

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2017**

**IWT Challenge Fund Project Information**

Project reference	IWT032
Project title	Countering Wildlife Crime: Livelihoods, Intelligence & Prosecution Capacity Building in Uganda
Country/ies	Uganda
Contract holder Institution	Tusk Trust
Partner institution(s)	Uganda Conservation Foundation, Soft Power Education, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Natural Resource Conservation Network, International Institute of Environment and Development.
IWT grant value	£488,651
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2016 – 31/03/2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2016-Mar 2017) and number	April 2016-March 2017 AR1
Project leader name	Dan Bucknell
Project website	<a href="http://www.tusk.org/news/3-mar-2016-uk-government-invests-in-tuskas-anti-poaching-efforts">http://www.tusk.org/news/3-mar-2016-uk-government-invests-in-tuskas-anti-poaching-efforts</a>
Report author(s) and date	Tom Broadhurst, Marion Robertson, Stuart Williams, Anne-Marie Weeden, Dan Bucknell, April 2017

**1. Project rationale**

The project builds on Tusk Trust (Tusk) and Uganda Conservation Foundation's (UCF) 16 years' experience of law enforcement and community conservation, capitalising on IIED's research on drivers of wildlife crime in Uganda. IIED's findings indicate five main drivers of wildlife crime in Uganda: meeting basic needs (subsistence); generating income (commercial); responding to perceived injustice (human-wildlife conflict and exclusion from economic benefits of protected areas); maintaining cultural traditions; and responding to political influence.

This project directly tackles these drivers, with a focus on two of Uganda's principal protected areas: Murchison Falls Conservation Area (MFCA) and Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area (QECA). Our approach involves: improving and diversifying park-adjacent community livelihoods (output 2); reducing human-wildlife conflict (output 3); and strengthening intelligence and legal capacity to tackle wildlife crime (output 4). See Annex 7 for a map of project locations.

**2. Project partnerships**

The partnership is formed of institutions with national and international experience in wildlife conservation, law enforcement, research and community development:

- Tusk: lead responsibility for grant management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation.
- UCF: coordination of the implementation and management of the project in Uganda, including leading on delivery of law enforcement (output 4), livelihoods (Rubirizi District) and human-wildlife conflict (HWC) (Nwoya and Rubirizi districts) outputs (2 and 3).
- Soft Power Education (SPE): implementation of livelihoods (output 2) in Buliisa District.
- Natural Resource Conservation Network (NRCN): supporting UWA in investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime; participation in intelligence and legal outputs (output 4).
- Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA): a key partner, participant or stakeholder in all outputs.

- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED): prior academic research provided the basis for the project's design; ongoing evaluation expertise and advice.

All partners are making valuable contributions to the design, planning and implementation of the project, capitalising on strong relationships between UCF and other Ugandan partners. UCF were also quick to recognise potential for synergy between this and other projects in this area, including IWT Challenge Fund supported activities from Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), as well as Space for Giants interventions. Consequently, some activities under output 4 were changed, with full donor agreement.

### **3. Project progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

For a detailed description of progress under each activity see Annex 1, this is a brief summary.

##### **Activities under Output 1:**

- *Geo-spatial analysis:* UWA Offender data was analysed and maps of 2015/16 poaching and HWC data produced to help inform our pilot site selection. This analysis was completed and published in 'Report for Pilot Site Identification for MFCA and QECA' in June 2016, and presented to UWA park and senior management in June-July 2016.
- *Monitoring tools:* In Q2 FY1 quarter we developed tools to more accurately record HWC, currently rolling out via UCF field teams, community scouts and UWA officers.
- *Monitoring systems:* UCF and UWA are improving systems for recording and analysing HWC data at field level during FY2, for more regular monitoring.

##### **Activities under Output 2:**

- *Participant recruitment:* From Q2 FY1 two food gardens were established with 50 members (31 women), one in Buliisa (MFCA) and another in Rubirizi (QECA). Our target is 100 participants across four food gardens. We are currently recruiting 50 more participants across two further groups in both sites, to be completed Q1 FY2.
- *Food garden sites:* Two sites have been secured from landowners for a minimum of two years. Memoranda of understanding have been signed between groups and owners.
- *Monitoring:* Baseline surveys of 50 participants' socio-economic status were conducted by UCF and SPE field officers by the end of January 2017. The gardens in both Buliisa and Rubirizi expect to yield their first harvests in July/August 2017.
- *Training:* Since September 2016 Buliisa and Rubirizi groups have undergone frequent trainings in group dynamics, constitution development and conflict resolution; group savings schemes; record keeping; deforestation issues; permaculture and practical gardening techniques (mapping contours, digging swales, producing grow beds and composting). Groups have obtained the capabilities to manage a garden effectively and sustainably. Both groups volunteer time to work their gardens 2 days per week.
- *Market linkage:* Commencing July 2016 project staff have held meetings with 14 tourist lodges in the vicinity of the community gardens, with informal agreements in place for six of these lodges (three in each pilot area) to purchase from their local gardens.

##### **Activities under Output 3:**

- *Community scouts:* Since January 2017 UCF has recruited 40 scouts - 25 in Nwoya (MFCA) and 15 in Rubirizi (QECA) districts. In Rubirizi, UCF are adding a further ten scouts (Q1 FY2) and in Nwoya, a second cohort of 25 scouts was approved in a change request, making 75 overall. 75 bicycles, overcoats and torches have been purchased and different scouting models are being piloted in the two sites to adapt to local HWC contexts.
- *Training:* In Nwoya (MFCA) UCF has facilitated the scouts' training programme (Q4 FY1), comprising group dynamics, coordination, group savings, environmental stewardship, alternative livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping), and HWC mitigation measures, e.g. planting crops that deter elephants. Participant interviews indicate it has been very well received. The training builds on basic animal behaviour training delivered by UWA

and African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) in 2015. In Rubirizi, no scout network existed so UCF is working with UWA to roll out a comprehensive training syllabus in FY2.

- *HWC mitigation:* UCF is working with the groups to identify and implement locally-relevant measures to mitigate crop raiding. Following training, Nwoya scouts are introducing bee-keeping and cultivation of unpalatable crops, e.g. chilli, ginger, sunflowers, creating livelihoods diversification and a deterrent. Scouts have been supported with equipment such as vuvuzelas to scare wildlife, as well as materials for trialling elephant 'repellents' and strengthening infrastructure such as trenches, beehives fences and hedges.
- *HWC monitoring:* Since February 2017 Nwoya participants have been trained in data collection, with the aim of identifying enumerators. Literacy and numeracy issues mean ten scouts will become enumerators for each cohort of 25, making 30 data collectors in total (a reduction in the original target of 50). 30 smartphones have been purchased.
- *Community relations:* As part of wider outreach with local populations living alongside protected areas, steps to reintroduce community park committees is scheduled for FY2.

#### **Activities under Output 4:**

Some initially proposed activities have been modified, as per approved change requests – most significantly the change to financing legal scholarships for UWA staff.

- *Intelligence training:* A gap analysis of UWA training needs was conducted and changes were requested (and approved) to ensure needs were met and synergy with WCS activities was achieved. 13 UWA intelligence officers completed human intelligence (HUMINT) training in April 2017. By June 2017 a total of 52 participants will have graduated this training (reduced from 57 due to personnel changes). Training is being delivered by Maisha Consulting to four cohorts on a 14-day residential course.
- *Intelligence gathering:* In Q1 FY1, 40 participants (34 UWA, six NRCN) were trained in information gathering, reporting and management using WILD LEO1 techniques, streamlining data management for UWA's new I2 network analytics capability (funded by the UK government via BHC Kampala). Further training has been provided in the workplace by the WCS-funded Maisha mentor. Through co-financing, 17 UWA, NRCN and Uganda Police officers have been trained by US Fish & Wildlife Service agents in scene of crime investigation, with further training planned in FY2 and beyond.
- *Surveillance:* Four NRCN staff have completed advanced motorcycle training, with training for nine UWA personnel on schedule for June 2017. NRCN has received two second-hand motorcycles which they use for surveillance. Nine more second-hand motorcycles will be sourced in Q1 FY2, one more than planned.
- *Legal scholarships:* Nine scholarships for UWA legal personnel have been disbursed, meeting our target. Five are for a one-year diploma at Law Development Centre (LDC, Makerere University); two are for a Bachelors; one is for a Masters; and the final is for a postgraduate Bar diploma.
- *Legal training:* Six senior participants from NRCN, UWA, the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), and LDC attended RUSI's IWT-funded financial investigation and prosecution training in February 2017 under the scope of our grant. Further workshops for the legal sector in Uganda will take place in FY2, with the aim of supporting the roll out of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in wildlife crime. These activities follow a change request approved in March 2017.
- *Intelligence equipment:* 34 smartphones, 16 concealed cameras, one laptop, one desktop, various overt cameras, digital voice recorders and arrest kit (handcuffs, torches etc.) have been distributed to UWA and NRCN, with key officers trained in their use. As part of the crime scene investigation training (CSI), ten CSI kits were donated to UWA, Police and NRCN. To aid evidence management and storage, UWA and NRCN each received a high capacity photocopier/scanner/printer, and UWA also received a colour printer, industrial shredder, and fireproof safe. In addition, UCF has procured four

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<sup>1</sup> WILD LEO (Wildlife Intelligence and Leadership Development for Law Enforcement Officers) is a partnership between UCF, the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), and UWA. WILD LEO integrates techniques from criminology into the daily operations of rangers via training in evidence collection and spatial analysis.

laptops, 30 digital voice recorders and telephone pick-up cables, 45 personal GPS trackers, and a mobile scanner for distribution to UWA and NRCN investigators in FY2.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

#### **Output 1: Identifying the two most vulnerable park-adjacent communities to be used as pilot sites (one neighbouring QECA, and another MFCA).**

UCF and UWA have analysed data on wildlife crime and HWC, identifying the most vulnerable park-adjacent communities (Buliisa/Nwoya districts in MFCA, Rubirizi District in QECA) as pilot sites, with crime and HWC activities in these areas under ongoing monitoring.

