responsibilities.
Activity 1.5 Minutes of meeting to be relayed to Standing Committee of Natural Resources and Environment / HAWEN.		SC minutes were relayed to HAWEN by EWCA's Wildlife Trafficking Control Directorate.
Activity 1.6 SC produces instructions for respective agencies for IWT enforcement.		Not achieved.
Activity 1.7 SC to approach external IGOs (e.g. ICCWC) to provide input as deemed necessary.		BPP Project Leader approached CITES/ICCWC. This link will pave way for the SC communication and cooperation.
Activity 1.8 Support for Identified HAWEN member states to coordinate trans- border communication, training and operations.		Providing support to EWCA in the re-activation of HAWEN will allow all member states to better coordinate efforts.
Activity 1.9 Legal review publicised, used in training initiatives and distributed to all relevant stakeholders.		Not yet achieved. The legal review led by EWCA first had to pass through a number of committee reviews at the Ministry of Culture & Tourism before it reached the Parliament for approval. This process has taken longer than initially expected.
Output 2 Personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies implementing national wildlife protection laws as a result of the deployment of the project's Task Force and training programme.	<p><b>2.1</b> Number of Joint-agency operations at Border Points;</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Number of technical manuals developed and distributed;</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Number of personnel from multiple law enforcement agencies trained;</p> <p><b>2.4</b> Disposal of confiscated specimens undertaken in accordance with CITES requirements.</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> EWCA, BFF, Ethiopian Revenue &amp; Customs Authority, Police (federal &amp; regional), Defence Force, and their respective regional offices. A total of six agencies participated and seized 13 python skins at Kurmuk &amp; Gizen alone. This is the first operation of its kind in Ethiopia;</p> <p><b>2.2</b> A total of 22,500 Amharic, 5,000 Oromiffa and 5,000 Ethio-Somali language technical manuals were printed and distributed during the project life span. 20,000 posters (5,000 Amharic, 5,000 Oromiffa, 5,000 Ethio-Somali and 5,000 Tigrigna) were produced and distributed;</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Face to face communications with 7,289 stakeholders at border points within all regional states at more than 75 sites was carried out. Additional training delivered to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,280 Defence Force officials and officers;</li> <li>• 515 Justice Sector Professionals;</li> <li>• 41,765 Police officials and officers;</li> </ul> <p>This training was delivered at 44 training sessions.</p> <p><b>2.4.</b> No disposal of confiscated specimens since March 20<sup>th</sup> 2015 after</p>

		<p>the disposal of 6.1 tons of ivory, in accordance with CITES requirement;</p> <p>However, a joint operation between Born Free, EWCA and regional authorities secured the safe transfer to 8 animals (2 cheetah, 3 lions and 3 lesser kudu) from Jijiga to permanent lifetime care at Ensessa Kotteh.</p>
Activity 2.1 Task Force composition & members defined.		<p>The BPP team/Task Force was made up of staff from BFF Ethiopia and EWCA, in collaboration with Federal &amp; Regional Police, Ethiopian Revenue &amp; Customs Authority, Defence Force &amp; respective Regional Authorities.</p>
Activity 2.2 Task Force deployment planned, scheduled & arranged.		<p>The BPP team prepared the plan on a yearly bases for capacity building/strengthening in all regions after guaranteeing approval from Ethiopian Revenue &amp; Customs Authority, Defence Force and Police. Communication and deployment logistics were organised by BPP.</p>
Activity 2.3 Task Force meeting in advance of deployment to confirm system of work when at a border point & review of training materials & techniques.		<p>The BPP team met several times to discuss in order to set priorities for each training site, confirm the system of work when at a border point and review training materials &amp; techniques.</p>
Activity 2.4 Task Force deploys.		<p>The BPP team was deployed to all the border points and transit routes within seven regions during year one (21<sup>st</sup> June 2015 to 10<sup>th</sup> August 2015), and three regional states in year two and three (between 17<sup>th</sup> April and 18<sup>th</sup> August 2016 and 18<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2017);</p> <p>The BPP covered all costs related to transportation, travel budget, communication budget and meetings for the surrounding community during each deployment.</p>
Activity 2.5 Training video sourced or created.		<p>Content and script for the video was prepared by BFF and commented by EWCA. However, the cost of the training video was expensive to source or create. Therefore the BPP team decided to use existing WWF training videos to help ensure value for money.</p>
Activity 2.6 Task Force reviews at the beginning of each year of the project to identify SWOT.		<p>Daniel Assefa Zenabu was the focal person assigned to BPP by EWCA's Director General. Daniel's role included sharing the training centre reports with the DG, his team and using these to comment on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and discuss their findings with BFF before proceeding to the next phase/operation.</p>
Activity 2.7 High value seizure recovery system implemented.		<p>High value seizure recovery was handled by EWCA. This included the recovery of the 746kg of ivory seized between December 2015 and April 2017 along with other wildlife products and live animals;</p>



