Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 060
Project title	**LeAP: Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against IWT**
Country/ies	Global and Tanzania, Zambia, Namibia
Contract holder Institution	IIED
Partner institution(s)	IUCN SULi, Tanzania Natural Resources Forum; Zambia CBNRM Forum, Namibia Nature Fund
IWT grant value	£388,888
Start/end dates of project	1.7.18 – 31.3.21
Reporting period (e.g. April 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2019 – March 2020, Annual Report 2
Project leader name	Dilys Roe
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.iied.org/learning-action-for-community-engagement-against-wildlife-crime
Report author(s) and date	Dilys Roe, Francesca Booker, Olivia Wilson Holt Fiona Roberts with national level inputs from Rodgers Lubilo and Sophia Masuka, May 2020

1.   Project summary

Responses to IWT in Africa have focussed on increasingly militarised approaches state-led law enforcement. It is clear, from the continuation of poaching, that enforcement approaches are not enough on their own. Furthermore, such approaches have resulted in some reported cases of heavy-handedness and even human rights abuses. In these cases poverty has been exacerbated by deliberate destruction of property and livestock, as well as death, injury or imprisonment of key household members (often income earners). In less extreme cases, poorly targeted enforcement activities have undermined local confidence in conservation authorities, resulting in further disincentives for communities to cooperate with enforcement authorities and conserve or sustainably manage wildlife.

In a number of localities however, poaching has been reduced (even if not completely eradicated) through empowering communities to manage and protect wildlife including

motivating or supporting them to be active partners in enforcement efforts. Such experiences are, however, in danger of being overlooked in the rush to tackle IWT. In part this is because the current spate of poaching has put the conservation community into crisis mode and there is a scramble to find rapid-response solutions that can be rolled out at scale – a model that community-based approaches are perceived not to fit. But there is also a problem of a lack of knowledge as to different types of community-based approaches and the conditions under which they will and won't work. Furthermore, communities themselves are rarely consulted in IWT programme design processes and lack capacity and voice to engage in policy debate, meaning policies and programmes often do not reflect their priorities and views.

The Kasane Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade held in 2015 made a recommendation to "Establish, facilitate and support information-sharing mechanisms… to develop knowledge, expertise and best practice in practical experience of involving local people in managing wildlife resources, and in action to tackle IWT". This project responds directly to that recommendation by establishing a "learning and action" platform which comprises 1) an online information portal and 2) an on-the-ground forum for locally-driven initiatives from different countries to meet, share lessons and inject community voices into IWT policy-making.

2.   Project partnerships

The project builds on a strong partnership established between IIED and the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi), following the London Conference on IWT in 2014. IIED and IUCN-SULi have worked closely on IWT issues since then and also collaborated with the IUCN East and Southern Africa Regional Office (IUCN ESARO) on an IWT Fund Project (IWT 021) to test a frameworks for community engagement in tackling IWT in three sites in Kenya.

The partnership between IIED and SULi is now closer in that Dilys Roe was appointed Chair of SULi in January 2019 and IIED now acts as the host institution for SULi. SULi member Holly Dublin remains involved in the project as a SULi representative.

The project also involves three national level organisations that represent, or support, local communities in conservation efforts and are well connected to government policy-makers – the Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRF); the Zambia CBNRM Forum; and the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF). NNF's role in the project does not start formally until Year 3, however over the last year the three organisations have met and worked together both through the project and through their common involvement in other initiatives.

The project activities at the international level have continued to attract of co-funding from the German Government (BMU and BMZ)'s Partnership against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade, implemented by GIZ which funded a learning exchange in Kenya in 2019 and USAID (via the TRAFFIC -led Wildlife-TRAPS project) which contributed funding to a Community Voices event in Peru in October 2019.

Technical support to the project has been provided by the Masters student who worked with us last year to conduct an analysis of national level IWT policies and strategies and has continued to work as a SULi member supporting the *PeopleNotPoaching* web portal; and through Dr Holly Dublin a senior advisory to IUCN ESARO, IIED Associate and member of the Steering Committee of SULi.

3.   Project progress

3.1   Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities due to be conducted this year, and progress against them are summarized below.