#### **Output 2: The creation of women-led food gardens as sustainable livelihood options for members of the two pilot sites.**

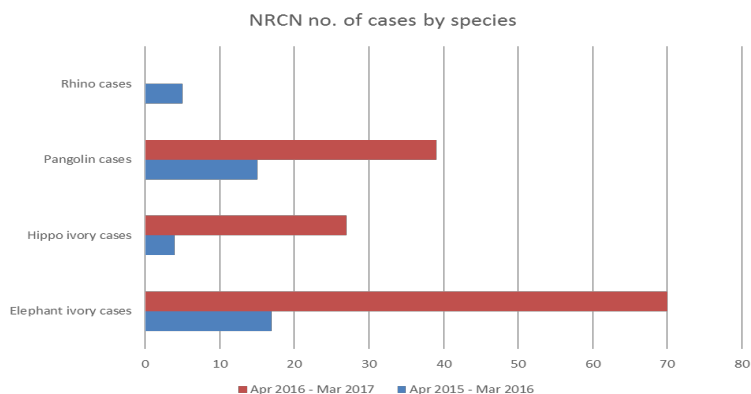
Overall, targets are being met, albeit two to three months behind schedule, with confidence lost time will be made up. Two women-led groups have been created and trained, with important steps taken to build capacity and prepare the ground both metaphorically and literally. Participants have the opportunity to diversify livelihoods, increase incomes and, by supplying local tourist lodges, benefit directly from the protected areas. Measurable improvements in household income for participants are expected from Q3 FY2, once first harvests are produced and delivered. These are expected to continue long term, creating lasting livelihoods impacts.

#### **Output 3: Mitigation of HWC and improvement of park relations via the formation of a community scout team, implementation and monitoring of HWC interventions and reinstatement of community-park committees in the focus areas.**

Progress is positive, and has included an increase in scope. New systems for HWC monitoring have been designed and are being implemented, to improve HWC management long term. This includes recording and monitoring incidents, piloting mitigation measures such as beehive fencing, elephant trenches and hedges, and trialling the impact of unpalatable crops and repellents. In a March 2017 focus group, Nwoya scouts reported feeling better equipped to manage and monitor HWC, and supported by the training received. UCF is working closely with UWA community rangers to develop stronger dialogue with communities to build mutual trust. The strategy employed under this output is strongly supported by IIED’s recently-released community scouts best practice guide, *What do wildlife scout programmes need to succeed?* (IIED, 2017). Our attitudes survey will benchmark community perceptions on conservation, park relations and HWC, to be monitored over the project’s lifetime and beyond.

#### **Output 4: Increase of prosecutions of IWT suspects via capacity building within the intelligence and legal sectors of Ugandan law enforcement.**

We are on track to achieve or exceed our target of one “high value” case per quarter. Between March 2016 and February 2017 NRCN had six such cases, two ahead of target for FY1. This



includes arrests within a major West African syndicate operating across Africa. The trials of these suspects, and investigations into the wider network, are ongoing. Overall, NRCN report a significant increase in the number of cases featuring high value species (Fig. 1), with exception of rhino (due to relative scarcity of rhino horn in the region).

**Figure 1: NRCN Wildlife crime cases per species 2015/16 and 2016/17**

Furthermore, our nine legal scholarships will ensure that every national park in Uganda will benefit from UWA’s improved legal capacity in the long term. The partnership aims to secure more funding to provide ongoing professional development in this area.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

**Improved livelihood opportunities, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and enhanced park-community relations for the most vulnerable park-adjacent communities, supported by increased IWT convictions via law enforcement capacity building.**

Our assessment is that we are making progress towards achieving the project's outcome, albeit with limited 'mid-term' monitoring data available with which to quantify results.

#### **Indicator 1. 20% uplift in household income of food garden participants and community scouts.**

It is too early to measure an uplift in livelihoods of project participants, yet qualitative interviews with food garden participants demonstrated anticipated economic benefits from participation, both from group profits and by applying training to increase productivity on their own smallholdings. As well as the indicated quantitative income targets, we propose to capture qualitative data from interviews to evidence more holistic benefits. It should be noted economic benefits from this intervention may be fully realised after the project funding has elapsed.

#### **Indicator 2. 20% reduction in poaching/ criminal activity within the immediate area of the protected area pilot sites.**

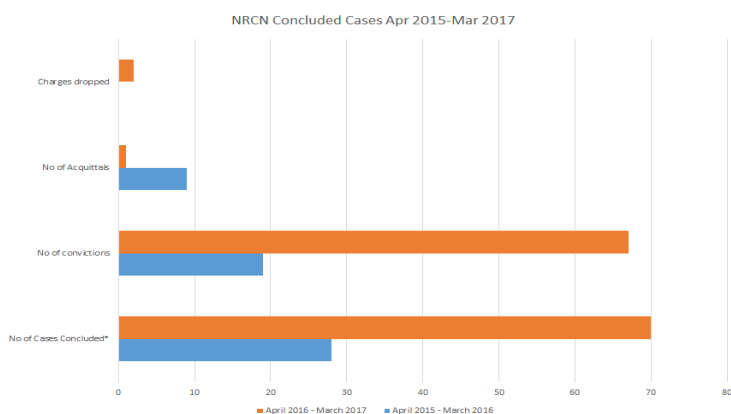
Food garden and scouting projects are designed to provide local people with viable alternatives to wildlife poaching, so this indicator measures the reduction in wildlife crime at a local level. However, our analysis of UWA SMART<sup>2</sup> data shows this indicator may have been overly ambitious as percentage changes in total recorded illegal activities per patrol are generally increasing year on year. For example, for FY1, Ruburizi area is +14% vs +13% at a park level; Buliisa area is showing a +25% uplift, and Nwoya area a -3% decline, vs a park-wide increase of +23%. We will compare these results with other data sources (such as the Offender database) once available, and continue to assess other factors, as the interventions start to take effect.

#### **Indicator 3. 50% less frequent and lower impact human-wildlife conflict (HWC), with improved data on monitoring HWC.**

Improved HWC reporting and monitoring systems fostered by our network of community scouts will take root in FY2. With the roll out of the new smartphone-operated system the recording of HWC is expected to radically improve, resulting in a more complete dataset. Interventions made by scouting teams and communities under this project, such as trenches and beehives, are expected to improve mitigation and management of incidents, with results visible by mid-FY2.

#### **Indicator 4. 20% increase in IWT conviction rates, and high-profile arrests and convictions.**

We have seen great progress towards increased arrests and convictions for wildlife trafficking in Uganda. The latest data from NRCN indicates a steep increase in the overall number of their cases has increased (Fig. 1) and their conviction rate has jumped from 68% to 96% (Fig. 2).



Whilst progress is being made certain challenges still remain, including weak legislation, low awareness of the significance of wildlife crime amongst police and judiciary, and, on occasion, corruption or state interference. Working with the judiciary, police and military to overcome such challenges remains a priority, as well as the passing of the new Uganda Wildlife Bill.

<sup>2</sup> SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) is the system utilised by UWA to measure, evaluate and improve effectiveness of enforcement patrols and site-based conservation activities.

## Figure 2: NRCN wildlife crime concluded cases 2015 - 2017

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Our initial assumptions largely hold true, with some additional factors also emerging.

***Assumption 1: UWA receive continued and improved commitment and support from the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MoTWA) and other government agencies in conducting their mandate to conserve and protect the wildlife of Uganda, and the political climate remains broadly stable***

Despite evidence of state interference in isolated cases, the political will to tackle wildlife crime in Uganda is stronger than ever. A presidential directive issued in February 2017 tasked key enforcement agencies, including UWA, with ensuring the challenge was met. The partnership is hoping to capitalise on current interest to maximise impact against project objectives.

***Assumption 2: Any industrial or mineral development of MFCA or QECA is carried out with the requisite environmental sensitivity to the status of these PAs***

As oil activity ramps up in MFCA this remains extremely relevant. Insensitive infrastructure development could drive elephants out into community areas, exacerbating HWC, and can lead to increased demand for bushmeat or high value wildlife products.

***Assumption 3: The majority of poaching in our focus areas remains driven by demand for domestic and/or commercial bushmeat, and Uganda is not subjected to a sudden escalation of arms-based ivory poaching***

Whilst Uganda is a transit hub for large-scale wildlife trafficking, there are limited arms-based ivory poaching incidents recorded in-country. However, intelligence-based investigations have revealed a significant increase in pangolin poaching within Uganda (NRCN pangolin cases increased 160% year on year in FY1, all of which involve pangolins sourced in Uganda).

***Assumption 4: Local weather patterns remain consistent and climate change does not rapidly accelerate***

Uganda is affected by extreme weather patterns and climate change, and drought (linked to El Niño) has been occurring in East Africa this past year. This presents a threat to communities, where harvests may have failed due to drought, and compounded by crop raiding.

We would also like to refer to some other assumptions that were not identified at the start of the project but which have affected project implementation:

***Assumption 5:*** There would be no other projects offering similar interventions. There has been some duplication between our project and others in the intelligence and legal spheres. We have modified our project, resulting in a synergising of activities that maximise value for money, but the process has led to delays as activity areas are negotiated between all stakeholders.

***Assumption 6:*** The grant notification award would be received in January 2016, allowing recruitment of the project team to deliver activities within the outlined timeframes. Delays to grant notification and underestimation of training requirements led to delays in outputs 2 and 3.

***Assumption 7:*** Permission to utilise land for food gardens would be easily obtained. Different land ownership challenges have been faced in the pilot sites, which has affected the location, tenure and timing of the food gardens component. Permission to use the two existing food garden sites has subsequently been gained for the life of the project, with MoUs in place.