	The high value seizure recovery system has not yet been fully implemented in all regional states.
Activity 2.8 Rapid response system to live animal confiscation implemented.	<p>Rescuing of two baby and one grown lion two sub-adult cheetah and three kudu from Somali regional state was handled by BFF and EWCA. Rescuing of one serval and one Menelik's bushbuck from Oromia regional state was handled by BPP;</p> <p>However, local political differences in state governance and capacity limitations of Ensessa Kotteh meant that not all live animal reports could be acted on. This was further exacerbated by the state of emergency which restricted the movement of the Task Force significantly during the project lifetime.</p>
Activity 2.9 Identification of training colleges/schools/agencies.	<p>Training colleges were identified:</p> <p>Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Defence Training Centres: Hurso; Toga Camp; Bilatie; Birsheleko; Awash Arba; Awash Sebat kilo; Tolay; Holeta; JanmedaColleges;</p> <p>Federal Police Training Colleges: Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regional State Police College (Yirgalem); Amhara National Regional State Police College (Debre Markos &amp; Birsheleko); Benishangul Gumuz (Bambasi); Oromia National Regional State Police Colleges (Adama &amp; Senkelle); Tolay; Ethiopian Police University College; Sendafa;</p> <p>See appendix 27 for minutes of Police Training Centres Officials Meeting (November 2017).</p>
Activity 2.10 Training schedule approved.	The training schedule was discussed and approved by BFF Country Director & EWCA Director General and then forwarded to Defence Force, Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority & Police through official letters from EWCA (see appendix 28).
Activity 2.11 Training materials produced (PowerPoint presentations, handouts, tests, other information).	Laptops, projectors, camera, loudspeaker, generator and training materials were taken to all of the training sites. Soft/hard copies of Ethiopian wildlife laws were provided to participants at all regional states and a PowerPoint presentation was always updated and ready (see appendices 29 and 30).
Activity 2.12 Trainers deployed.	<p>The face to face communication was carried out over three deployments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21<sup>st</sup> June to 11<sup>th</sup> August 2015;</li> <li>• 17<sup>th</sup> April to 18<sup>th</sup> August 2016;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2017;</li> </ul> <p>The training was delivered in over 44 training sessions.</p>
Activity 2.13 Compilation of reports (Task Force & trainers) submitted to SC.		Verbal reports were presented at each of the SC meetings held (see appendices 4 & 5).
Activity 2.14 Test vehicles used to assess uptake of information & effectiveness of border controls.		Not yet achieved, border areas security issues meant that officials were working to resolve local civil unrest issues as a matter of priority and the Task Force movement within the country was often restricted.
Activity 2.15 Establishment of data base for centrally recording enforcement data from border points.		<p>The database development was started by EWCA in 2010/2011. Strengthening of the existing database resumed as of 21<sup>st</sup> June 2015 by entering the data collected during the fieldwork and from the border point community meetings. All information gathered during the field work and other activities are fully shared with EWCA;</p> <p>However, not all seizures are reported to EWCA at this time. Awareness about the reporting system and responsibilities was also part of the awareness raising programme delivered.</p>
Output 3. Incorporation of IWT activities into Poverty alleviation programmes in Ethiopia.	<p><b>3.1</b> Agreement with relevant Government agencies to incorporate IWT into Safety Net/Food for Work Programme;</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Number of people from impoverished communities that undertake IWT activities through the Safety Net/Food for Work Programme;</p> <p><b>3.3</b> Agreements with relevant non-governmental development/relief agencies to assist in combatting IWT activities where possible/appropriate.</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> A consultative workshop was held on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2016 to incorporate IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes in Ethiopia. In addition some training was undertaken with local authorities (see 4b above);</p> <p>To sustain the effort made so far Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) has officially requested Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Oromia Bureau of Agriculture and Natural resources to incorporate IWT activities into poverty alleviation programmes and watershed management in Ethiopia;</p> <p><b>3.2</b> and <b>3.3</b> were not possible within the project timeframe.</p>
Activity 3.1 Engagement with Safety Net/Food for work coordinating agencies.		A total of 1,549 experts participated in “train the trainer” sessions on the impact of IWT, organised by Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Oromia bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Of these participants 440 were trainers of PSNP and 1,109 trainers of watershed management.