## 4. Impact: Positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation

The stated impact was 'poverty alleviation and a reduction in wildlife crime/IWT in Uganda.' We believe the project is making valuable contributions, directly impacting livelihoods, HWC and wildlife crime, and developing capacity to sustain these benefits. At present, the impact on wildlife crime is more tangible than poverty reduction, as livelihoods interventions have only just started. By the project end we will be able to measure these contributions quantitatively and qualitatively.

The project has taken strides to improve the livelihoods of some of the poorest households living around MFCA and QECA through food gardens and scout initiatives. Food gardens will sell produce to lodges, enhancing and diversifying income for the 50 households so far involved. 40 community scouts are developing strategies for monitoring and preventing HWC incidents, which will provide enhanced incomes and also reduce crop losses for farmers living alongside wildlife. Improvements in livelihoods will be visible in FY2, as these initiatives realise their potential.

*“We want good yields and then we can sell crops to the lodges for cash... We will use this for pay school fees and as start-up cash for other businesses..... People won't go to the park (to hunt) if they have a good income.”* **Food garden participants, March 2017, Rubirizi, QECA**

In terms of wildlife crime, the project has invested heavily in building the capacity of law enforcement, legal and intelligence personnel and equipment, strengthening wildlife crime prevention at national and field levels. NRCN data demonstrates a steep increase in number of cases featuring high value species between 2015/16 and 2016/17:

- 31 ivory cases FY1 (70 defendants) vs. 8 cases (17 defendants) previous year (PY);
- 16 pangolin cases FY1 (39 defendants), vs. 6 cases PY (15 defendants);
- Conviction rate of 96% FY1, vs 68% previous year;
- Custodial only sentences have increased from 24% to 45% year on year.

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

This project contributes to IWT objectives one and two, and also resonates with London Declaration commitments X, XI, XIII, XV, XVII, XVIII, and XX; and Kasane Statement commitments 5, 11, 12, 13.

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

This project specifically targets commercial wildlife crime focused mainly on elephants, pangolins and rhinos, as well as exotic pets and reptiles and various species targeted for bushmeat. Of these, elephants are the main mammalian beneficiaries and the project is already demonstrating results in terms of network disruption, increased arrests and raised convictions.

Co-financed support of investigations has resulted in profiles of seven major Uganda-based ivory and/or pangolin networks. Significant arrests within these networks include five from a West African syndicate with connections to multiple African and Asian countries. This network is currently the subject of a major transboundary UWA/NRCN investigation and has generated seizures of over 1.5 tonnes of ivory (250kg, September 2016; 1,303kg, February 2017) and six tonnes of pangolin scales (the latter seized in Tanzania, January 2017). Further international seizures have been identified as having connections to this network.

This case is providing UWA and NRCN opportunities to rapidly assimilate new capabilities and partnerships between agencies and partners at a national and transnational level. The project has not only provided training and equipment, but has also delivered practical support to investigations, such as facilitating the visit of an expert witness for testimony, or coordinating law enforcement support from international or transboundary partners.

Researchers have found that following the announcement of the closure of China's ivory markets, the price in Beijing had dropped to \$per kg (Save The Elephants, March 2017). This trend is supported by intelligence reports in Uganda, which suggest the local selling price has dropped to \$per kg, down from a high of \$per kg in 2013-2014. We are hopeful this significant drop in value is a sign the threat to remaining elephant populations is in decline.

Whilst the project has supported similar disruptive arrests and convictions in pangolin trafficking, this species is impacted by other factors. Two large-scale seizures during FY1 demonstrate the sheer volume of pangolins being trafficked from or through Uganda (875kg in Kampala, August 2016; 6 tonnes in Tanzania after crossing the Ugandan border, Jan 2017). Uganda has been targeted by Chinese-owned pangolin farms exploiting previous loopholes in legislation, and two such facilities were shut down by UWA during FY1. In parallel, Uganda has seen an increase in cases involving communities trading in live pangolins, and UWA and NRCN report a worrying rise in prices, with lower level traders selling live giant pangolins for



over £1,000 per specimen (March 2017). Recent CITES legislation changes will support increased enforcement, but it is clear Uganda's pangolins are under severe threat. UCF is therefore fundraising for a dedicated pangolin project.

There is little evidence of rhino horn trafficking in Uganda, likely due to their relative scarcity in the area, and a zero poaching rate for Uganda's rhinos since their reintroduction in 2006. A single rhino case in FY1 saw charges dropped when the horn was discovered to be a fake.

In summary, this project is contributing very positively to the reduction of the threat to most species identified at its outset, but its potential impact on pangolins, despite considerable efforts to disrupt networks, may not be fully realised due to legislation lags and rising demand.

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

The project will make a significant contribution to poverty reduction in the pilot communities. The Buliisa, Nwoya and Rubirizi sites typify subsistence agriculture or fishing communities neighbouring major conservation areas, vulnerable to involvement in wildlife crime due to economic pressures, human wildlife conflict, and demand from higher-level traders. The project's focus on alternative livelihoods will have major impacts on these communities. Crop raiding mitigation by scouts will minimise economic loss and strengthen smallholders in the wider community. Linking gardens to tourism lodges will enhance local communities' participation in sharing the benefits of protected areas. These steps are expected to deliver long-term economic benefits for those involved, and provide best practice examples to inspire other communities.

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

This project supports UWA's policy to "promote gender equality in the development and management of wildlife resources" (UWA 2014). Although hunting is traditionally a male activity, women play a crucial role in preparation and marketing of bushmeat; their refusal to cooperate in the industry is a key factor to reducing demand (WCS 2009). Subsequently, women are key change makers in developing positive conservation attitudes and practices. The project includes women-led food gardens (2011 research from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization shows that providing women with the same access to productive resources and technologies as men could increase yields by between 20 and 30%). The project is on track to deliver a 60% women-led food garden component, and there are also active female members in the scout groups.

## **9. Monitoring and evaluation**

We are making progress towards filling gaps in baseline reporting, with wildlife crime and HWC data being analysed per protected area, HWC monitoring in pilot sites, socio-economic surveys and knowledge, attitudes and behaviours (KAB) surveys of participating households. The latter will have long-term value, yielding data (using Likert scaling) on local opinions of conservation areas and wildlife. The partnership understands behavioural change in relation to wildlife crime is more difficult if understanding and attitudes towards protected areas are inherently negative. Furthermore, the monitoring tools designed by the project will improve HWC data collection improving the knowledge base and generating more accurate statistics for future interventions.

The project logframe is a valuable tool in monitoring and evaluation, having been modified on several occasions, to accommodate approved changes. We are confident the current logframe represents the reality, with a logical progression between activities, outputs and outcomes.

A field visit from the Tusk project lead took place June 2016 to strengthen relations and guide project implementation. To improve project monitoring and evaluation, a short-term consultant was hired to manage this key area. The consultant undertook field visits and conducted interviews with staff from partner organisations and participants in order to complete this report.

## **10. Lessons learnt**

In retrospect, the scheduling of year one activities was ambitious. A delayed notification and disbursement of the grant resulted in late recruitment, which subsequently delayed implementation. Furthermore, more time was required for staff training than originally anticipated. Competent teams are now in place, and progress is now accelerating.



The importance of greater synergy among local stakeholders was another key lesson. Time-consuming negotiation of roles and activities to avoid duplication with the WCS IWT project led to delays, yet the process has resulted in both greater synergy for IWT-funded interventions in Uganda and closer relationships and improved trust amongst local actors for the long term.

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

Not applicable.

### **12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

Tackling high-value wildlife crime is extremely complex, and achievements in this area are not without a corresponding increase in risk. UCF are working with UWA and NRCN to constantly review and assess risk management and practical interventions for technical, personal and operational security are being implemented.

Finally, this project has created a foundation for other positive interventions: a major new community conservancy project north of MFCA; a pangolin protection project; and a demand reduction campaign from Wild Aid, "Poaching Steals From Us All". UCF has also been invited by UWA to provide training and operational support for the National Wildlife Crime Taskforce.

### **13. Sustainability and legacy**

At the institutional level Tusk's long-term partnership with UCF will continue beyond this project, providing further support for their work in Uganda. Similarly, UCF will continue working with UWA and others to build capacity in community conservation and law enforcement, integrating findings from this project into UWA policies and management plans for protected areas.

HWC mitigation interventions will deliver lasting social and economic benefits for local farmers, with closer dialogue between communities and park authorities sustaining their upkeep. The use of permaculture principles in gardens ensures environmental sustainability and ease of replication (utilising locally available natural resources). Training participants ensures sustainable agriculture capabilities benefit both the gardens and participants' own smallholdings and enterprises for the long term. Establishing a strong supply chain for participants will be key to long term economic success and attitude change, and the impact of this will become more visible in FY2. Both scout and garden pilot initiatives have strong replication potential and UCF has established a "Dollar for Wildlife" fund, financed by donations collected by tourism operators, to contribute towards the longer term requirements of community scouts and food garden groups.

UCF will continue to support NRCN and UWA in tackling high value wildlife crime, as well as building capacity and key infrastructure at a field level. NRCN is developing funding streams for a judiciary sensitisation project, and the partnership is in discussion on academic course content creation for LDC to ensure future generations of law students and enforcement professionals can be trained to effectively tackle wildlife crime through the courts.

### **14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

The partners have taken the following actions to promote the project, acknowledging publically the support of the IWT Challenge Fund and UK Government:

- Branded presentations to key stakeholders;
- A news item was posted on Tusk's website following announcement of the grant, promoted on Twitter and Facebook and in e-shots to all email subscribers;
- News items on UCF website and social media, and coverage in local Uganda press;
- Update on the project in Tusk's March 2017 newsletter, sent to all Tusk's supporters.
- Frequent updates on activities on UCF and SPE social media
- Branding of equipment donated under the project by all partners.

## 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2016-March 2017)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 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)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

The 2016/2017 grant column above reflects previous change requests, all of which received approval. The final expenditure column above reflects a £surplus due to:

- Amalgamation of Y1 M&E function within partner organisation budgets
- Overstated rent for SPE Masindi office in grant due to formula error in internal budgets
- Non-utilisation of flight to deliver equipment due to lack of trustee availability

We propose reallocation of this surplus as follows, to be utilised within Y2 of the grant:

- Roll forward £ for the international flight, to be used for equipment delivery by any UCF or Tusk representative as available, to ensure this delivery is achieved
- Allocate £ towards the Y2 food garden operating costs, specifically towards equipment for the community groups and training of trainers in permaculture techniques
- Allocated £ to legal workshop activities for Y2, as these activities are (based on recent experience of hosting legal workshops) currently under-budgeted.

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

“Countering Wildlife Crime: Livelihoods, Intelligence & Prosecution Capacity Building in Uganda”, funded by the UK government via the IWT Challenge Fund, is already proving to be a game-changing project in tackling the illegal wildlife trade in Uganda. The project weaves together community initiatives, like food gardens and community scouts, to provide alternative incomes to wildlife crime at a park level, whilst building capacity in legal and intelligence sectors tackling high-value wildlife trafficking at a national level. It aims to tackle the higher-value beneficiaries of the crime, whilst providing local communities with genuine alternatives. The project is being implemented by a best of breed partnership between Tusk Trust, Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Natural Resource Conservation Network (NRCN), Soft Power Education and the International Institute for Environment and Development.

As part of wider efforts tackling wildlife crime in Uganda - which includes funding from Save The Elephants in investigations and prosecutions as well as support from the British High Commission Kampala and USAID in training – UWA and NRCN have received training in evidence collection and management, investigation techniques, scene of crime management, as well as vital equipment and legal scholarships.

In recent months, UWA and NRCN have demonstrated their rapid assimilation of these new skills, with arrests and convictions of increasingly high value suspects, including those arrested during a recent house search which led to a seizure of 1.3 tons of ivory, hundreds of documents, and various cutting tools and packaging paraphernalia. Investigations are still ongoing into this wider network, which is known to be connected to multiple countries across Africa and Asia, but the writing is on the wall for criminal networks trading in illegal wildlife products in Uganda – their illicit trafficking of Africa’s elephants and pangolins will no longer be tolerated.

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)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

KEY to PROGRESS – GREEN = On track/completed; AMBER = In progress/partially completed; RED = Behind schedule/at risk.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p><b>Poverty alleviation and a reduction in wildlife crime / IWT in Uganda.</b></p>		<p>The project has taken strides to improve the livelihoods of some of the poorest households living around MFCA and QECA through the food gardens and scouts initiatives. Food garden groups will sell produce to tourist lodges, yielding enhanced and diversified income for the 50 households so far involved. 40 community scouts are developing new strategies for monitoring and preventing HWC incidents, which will not only provide enhanced incomes but should also reduce crop losses for farmers living alongside conservation areas. Demonstrable improvements in incomes and livelihoods in participating communities will be visible in FY2 of the project, as the scouting and gardening initiatives realise their potential. In terms of wildlife crime, the project has invested heavily in building the capacity of law enforcement, intelligence and monitoring personnel, networks and systems - strengthening wildlife crime prevention at strategic and field levels. This is yielding positive results. NRCN has experienced a steep increase in no. of cases featuring high value species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31 elephant ivory cases in 2016/17 with 70 suspects on trial, vs 8 cases in 2015/16 with 17 suspects</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 hippo ivory cases in 2016/17 with 27 suspects on trial, vs 3 cases in 2015/16 with 4 suspects</li> <li>• 16 pangolin cases in 2016/17 with 39 suspects on trial, vs 6 cases in 2015/16 with 15 suspects</li> <li>• The average weight of a seizure has doubled for elephant and hippo ivory cases, whereas the average weight of a pangolin seizure is in decline;</li> <li>• The number of concluded cases in 2016/17 is more than double that of the previous year, and the conviction rate has leapt from 68% to 96% over the same period;</li> <li>• The average sentence in month per kg of elephant ivory has increased from 2.93 months per kg to 3.90 months per kg during this timeframe (+32%), but the average fine per kg (in GBP) has increased from £ (+75%);</li> <li>• The proportion of custodial <i>only</i> sentences has increased from 24% to 45% year on year.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> Improved livelihood opportunities, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and enhanced park-community relations for the most vulnerable park-adjacent communities, supported by increased IWT convictions via law enforcement capacity building; these activities will deliver reduced drivers of wildlife crime at the community level, and a meaningful deterrent among financial beneficiaries of IWT.</p>	<p><b>IND1.</b> Measurable uplift in household income of food garden participants and community scouts. Target = 20% increase.</p> <p><b>IND2.</b> Reduction in poaching / criminal activity within the immediate area of the protected area pilot sites. Target = 20% reduction in poaching.</p> <p><b>IND3.</b> Less frequent and lower impact human-wildlife conflicts (HWC), with improved data on monitoring HWC. Target = 50% reduction in HWC</p>	<p><b>IND1: In progress.</b> The project is at too early a stage to report any income benefits at present. Target areas were identified in 2016, and subsequently 50 gardening participants have been recruited and trained and two gardens have commenced. The community food gardens are currently being designed along permaculture principles. Food production will commence in year 2. 40 community scouts have been recruited in the target districts in MFCA and QECA and are undergoing training. A</p>	<p><b>IND1.</b> Project officers to continue steering two food gardens groups, expected to begin producing crops by July/August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2x more food gardens (no beneficiaries = 50) to be implemented by end May 2017</li> <li>• Impacts on household wellbeing expected after two harvests (we expect 3-4 harvests per year as a result of the irrigation scheme)</li> </ul>

	<p>incidents.</p> <p><b>IND4.</b> Increased IWT conviction rates, and high-profile arrests and convictions. Target = 20% increase in convictions.</p>	<p>baseline income study has been done for food garden and identified scouts participants. We expect to see improved income for project participants in Y2. We consider this as on schedule – as the income benefits will be yielded at the end of the project and beyond.</p> <p><b>IND2: In progress.</b> We have analysed UWA baseline data on poaching/wildlife crime, which can be seen in the Site Selection report, and have consulted IIED research on this issue. We are supplementing this data with more up to date statistics as they become available at field level, and will undertake a thorough analysis of poaching and criminal activity for each site at the end of the project to ascertain results. Our work is expected to increase capacity of UWA and partners to collect and interpret wildlife crime data, and the likely results will be of long-term benefit.</p> <p><b>IND3. In progress.</b> We have analysed baseline HWC data from UWA for 2015/16 (at park level and locally), and have collected some baseline HWC and ‘attitudes’ data from households in the target communities for this project, which will be repeated at the end of the project to measure any changes. The project has commenced the implementation of improved HWC reporting and monitoring using our network of community scouts, which should yield more accurate and up to date data on HWC issues at the local level. These reporting systems are expected to take root in FY2.</p> <p><b>IND4. On track.</b> Conviction rate and arrest data has been compiled in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expected increase in scouts’ livelihoods following a) implementation of livelihoods projects e.g. non-palatable crops, bee keeping, selling of indigenous tree seedlings from scout-run nursery and b) protection of existing livelihoods</li> <li>• So key activities will be a) livelihoods roll out and b) HWC mitigation measures, e.g. beehive fences, manufacture and spreading of organic repellent (made of garlic, ginger, chilli and cow dung), thorny hedges and maintenance of existing elephant trenches (latter two in QE only)</li> </ul> <p><b>IND 2:</b> Community involvement in alternative livelihood projects, and reduced HWC is anticipated to result in lower poaching activity in areas neighbouring the pilot sites. Project Officer RA to work with UWA data analysts to augment SMART data with Wildlife Offender data in order to more closely monitor this indicator by analysing arrests by village/district. Qualitative interviews with rangers working in the adjacent areas may be worth considering to understand different factors at play.</p> <p><b>IND3:</b> New data from HWC monitoring system will be obtained by Project officers and UWA rangers working with scouts to collect information on incidents. This will provide a more accurate baseline than the initial data supplied by UWA, which lacks accuracy or reach. Subsequently the</p>
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		<p>conjunction with NRCN. The conviction rate of 68% for April 2015-March 2016, has increased to 96% in the period April 2016-March 2017.</p>	<p>same data collection systems will be used to measure crop raiding incidents and effectiveness of various interventions.</p> <p><b>IND4:</b> Work with UWA to assimilate their data with NRCN for a more complete picture of progress on this indicator. Project Officer to work with partners to continue to monitor UWA and NRCN cases of wildlife trafficking during next period.</p>
<p><b>Output 1. Identifying the 2 most vulnerable park-adjacent communities to be used as pilot sites (one neighbouring QECA, and another MFCA).</b></p>	<p><b>O1.IND1.</b> 1x baseline study and a WILD COMMS geo-spatial report per focus area representing a cluster analysis of criminal convictions by community while also identifying other factors (historical HWC patterns, proximity to local lodges, organisational footprints, etc.). 2 total, Q1 FY1</p> <p><b>O1.IND2.</b> 3x biannual WILD COMMS geo-spatial reports per focus area showing cluster analysis of criminal convictions by community and other indicators as measured by FPOs and CS. 6 total, Q3 FY1, Q1 &amp; Q3 FY2</p> <p><b>O1.IND3.</b> 1x final WILD COMMS geo-spatial report per focus area showing analysis of all indicators. 2 in total, Q4 FY2.</p>	<p><b>O1.IND1. Completed.</b> Baseline geospatial report has been completed, which presents statistics on HWC and wildlife crime for MFCA and QECA. Analysis of this data facilitated selection of the target locations for this project. This information is annexed to this annual report within the Pilot Site Selection report (see Annex 7).</p> <p><b>O1.IND 2. Partially completed.</b> Q3 FY1 geo-spatial report complete for MFCA, and the data for QECA has recently been collected, and is currently being compiled analysed. As a substitute, data from MIKE (Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants) was used for the initial site selection report.</p> <p><b>O1.IND3. On track.</b> Final geo-spatial reporting is to be done at the end of Y2.</p>	
<p>Activity O1.A1 Obtain and clean the data from the historical UWA Offender Database for MFCA &amp; QECA, as well as any "big data" from Uganda Bureau of Statistics, i.e. local populations by community, number of households etc. (Activity 1.1 and 1.2 merged)</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> Data from the UWA Offender Database has been obtained and included within the Pilot Site Selection report. However, UNBOS data analysis is still in progress – it has been delayed due to administrative changes at government level (changing political boundaries has created a dataset that requires further analysis).</p>	
<p>Activity O1.A3 Conduct spatial analysis using QGIS to create cluster analysis maps of poaching convictions by local communities, on a quarterly basis.</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> UCF's wildlife crime project officer has conducted spatial analyses and produced maps to present baseline and more recent poaching data for MFCA, whilst the latest analysis for QECA is in progress. At present quarterly analysis has not been possible due to data collection, coordination and data management challenges in each protected area. The reporting system is something the project aims to improve; hence accurate quarterly reporting is a</p>	