Activity 3.2 Development of suggested programme of work for participants (per region/border point).	Not yet completed. Although, the BPP team discussed the issue with Administration of Refugees & Returnees Affairs (ARRA) branch office at Assosa, Benishangul-Gumuz regional state the head of ARRA was not willing to support the idea.
Activity 3.3 Drafting and approval of Agreement with relevant government agencies.	Not yet achieved because of the reason given above (3.2).
Activity 3.4 Annual reviews of progress of the IWT activities within the Safety Net Programme.	Not yet achieved because of the reason given above (3.2).
Activity 3.5 Community workshop in each region to explain the IWT/Safety Net programme to community leaders and ensure buy-in.	Border Point community meetings were held within six regional states with a total of 1,151 participants attending.
Activity 3.6 Meetings with non- governmental development/relief agencies.	Communication started with UNHCR to plan a joint programme with the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs at Refugee Centres on awareness raising/creation on 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2015. The BPP team only managed to meet with ARRA at Benishangul-Gumuz regional state level (see point 3.2 above).
Output 4. Innovative public awareness raising mechanisms launched.	<p>4.1. Positive public response to awareness raising at 9 Border Points proved by the number of reports of IW T incidents by members of the general public;</p> <p>4.2 Loudspeakers operational at border points and in market places;</p> <p>4.3 Inflight announcements started on international flights;</p> <p>4.4 Posters, brochures and other printed awareness raising materials produced, translated and prominently displayed (e.g. bus stops, airports, market places);</p> <p>4.5 Universal text messages to Ethiopians mobile phones.</p> <p>4.1 No questionnaires were undertaken around border points due to the security issues mentioned previously;</p> <p>4.2 Public awareness raising message using loudspeakers were conveyed at ten sites in four local languages (Amharic, Oromiffa, Tigrigna and Ethio-Somali);</p> <p>4.3 In flight announcements were not achieved due to lack of engagement from the airline;</p> <p>4.4 20,000 posters in four local languages (5,000 Amharic, 5,000 Oromiffa, 5, 000 Tigrigna and 5,000 Ethio-Somali) were produced; 10,000 brochures were printed in Amharic and Oromiffa;</p> <p>4.5 Completed in 7<sup>th</sup> December 2015, reaching 12.3 million mobile phone users in the country.</p>
Activity 4.1 Development of recorded message for loudspeakers.	Development of recorded message as public awareness campaign was agreed by all parties.

Activity 4.2 Erect loudspeakers/PA address system.	Loudspeaker message public awareness campaign conveyed at ten sites to boost public concern on IWT. The loud speaker was mounted on a vehicle and slowly driven around the town.
Activity 4.3 Surveys of people moving across borders pre-and post-exposure to awareness raising initiatives at the border points (loudspeakers, brochures, posters).	No surveys of people moving across borders pre-and post- exposure to awareness raising initiatives at the border points (loudspeakers, brochures, posters) were carried out because of the officials' involvement with the state of emergency and the security issues connected with civil unrest.
Activity 4.4 Engagement with Ethiopian Airlines and agreement to undertake in-flight announcements on every EA flight.	Ethiopian Airlines PR and Publication Manager was jointly (with EWCA & FZS) approached in May 2015 regarding the in-flight messages. The process of signing the MoU between EWCA & Ethiopian Airlines is not yet completed. The EWCA newly appointed Director General was also pushing it to happen. This was due to a lack of engagement by Ethiopian Airlines.
Activity 4.5 Development of message for in-flight announcement.	Not yet completed because of the failure in signing the MoU between EWCA and Ethiopian Airlines.
Activity 4.6 Survey of effectiveness of in-flight announcement pre- and post- exposure.	No survey of effectiveness of announcement pre- and post-exposure because of the failure in signing the MoU between EWCA and Ethiopian Airlines.
Activity 4.7 Design, production and translation of posters, brochures etc.	Designing, translation and printing of posters in four local languages (5,000 in each of the following: Amharic, Oromiffa, Ethio-Somali and Tigrigna) was undertaken and 85% have been distributed. 10,000 copies of brochures in two local languages (Amharic & Oromiffa) were also produced.
Activity 4.8 Engagement with Ethio- telecom (or relevant Ethiopian Ministry) to agree on series of 2 universal text messages per year relevant to IWT.	The universal text message developed in Nov 2015; Agreed with Ethio-Telecom, BFF & EWCA for release; The text message reached 12.3 million (60.46%) mobile phone users; this included all nine regional states and two city administrations. The message was released once in order to reach to most number of people simultaneously.
Activity 4.9 Development of the universal text messages.	The agreed universal text message was: "Wildlife trafficking is a dire threat to nature and humanity. Stop illegal trade, protect wild animals! Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority & Born Free".
Activity 4.10 Survey of effectiveness of universal text messages pre- and post-exposure.	No survey of effectiveness of universal text messages pre- and post-exposure was undertaken as the scale of the campaign prohibited it and the civil unrest made travel more challenging.

### Annex 3 IWT Contacts

Ref No	IWT007
Project Title	Border Point Project: Stopping Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Horn of Africa
Project Leader Details	
Name	Fetene Hailu Buta
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Name	Commander Fekadu Getachew
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Role within IWT Project	Capacity Building Training Coordinator, Oromia Police College
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**Annex 4** Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	Evidence docs via dropbox
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.	Yes (although some in Amharic)
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.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	No
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	Yes