	target for the end of the project.
Activity O1.A4 Combine above data with Livelihoods, HWC and Anti-trafficking reporting from other outputs into bi-annual Management Reports and final Project Report.	<b>Behind schedule.</b> Management reports have not yet been produced for Y1, due to minor delays in the implementation of livelihoods and HWC outputs, and challenges in collecting up-to-date field data and statistics from partners.
<p><b>Output 2. The creation of women led food gardens as sustainable livelihood options for members of the 2 pilot sites.</b></p>	<p><b>O2.IND1.</b> 50 community members (minimum 60% women) per pilot site recruited and trained on sustainable agriculture techniques. 30 women, Q2-FY1.</p> <p><b>O2.IND2.</b> First crop sown in 2 community food gardens (1 per pilot site), by Q3-FY1.</p> <p><b>O2.IND3.</b> Signed supplier agreements with at least 3 lodges located less than 30km by road from each pilot site. Q4-FY1</p> <p><b>O2.IND4.</b> Measurable uplift in HHI of participants and increased diversity of income sources. Q1-FY2 onwards.</p> <p><b>O2.IND1. Partially completed.</b> Implementing partners UCF and SPE have so far successfully recruited 50 gardening participants in QECA and MFCA combined, with proposals for 50 more across 2 further food gardens groups in the coming months. In Buliisa (MFCA) Bedo Yo Mungu Neno a group with 25 members (15 women) has been formed following consultation with local authorities, site identification, and self-selection procedures, with permission obtained from the landowner to use the site for a minimum of 2 years. Group members have been undergoing training from SPE in group dynamics, constitution development and conflict resolution; group savings schemes; record keeping; deforestation issues; permaculture principles and practical gardening techniques such as mapping contours, digging swales, producing grow beds and composting. Plans are underway to establish a second group in Buliisa, with site selection currently taking place before participant recruitment can be finalised. SPE field staff estimate that group 2 will be formed within 1 month, and attribute delays down to management challenges in the past year that have slowed down progress on installing an irrigation system and procuring materials, coupled with localised drought in the region.</p> <p>In Rubirizi (QECA), UCF field staff have established a gardening group, Bazigaba, with 25 (16 women) members in Nyakarambi village, following a competitive recruitment exercise that attracted the interest of several self-selecting groups. Land has been secured from a private landowner for a period of 2 years minimum, and strong local relationships have been developed. The group have received the same programme of training and support as the group in Buliisa, with support from UCF field staff and the permaculture consultant. Participants are all smallholder farmers, which helps with training. At present, the garden is still being designed and created – swales have been dug, compost produced, beds dug, a field shelter constructed and a pond dug as a source of water and aquaculture. The UCF field team are in the process of identifying the second gardening site and recruiting 25 further participants.</p> <p>Key field delivery staff will participate in a 14-day permaculture design course in Q1 FY2 so as to strengthen their knowledge, skills and capacity to support their gardening groups, which will hopefully accelerate progress in the gardening component of the project.</p> <p><b>O2.IND2. Behind schedule.</b> Due to the significant efforts required to establish community gardens and recruit participants, no crops have been grown as yet. Tools and seeds have been procured, in consultation with the groups, for sowing in the coming growing season. The gardens in both Rubirizi and Buliisa expect to</p>

		<p>yield their first harvests in July/August 2017. Whilst this is behind the original ambitious schedule, we feel important steps have been taken to build each group's capacity and prepare the ground both metaphorically and literally. This equips them to benefit in the long term.</p> <p><b>O2.IND3. Partially completed.</b> Field teams in both QECA and MFCA have secured commitments from a total of 6 lodges (3 per site) to support the project by buying fruit and vegetables from the community gardens. However, formal supplier agreements have been deemed unsuitable as we want to avoid stifling other local producers. Field teams are now working, with support from the permaculture consultant, to devise workable systems and processes that match supply with demand for fresh produce.</p> <p><b>O2.IND4. In progress.</b> Measurable improvements in HH income for gardening participants are not expected until Q3 of FY2, once the first harvests have been produced and delivered.</p>
<p>Activity O2.A1. Recruit 50 community members (min. 60% women) per pilot site, and conduct participatory analysis to develop Food Garden concept and identify land to be designated for its use (30 women, Q2-FY1).</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> So far, one group of 25 participants has been recruited per pilot site (Rubirizi and Buliisa). Out of the 50 group members in total, 31 are women (62%). Participatory approaches have been used to recruit participants, select garden sites and develop the food garden concept, in accordance with permaculture principles. The remaining 2 gardening groups are being recruited at present, with site identification also taking place. It is anticipated that the second groups in both Buliisa and Rubirizi will be confirmed in Q1 FY2, with 25 participants targeted in each.</p>
<p>Activity O2.A2. Provide WILD COMMS devices/apps to 2 x PFOs and train on data collection and transmission</p>		<p><b>Completed.</b> Devices issued to 3 project field officers, training received and data collection is underway.</p>
<p>Activity O2.A3. Design and conduct baseline Household Study and Subject Video Interviews using WILD COMMS</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> 75 baseline household surveys completed in Buliisa and Rubirizi. Video interviews were deemed unsuitable at this stage (due to language barriers), but will be considered as part of the final evaluation and communications at the end of the project.</p>
<p>Activity O2.A4. Conduct stakeholder meetings including Food Garden group, UWA Community Conservation Officers and Lodge Representatives, to develop crop ideas and agree supplier agreements.</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> Meetings have taken place with food garden groups, UWA community conservation officers and 14 lodge representatives, and commitments made to participate in the project. Formal supplier agreements have not been elaborated, however, with systems and procedures to meet client demand still to be finalised, and characterised by a need for more flexible arrangements.</p>
<p>Activity O2.A5. Train participants in small business skills and sustainable agricultural practices; provides seeds, equipment etc.</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> 50 participants (25 in each location) have received training in group dynamics, constitution development and conflict resolution; group savings schemes; record keeping; deforestation issues; permaculture principles and practical gardening techniques. This is ongoing. Similar training will be offered to the 50 yet-to-be-recruited participants in the 2 new gardens groups. Planting regimens were made with participation of the groups, the permaculture consultant and the field staff, and tools and seeds have been purchased accordingly. For the</p>

		2 existing gardens, these will be planted in Q1 FY2. Field teams estimate they are approximately 2 months behind schedule, but are confident in their groups' capabilities and prospects for the coming year.
Activity O2.A6. Installation of a water catchment irrigation system at each site.		<b>Partially completed.</b> Irrigation systems are crucial at both current garden sites. Water assessments are taking place presently, with proposals using a combination of river and rainwater, and a network of 'swales' to ensure soil moisture is maximised. The materials for the QECA irrigation system at Rubirizi have been purchased but not yet installed – and include creating a pond on site. Plans for the MFCA garden at Buliisa have recently been agreed, and now need to be operationalised by the field team at SPE. Irrigation solutions for the second pair of gardens will be made once the groups and sites have been selected.
Activity O2.A7. Encourage peer selection of Food Garden Team Leaders to take on key roles (Client Management; Sales; Book-keeping; Stock Control)		<b>Partially completed.</b> Completed for the 2 established food gardens groups. This will be done for the additional 2 gardening groups once participants have been selected and commence training.
Activity O2.A8. Monitor and support agricultural output and market linkages with tourism providers, and help Groups identify any new opportunities (new high value opportunities, e.g. industrial/engineering project camps etc)		<b>Behind schedule.</b> Whilst initial contacts have been made with 14 tourism lodges and organisations near the 2 existing gardening sites, the systems and processes for managing agricultural outputs and facilitating market linkages are still a work in progress – and broader proposals to engage with new opportunities have yet to be fully mapped. Agreements in place with 6 lodges. This dimension of the project will be further developed in FY2, using participatory approaches.
Activity O2.A9. Compile bi-annual reports from follow up Household Surveys and Subject Interviews		<b>In progress.</b> This activity has been modified, as it is felt that the community gardening scheme has only recently commenced and will not yield meaningful results in terms of household income and livelihoods diversification until Q3 FY2. Hence, a final comparison of household income will be undertaken at the end of FY2, and contribute towards the end of project evaluation, so that project results can be compared to the already-gathered baseline household data.
<b>Output 3. Mitigation of HWC and improvement of park relations via the formation of a Community Scout Team (CS), implementation and monitoring of HWC interventions and reinstatement of the Community Park Committees in the focus areas.</b>	<p><b>O3.IND1.</b> 50 Community Scouts (25 per pilot site) recruited and commencing basic training. Q4 FY1.</p> <p><b>O3.IND2.</b> Training in data collection and monitoring of HWC incidents and other indicators, provision of 50 WILD COMMS smartphone/tablet devices. Q1, FY2.</p> <p><b>O3.IND3.</b> Community training workshops on HWC methods by Q1 FY2 for Rubirizi scout groups, and implementation of at least 2 area-specific HWC interventions by pilot site (i.e. elephant trenches, noisemakers,</p>	<p><b>O3.IND1:</b> <b>Partially completed.</b> So far the project has recruited 40 community scouts - 25 in the community of Latoro village in Nwoya District (MFCA), and a further 15 scouts in Rubirizi (QECA). Due to early success, existing scouting UWA networks and enthusiasm at local level, the partnership has put in change request to add another 25 scouts in Nwoya. In Rubirizi, UCF are in discussion to add a further 2 villages and 10 scouts to the scouting team, with 5 scouts proposed for each village. The recruited scouts have commenced training. This is at an advanced stage in Nwoya (MFCA), where the field officer has facilitated the partnerships' emerging livelihoods training programme consisting of capacity building in group dynamics, coordination, group savings, environmental stewardship, alternative livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping), and reducing HWC (e.g. making elephant repellents, planting non-palatable crops). This livelihoods training has been well received by the scouts in Nwoya, who during focus group meetings expressed their enthusiasm for the group saving scheme and beekeeping schemes in particular. Participants stated that the group saving</p>

	<p>beehive fence, vermin control or livestock bomas) by Q3 FY2</p>	<p>scheme will generate capital to buy seeds, send children to school and provide emergency funds (e.g. for sickness); whilst seeing strong potential in beekeeping as a both an alternative income stream and a known elephant deterrent.</p> <p>The partnership is piloting different scouting models in the 2 sites – favouring a high-volume of scouts in Latoro village aimed at reducing HWC’s with crop-raiding elephants from neighbouring MFCA; whilst in Rubirizi district in QECA the approach engages small teams of 5 scouts per village in a cluster of 5 neighbouring communities. This responds to the different HWC issues and measures that exist in each location. We are closely monitoring the success of each model. By increasing the targeted number of community scouts to 75, we feel that this is one area in which the project can make a significant impact.</p> <p><b>O3.IND2. Partially completed.</b> So far we have trained 25 participants from Nwoya in data collection methods, with a view to identifying 10 data collectors, and a further 10 to come from second scout cohort. In Rubirizi we plan to have 10 data collectors too. This makes 30 data collectors in total –a realistic reduction from the original target - and 30 smartphones have already purchased to facilitate real-time data collection. This task in progress, but on track – we are still identifying those scouts with the aptitude to be enumerators due to literacy and numeracy issues in target communities.</p> <p><b>O3.IND3. On track:</b> Community HWC training is scheduled for FY2, to be rolled out in the coming months in both Nwoya (MFCA) and Rubirizi (QECA).</p>
<p>Activity O3.A1. Identify candidates and conduct recruitment of 25 Community Scouts in QECA and 50 scouts in MFCA</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> So far 40 community scouts have been recruited – 25 in Nwoya and 15 in Rubirizi. UCF is currently recruiting a further 10 scouts in Rubirizi and 25 (a whole new scout group) in Nwoya. This represents an increase in the target number of scouts from our initial target of 50 (25 per site), reflecting our confidence in this component of the project. The existence of UWA scouting networks in Nwoya has proved an advantage for the partnership, and UCF has been careful to ensure that the scouts groups build on the existing roles and expertise rather than duplicate UWA/AWF’s past engagement. During a focus group with participants in Latoro village, scouts reported that this project offers different training (with a focus on livelihoods), monitoring procedures and ongoing support compared to UWA’s scouting interventions, with participants enthusiastic about the livelihoods training, coordination and HWC reduction training offered by the partnership.</p>
<p>Activity O3.A2. Conduct Community Scout training in monitoring HWC incidents and interventions, as well as natural resource sharing, recording and transmitting this data using WILD COMMS devices (where required).</p>		<p><b>Partially completed.</b> HWC monitoring forms have been developed by the partnership, and smartphones purchased in order to facilitate data collection. Training in monitoring and reporting HWC is now underway in Nwoya (MFCA) with all 25 scout participants. In Rubirizi, UCF and UWA are scheduled to deliver a combined training workshop on data collection in May 2017. The selected scouts in Nwoya have already had some training in data collection and monitoring from UWA, who use a different system from that proposed by this partnership.</p>

		We are mindful to ensure that the scouts' field monitoring and reporting requirements of this project dovetail, rather than duplicate, UWA's procedures.
Activity O3.A3. Hold community training workshops on HWC mitigation methods with communities in focus areas.		<b>On track:</b> Community HWC training is scheduled for FY2, to be rolled out in the coming months in both Nwoya (MFCA) and Rubirizi (QECA).
Activity O3.A4. Agree and implement at least 2 area-specific HWC interventions at pilot sites.		<b>On track.</b> This activity is scheduled for FY2, using participatory approaches to identify and pilot appropriate local HWC solutions.
Activity O3.A5. Where possible employ people from the pilot sites to conduct the work (e.g. trench digging, boma construction, vermin control).		<b>On track.</b> This activity is scheduled for FY2, following community HWC training and identification of locally appropriate HWC solutions.
Activity O3.A6. Co-ordinate and monitor the reinstatement of Community-Park Committees (CPCs) between UWA and communities (represented by CSs and Local Councils): to assist conflict resolution, maximise impact of revenue sharing and improve communications.		<b>On track.</b> This activity is scheduled for FY2, once target communities and participants have been identified. This is an important component for sustaining the project's influence in the long term, and will require strong facilitation to ensure that sometimes fractious relations between UWA and park-adjacent communities are strengthened.
Activity O3.A7. Produce quarterly HWC reports incorporating incident monitoring, PFO reports on CPCs, and monitoring of any intervention activities.		<b>Behind schedule.</b> Ambitions to produce quarterly HWC reports in Y1 were excessively ambitious, given the time taken to establish the field offices, scouts groups and monitoring systems. Now that these underlying conditions are being met, we will commence HWC reporting in FY2 once HWC reporting and monitoring system is fully functional at field level. Field officers have received data collection training and tablets, and have initiated monitoring activities.
<p><b>Output 4. Increase of prosecutions of IWT suspects via capacity building within the intelligence and legal sectors of Ugandan Law enforcement.</b></p> <p><b>NB:</b> Having identified areas of potential overlap between our project and those of other stakeholders in activities proposed under Output 4, we reviewed our proposed legal capacity-building activities and made changes to the original indicators and activities. These were confirmed in a change request. The changes to the project will maximise the impact of the IWT Challenge Fund in Uganda, minimising duplication with other projects and promoting synergy between different organisations engaged on these</p>	<p><b>04.IND1.</b> Complete the training of 57 UWA Intelligence Officers in HUMINT in partnership with Maisha Consulting, and subsequently to conduct a Senior Management Intelligence Training for UWA management, both from Headquarters and 7 x Conservation Areas.</p> <p><b>04.IND2.</b> Complete WILD LEO spatial crime analysis training and provision of smartphone/covert devices as appropriate for 80 UWA Intelligence Unit officers and 5 NRCN operatives. Q1-FY2.</p>	<p><b>04.IND1. In progress:</b> This activity is underway, with some changes to the original plan. The number of training participants has been reduced to 52 (responding to decline in UWA intelligence officer numbers). The HUMINT (human intelligence) training covers how to safely manage informants and their networks, motivate sources of information, and report intelligence, and will now be delivered to 4 cohorts of UWA intelligence personnel, via a 14-day residential training course delivered by Maisha Consulting. The first group of 13 completed this training in early April 2017, with further trainings planned for FY2. Changes to this deliverable were documented in change request CR4, as originally training was meant to take place in October 2016 with an internal trainer – but this changed in order to work in coordination with fellow IWT grantees WCS.</p> <p><b>04.IND2. Completed.</b> 40 people (34 UWA and 6 NRCN) have been trained in intelligence training using WILD LEO and the project has procured and distributed 34 smartphones, one laptop and one desktop computer to NRCN and UWA respectively. The objective of this training was to provide participants with information management and database training to enable improved management of intelligence data on suspects and trafficking. Note that there was a delay on the procured intelligence devices coming into Uganda, and subsequently the training on how to operate covert devices took place in Oct/Nov 2016. No further training will be taking place under this project, as this will be done in the</p>



<p>themes (e.g. Space for Giants, WCS, Maisha Consulting).</p>	<p><b>O4.IND3.</b> Complete advance motorcycle rider training for 9 UWA Intelligence officers and 4 NRCN operatives; provision of 10 used motorcycles for road surveillance across Uganda. Q1 FY2.</p> <p><b>O4.IND4.</b> Kingpin investigation support for NRCN on specific high level IWT cases- average of 1 case per quarter (8 cases in total). Q1-Y1 until Q4-Y2.</p> <p><b>O4.IND5.</b> Provision of nine legal scholarships for UWA rangers to build capacity in prosecution and legal skills</p> <p><b>O4.IND6.</b> Facilitate attendance and</p>	<p>workplace via Maisha Consulting as part of the WCS IWT project. We submitted a change request to take into account this alteration to the project. 4 concealed cameras, 2 overt cameras and various arrest equipment (handcuffs, torches etc.) have been distributed and 6 officers trained in their use.</p> <p><b>O4.IND3. Partially completed.</b> Advanced motorcycle training has been completed by 4 NRCN staff, whilst training for 9 UWA intelligence personnel is scheduled for June 2017. NRCN received two 'used' motorcycles. UWA training will take place in 2 cohorts totalling 9 participants –one for MFCA and another for QECA. 9 motorcycles are still to be sourced for UWA – 1 more than originally planned. This must take place in advance of the training. We are sourcing second-hand motorcycles, which enable intelligence officers to blend in more effectively.</p> <p><b>O4.IND4. On track.</b> Between Jan-Dec 2016 NRCN arrested over 50 ivory traffickers nationwide, at least 20 of which were supported by the kingpin investigation. The 20 people arrested with support from UCF come from 5 major trafficking networks that have both local and nationwide relevance. Between March 2016 and Feb 2017, there were 6 convictions in total – 2 ahead of the target for Y1. As examples, 1 case from Easter 2016 involved 6 senior 'level 3' wildlife criminals, including 2 army officers, found with 22.5 kg ivory. This case led to 2 convictions, although the criminals were given 4,000,000 UGX fine, which they paid and were released from custody. Another 3 men were arrested in May 2016 with 30kg raw ivory and laundered money, and were handed over to military custody and later acquitted. Another significant arrest involved a major West African trafficking network operating across East Africa, who were found with 1300 kg of ivory, carving equipment and fake documentation. These suspects are awaiting charges. Overall, whilst progress is being made there remain challenges relating to getting convictions - as many cases involve suspects skipping police bail or being acquitted from military custody.</p> <p><b>O4.IND5. On track.</b> We have granted all 9 targeted scholarships. 8 of these were awarded in September 2016. Of these, 5 enabled UWA staff to do a one-year law diploma at Law Development Centre (Makerere University) and are now halfway through their study. Of the other 3, 1 person is doing Bachelors of Law funded for 2 years, and another a Master's of Law. A third person is doing a postgraduate Bar Diploma. These scholarships ensure that every national park in Uganda has a qualified legal member of staff, and contributes to rapid legal capacity building at UWA. The ninth scholarship was granted in March 2017 (but started in September 2016) to enable a Bachelors of Law. The partnership aims to secure more funding through the UCF Ranger Education Fund to provide ongoing support.</p> <p><b>O4IND6. Partially completed.</b> The original indicator has changed – a change</p>
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	<p>provision of legal capacity-building workshops and trainings, supporting other organisations on financial investigations/ prosecutions skills development, roll out of Standard Operating Procedures and Sentencing Guidelines of wildlife crime, and other key content as required by Uganda-based wildlife crime legal sector.</p>	<p>request was approved in March 2017 because of delays at national level in rolling out new SOPs (focused on Law Development Centre). The delay rolling out SOPs – beyond control of this partnership - has resulted in the postponement of the proposed legal sector workshop. The change request approved in March 2017 led to an additional 6 senior participants from NRCN, UWA, ODPP, and LDC attending the RUSI international financial flow financial investigation and prosecution training instead of the aforementioned workshop. Further training workshops for the legal sector in Uganda will take place in FY2.</p>
<p>Activity O4.A1. Contract experienced Security Sector training professionals to conduct core competency workshops on intelligence, investigation, defensive driving skills for UWA Intelligence/NRCN.</p>		<p><b>On track.</b> The partnership contracted a Uganda-based ex-SAS security consultant to perform a gap analysis of UWA’s intelligence needs. Maisha Consulting was contracted to deliver HUMINT training for 52 intelligence officers, and will also be contracted to do some senior management training at the end of FY2. We will also be contracting On Course 4WD to conduct motorcycle training in June 2017.</p>
<p>Activity O4.A2. Procure and provide suitable covert GPS tracking and audio/visual (AV) surveillance equipment for use as WILD LEO data collection devices for UWA Intelligence/NRCN</p>		<p><b>On track.</b> We have purchased and donated approximately 24 covert devices (16 for UWA and 8 for NRCN) so far. More AV devices have been purchased (36 digital voice recorders and 32 telephone pick up cables), and 45 personal GPS trackers, which are awaiting shipping to Uganda. We have also bought 14 secure encrypted phones (9 UWA, 4 NRCN, 1 UCF), which are awaiting shipping and there are plans for further purchases of intelligence equipment.</p>
<p>New activity O4.A3. Procure two high capacity photocopier/printer/scanners for UWA and NRCN, as well as a colour laserjet for UWA and other office equipment, to aid investigations productivity and data security.</p>		<p><b>On track.</b> Approval for purchasing printers was received in late March 2017, and these are now delivered. Other office equipment (e.g. safes and shredders) has already been purchased and are ready to be handed over. 3 Lenovo laptops were purchased for UWA Intelligence services and are awaiting delivery.</p>
<p>Activity O4.A4. Prepare materials and conduct training on WILD LEO evidence collection and crime analysis for UWA/NRCN.</p>		<p><b>Completed.</b> This training took place for 3 weeks in April-May 2016, involving 40 UWA staff (including a small number from Semliki and Mt Elgon NPs). The training involved a week in each of UWA HQ, MFCA and QECA.</p>
<p>Activity O4.A5. Schedule and complete all trainings in a strategic sequence to allow creation and management of discrete intelligence cells.</p>		<p><b>On track.</b> A gap analysis was completed in November/December 2016 and the partnership has subsequently worked with other stakeholders to ensure appropriate sequencing of training and capacity building. This will continue to be reviewed and updated in response to partner needs and circumstances.</p>
<p>Activity O4.A6. Identify and select 9 UWA rangers for legal scholarships</p>		<p><b>On track:</b> We have granted all 9 targeted scholarships, support studies commencing September 2016. 5 enabled UWA staff to do a one-year law diploma at Law Development Centre (Makerere University); 2 for Bachelor’s degrees in law; 1 a Master’s of Law; and another a postgraduate Bar Diploma. This represents a change from the original activity, which sought to recruit a legal expert to provide support to UWA.</p>
<p>Activity O4.A7. Procure and provide 10 x motorcycles for road surveillance purposes (9 to UWA, 1 to NRCN) with any necessary licenses required by</p>		<p><b>On track:</b> NRCN received 2 ‘used’ motorcycles, further purchases and training to take place in FY2 Q1 for UWA staff.</p>



operatives	
Activity O4.A8. Identify targets for Kingpin cases with NRCN and schedule investigation support	<b>On track:</b> This is an ongoing and discrete activity that is already yielding results—see the criminal cases described above. Between March 2016 and Feb 2017, there were 6 convictions in total. The partnership is attempting to secure an extra \$ to support an investigation into what has been termed “possibly the biggest criminal network in Africa”.
Activity O4.A9. Magnify media exposure of Kingpin cases convictions and any other IWT convictions via Press Releases to key media and conservation partners around the world, thereby increasing the deterrent.	<b>In progress:</b> Press releases are being handled by partner organisations UWA and NRCN. A new media strategy with NRCN and UWA seeks to play down media exposure for strategic and security reasons. This activity has some overlap with the WCS IWT project, which is training NRCN media officers.
Activity O4.A10. Facilitate attendance of and/or host Wildlife Crime workshops, identifying host experts, offering training and materials to help legal professionals, investigators and law students improve their techniques for maximising convictions and sentencing of IWT cases.	<b>In progress:</b> The original activity has been modified – the original biannual wildlife crime workshops were not possible. This has been change requested. Instead, we enabled 6 senior participants from NRCN, UWA, DPP, and LDC to attend the RUSI IFF (international financial flow) financial investigation and prosecution training. Further workshops proposed for FY2.

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

*N.B. if your application’s logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact [IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Poverty alleviation and a reduction in wildlife crime / IWT in Uganda.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Improved livelihood opportunities, human-wildlife conflict mitigation and enhanced park-community relations for the most vulnerable park-adjacent communities, supported by increased IWT convictions via law enforcement capacity building; these activities will deliver reduced drivers of wildlife crime at the community level, and a meaningful deterrent among financial beneficiaries of IWT.</p>	<p><b>IND1.</b> Measurable uplift in household income of food garden participants and community scouts. Target = 20% increase.</p> <p><b>IND2.</b> Reduction in poaching / criminal activity within the immediate area of the protected area pilot sites. Target = 20% reduction in poaching.</p> <p><b>IND3.</b> Less frequent and lower impact human-wildlife conflicts (HWCs), with improved data on monitoring HWCs. Target = 50% reduction in HWC incidents.</p> <p><b>IND4.</b> Increased IWT conviction rates, and high-profile arrests and convictions. Target = 20% increase in convictions.</p>	<p><b>IND1.</b> Wealth indicators will be verified via a baseline study followed by bi-annual household reports from our park-adjacent pilot sites. These will be conducted using quantitative survey questionnaires and qualitative video interviews collected via the WILD COMMS devices by PFOs in their pilot study areas.</p> <p><b>IND2.</b> Criminal activity indicators will be monitored via quarterly UWA law enforcement data from their WILD LEO and SMART reports, as well as dedicated spatial analysis of the number of poaching convictions from our pilot site areas using data from the UWA Offender Database as source.</p> <p><b>IND3.</b> HWC incident rates will be recorded via the Community Scouts in key boundary areas, with data transmitted in real time and mapped using WILD COMMS techniques in UCF quarterly reports. UWA HWC data will also be referenced. These reports will include photos or video of evidence of HWC, as well as analysis of location, type, frequency and extent of damage.</p> <p><b>IND4.</b> Increased IWT conviction rates will be monitored by aggregated reports incorporating court results from UWA,</p>	<p>Assumption 1 - UWA receive continued and improved commitment and support from the MoTWA and other government agencies in conducting their mandate to conserve and protect the wildlife of Uganda, and the political climate remains broadly stable.</p> <p>Assumption 2 - Any industrial or mineral development of MFCA or QECA is carried out with the requisite environmental sensitivity to the status of these Pas.</p> <p>Assumption 3 - The majority of poaching in our focus areas remains driven by demand for domestic and/or commercial bushmeat, and Uganda is not subjected to a sudden escalation of arms-based ivory poaching.</p> <p>Assumption 4 - Local weather patterns remain consistent and climate change does not rapidly accelerate.</p>

		NRCN and State prosecutions of IWT suspects, supported by newspaper reports.	
<b>Output 1 -Identifying the 2 most vulnerable park-adjacent communities to be used as pilot sites (one neighbouring QECA, and another MFCA).</b>	<p><b>O1.IND1.</b> 1x baseline study and a WILD COMMS geo-spatial report per focus area representing a cluster analysis of criminal convictions by community while also identifying other factors (historical HWC patterns, proximity to local lodges, organisational footprints, etc.). 2 total, Q1 FY1</p> <p><b>O1.IND2.</b> 3x biannual WILD COMMS geo-spatial reports per focus area showing cluster analysis of criminal convictions by community and other indicators as measured by FPOs and CS. 6 total, Q3 FY1, Q1 &amp; Q3 FY2</p> <p><b>O1.IND3.</b> 1x final WILD COMMS geo-spatial report per focus area showing analysis of all indicators. 2 in total, Q4 FY2.</p>	UWA Law enforcement data; WILD LEO reports; UWA Community monitoring of HWC patterns; Historical project data from UCF and other stakeholders; Baseline and end-line interviews with community members.	Timely and willing participation of UWA field teams is received, and that wildlife crime and HWC data is accurate and available in both QECA and MFCA.
<b>Output 2 -The creation of women led food gardens as sustainable livelihood options for members of the 2 pilot sites.</b>	<p><b>O2.IND1.</b> 50 community members (minimum 60% women) per pilot site recruited and trained on sustainable agriculture techniques. 30 women, Q2-FY1.</p> <p><b>O2.IND2.</b> First crop sown in 2 community food gardens (1 per pilot site), by Q3-FY1.</p> <p><b>O2.IND3.</b> Signed supplier agreements with at least 3 lodges located less than 30km by road from each pilot site. Q4-FY1</p> <p><b>O2.IND4.</b> Measurable uplift in HHI of participants and increased diversity of income sources. Q1-FY2 onwards.</p>	Baseline and end-line household surveys; SPE project reports; follow up surveys conducted using WILD COMMS; video interviews with subjects; Interviews with Tourism providers; sales records; copies of supplier agreements.	Communities are willing to designate land and participate in the food garden initiatives. Tourism lodges are willing to purchase locally produce.

<p><b>Output 3 - Mitigation of HWC and improvement of park relations via the formation of a Community Scout Team (CS), implementation and monitoring of HWC interventions and reinstatement of the Community Park Committees in the focus areas.</b></p>	<p><b>O3.IND1.</b> 50 Community Scouts (25 per pilot site) recruited and commencing basic training. Q4 FY1.</p> <p><b>O3.IND2.</b> Training in data collection and monitoring of HWC incidents and other indicators, provision of 50 WILD COMMS smartphone/tablet devices. Q1, FY2.</p> <p><b>O3.IND3.</b> Community training workshops on HWC methods by Q1 FY2 for Rubirizi scout groups, and implementation of at least 2 area-specific HWC interventions by pilot site (i.e. elephant trenches, noisemakers, beehive fence, vermin control or livestock bomas) by Q3 FY2</p>	<p>Project Reports; community scout interviews and photographs; records of trainings; WILD COMMS data monitoring and reports; UWA HWC data for comparison; monitoring of interventions &amp; results; KAB surveys.</p>	<p>Local people are willing and able to participate in the community scouts scheme and HWC programmes. Local communities are not hostile to UCF/UWA.</p> <p>Community scouts have adequate literacy and numeracy skills to be able to accurately record and monitor HWC using tablet devices.</p>
<p><b>Output 4 - Increase of prosecutions of IWT suspects via capacity building within the intelligence and legal sectors of Ugandan Law enforcement.</b></p>	<p><b>O4.IND1.</b> Complete the training of 57 UWA Intelligence Officers in HUMINT in partnership with Maisha Consulting, and subsequently to conduct a Senior Management Intelligence Training for UWA management, both from Headquarters and 7 x Conservation Areas.</p> <p><b>O4.IND2.</b> Complete WILD LEO spatial crime analysis training and provision of smartphone/covert devices as appropriate for 80 UWA Intelligence Unit officers and 5 NRCN operatives. Q1-FY2.</p> <p><b>O4.IND3.</b> Complete advance motorcycle rider training for 9 UWA Intelligence officers and 4 NRCN operatives; provision of 10 used motorcycles for road surveillance across Uganda. Q1 FY2.</p> <p><b>O4.IND4.</b> Kingpin investigation support for NRCN on specific high level IWT cases- average of 1 case per quarter (8 cases in total). Q1-Y1 until Q4-Y2.</p>	<p>Training records; project reports; academic transcripts; course certifications; UWA annual reports; arrest records; seizure records.</p>	<p>That the Government of Uganda will empower UWA to detect and combat wildlife crime with a timely review of the legislation, including any amendments to their executive powers.</p> <p>Representatives of partner organisations are willing and able to participate in training, scholarships and events.</p>

	<p><b>04.IND5.</b> Provision of nine legal scholarships for UWA rangers to build capacity in prosecution and legal skills</p> <p><b>04.IND6.</b> Facilitate attendance and provision of legal capacity-building workshops and trainings, supporting other organisations on financial investigations/ prosecutions skills development, roll out of Standard Operating Procedures and Sentencing Guidelines of wildlife crime, and other key content as required by Uganda-based wildlife crime legal sector.</p>		
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**Activities:**

Activity O1.A1 Obtain and clean the data from the historical UWA Offender Database for MFCA & QECA, as well as any "big data" from Uganda Bureau of Statistics, i.e. local populations by community, number of households etc. (Activity 1.1 and 1.2 merged)

Activity O1.A3 Conduct spatial analysis using QGIS to create cluster analysis maps of poaching convictions by local communities, on a quarterly basis.

Activity O1.A4 Combine above data with Livelihoods, HWC and Anti-trafficking reporting from other outputs into bi-annual Management Reports and final Project Report.

Activity O2.A1. Recruit 50 community members (min. 60% women) per pilot site, and conduct participatory analysis to develop Food Garden concept and identify land to be designated for its use (30 women, Q2-FY1).

Activity O2.A2. Provide WILD COMMS devices/apps to 2 x PFOs and train on data collection and transmission

Activity O2.A3. Design and conduct baseline Household Study and Subject Video Interviews using WILD COMMS

Activity O2.A4. Conduct stakeholder meetings including Food Garden group, UWA Community Conservation Officers and Lodge Representatives, to develop crop ideas and agree supplier agreements.

Activity O2.A5. Train participants in small business skills and sustainable agricultural practices; provides seeds, equipment etc.

Activity O2.A6. Installation of a water catchment irrigation system at each site.

Activity O2.A7. Encourage peer selection of Food Garden Team Leaders to take on key roles (Client Management; Sales; Book-keeping; Stock Control)

Activity O2.A8. Monitor and support agricultural output and market linkages with tourism providers, and help Groups identify any new opportunities (new high value opportunities, e.g. industrial/engineering project camps etc)

Activity O2.A9. Compile bi-annual reports from follow up Household Surveys and Subject Interviews

Activity O3.A1. Identify candidates and conduct recruitment of 25 Community Scouts in QECA and 50 scouts in MFCA

Activity O3.A2. Conduct Community Scout training in monitoring HWC incidents and interventions, as well as natural resource sharing, recording and transmitting this data using WILD COMMS devices (where required).

Activity O3.A3. Hold community training workshops on HWC mitigation methods with communities in focus areas.

Activity O3.A4. Agree and implement at least 2 area-specific HWC interventions at pilot sites.

Activity O3.A5. Where possible employ people from the pilot sites to conduct the work (e.g. trench digging, boma construction, vermin control).

Activity O3.A6. Co-ordinate and monitor the reinstatement of Community-Park Committees (CPCs) between UWA and communities (represented by CSs and Local Councils): to assist conflict resolution, maximise impact of revenue sharing and improve communications.

Activity O3.A7. Produce quarterly HWC reports incorporating incident monitoring, PFO reports on CPCs, and monitoring of any intervention activities.

Activity O4.A1. Contract experienced Security Sector training professionals to conduct core competency workshops on intelligence, investigation, defensive driving skills for UWA Intelligence/NCRN.

Activity O4.A2. Procure and provide suitable covert GPS tracking and audio/visual (AV) surveillance equipment for use as WILD LEO data collection devices for UWA Intelligence/NRCN

New activity O4.A3. Procure two high capacity photocopier/printer/scanners for UWA and NRCN, as well as a colour laserjet for UWA and other office equipment, to aid investigations productivity and data security.

Activity O4.A4. Prepare materials and conduct training on WILD LEO evidence collection and crime analysis for UWA/NRCN.

Activity O4.A5. Schedule and complete all trainings in a strategic sequence to allow creation and management of discrete intelligence cells.

Activity O4.A6. Identify and select 9 UWA rangers for legal scholarships

Activity O4.A7. Procure and provide 10 x motorcycles for road surveillance purposes (9 to UWA, 1 to NRCN) with any necessary licenses required by operatives

Activity O4.A8. Identify targets for Kingpin cases with NRCN and schedule investigation support

Activity O4.A9. Magnify media exposure of Kingpin cases convictions and any other IWT convictions via Press Releases to key media and conservation partners around the world, thereby increasing the deterrent.

Activity O4.A10. Facilitate attendance of and/or host Wildlife Crime workshops, identifying host experts, offering training and materials to help legal professionals, investigators and law students improve their techniques for maximising convictions and sentencing of IWT cases.

### **Annex 3 Standard Measures**

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore **not necessary**, at present, to complete this Annex.



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

**Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> 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.	✓
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> 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.	✓
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	