Year two Activities	Year Two Progress
Output 1	

1.5	Conduct desk review to collect documented case studies	Although we reported this as completed last year, we continue to review the literature and other online sources (such as new articles, blogs etc) for further case studies and we have added these to our People not Poaching learning platform (peoplenotpoaching.org). Over the last year (April 2019 – April 2020) we have added 27 case studies to the People not Poaching database (peoplenotpoaching.org). With our project help, IUCN SULi has established a regular digest of journal articles and other publications (news articles, opinion pieces, infographics etc), one category of which are articles on communities and IWT and so this is used to update the database regularly. An example of the IUCN SULi Digest is included in Annex 4, this newsletter is released every 2 months.
1.6	Call for experiences via SULi, PCLG, ICCA Consortium	This activity is ongoing, following an initial call through our mailing lists we have now set up a Twitter account for the project (@CommunitiesIWT) and we use this to call for new case studies and to promote those we already have in the database. The twitter account began in January 2020 and already has 402 followers.

Here's an example of our case study spotlights tweets which are shared weekly and are aimed at showcasing case studies of community-based approaches to poaching and IWT, and encouraging others to get in contact and share their approaches.
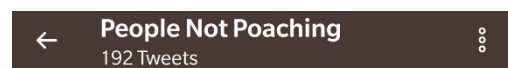
We also continue to use opportunities at events and presentations to promote the web portal and encourage contributions. For example, in January 2020 our colleague Louise Lo Presti presented the PnP database of case studies and share our call for more information on others experiences at the World Bank Wildlife Forum. The project team provided Louise with a briefing on the database and our call for information.

| 1.7	In-country community consultations	Completed. A report of the TNRF's community consultations with 726 households in Tanzania is attached to Annex 4, so too is a PowerPoint presentation of the 360 community consultations in Zambia. The results of the community consultations were a useful input to the national dialogues and were shared via PowerPoint presentations in the dialogue meetings (activity 2.1). TNRF and ZCBNRM have shared the data from their community consultations with IIED, and we expect in the coming months to help them undertake further analyses of this data – for example, we think there could be an interesting blog that could showcase the information further – particularly to an international audience who don't often get to hear communities' perspectives. Also attached in Annex 4 are two videos that TNRF worked on – one captures the experience of a reformed ex-poacher, the other details a project that is responding to IWT and illegal hunting for subsistence use through community engagement in village saving groups. ZCBRNM also compiled a video from – this is attached in Annex 4 and was played at the national dialogue (activity 2.1).

1.8	Write up of case studies (based on community consultations and call out and desk review) against template	Ongoing: There are currently 98 case studies focussing on over 140 species: ▪ 36 in Africa - These include some case studies from project partner organisations in Tanzania and Zambia, based on community consultations ▪ 33 in Asia ▪ 29 in Latin America.

Almost all case studies (92%) focus on two or more approaches to tackling poaching and IWT and 15 case studies (15%) focus on all six approaches (see figure below). The figure below provides an overview of the most popular strategies to tackling poaching and IWT – strengthening disincentives, improving education and awareness, and providing livelihoods.
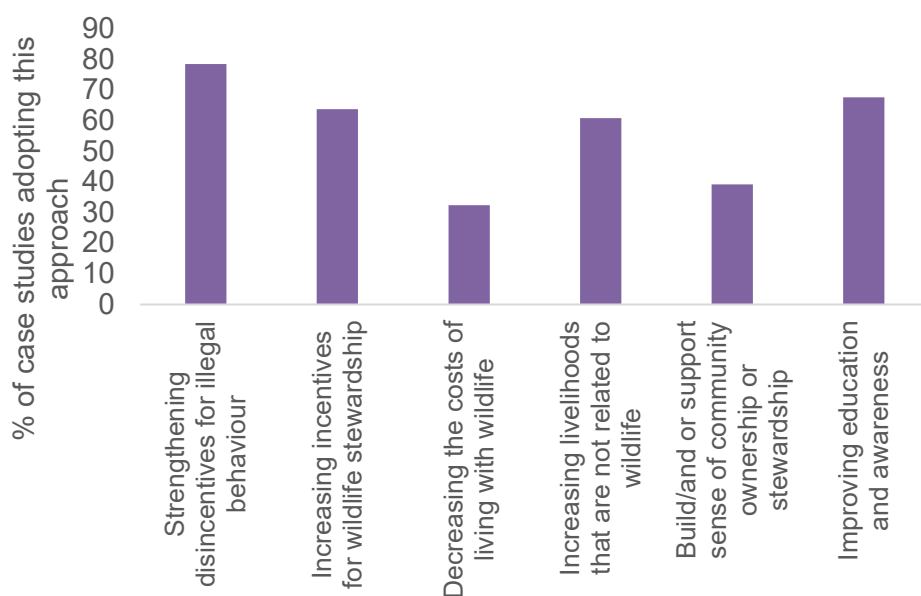
If you would like to view a case study, please go to peoplenotpoaching.org and you can see an example case study. A suggestion from us to view includes:

- https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/caribbean-sharks-education-programme
- https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/ban-ko-katha-bolchha-sarangi-conservation-through-music-nepal

A full list of case studies is provided in Annex 4.

1.9.	Analyses of lessons learned from case studies	Ongoing: We have not yet done a formal analysis of lessons learned so far from the case studies. Ideally, we would like to capture more case studies from the global north before completing a formal analysis – we are keen to ensure that this is a global lesson learning platform. We are currently focusing efforts on capturing case studies from Europe and North America. We have, however, responded to opportunities to showcase lesson learning. For example, we gave a presentation on effectiveness of community based approaches at the CITES CoP in August 2019 in a side event organised by DEFRA (presentation included in Annex 4 and related blog here https://www.iied.org/iied-calls-for-more-attention-effective-community-engagement-tackling-illegal-wildlife-trade). We also produced a compilation of case studies from Latin America to inform the Regional Conference on IWT

held in Peru in September/October 2019 (available to download here: https://pubs.iied.org/17656IIED/). We have also produced informal analyses for our own purposes as and when needed (see 'PnP analyses of lessons learned' document in Annex 4). We recently (April 2020) shared this analysis in a call with some of the team working on the IWT in DEFRA (Leila McElvenney, Jacinta Madukaife and Ian Everett).

| 1.10 | Dissemination of evidence, analyses and videos | Ongoing: In January 2020, we established a PeopleNotPoaching twitter account (@CommunitiesIWT) which now has 402 followers. Over the last 3 weeks we have also established a Facebook Page (https://www.facebook.com/peoplenotpoaching) and are working on |

boosting our following. We chose to expand our social media to include Facebook as in some regions Facebook is more widely used than Twitter. These social media platforms share information from this project but also other relevant projects from our partners with relevant information on communities and IWT. One way we do this is by featuring weekly 'midweek material' for our readership on Twitter and now Facebook.
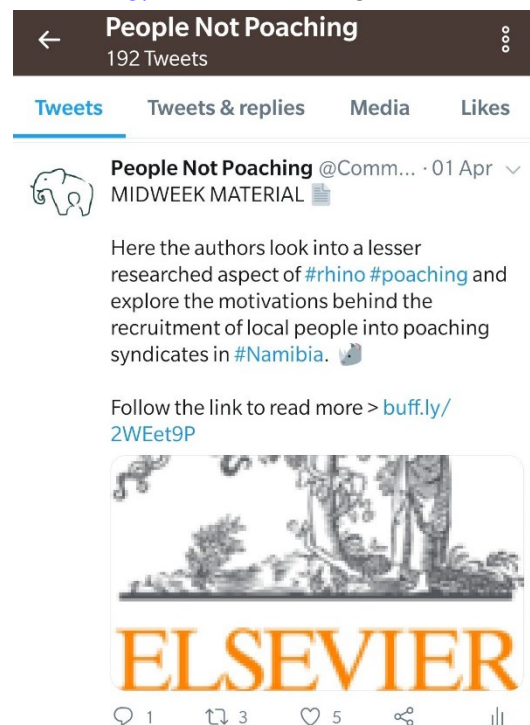
The peoplenotpoaching.org learning platform is of course another channel for disseminating case studies, events, new publications, and other media (such as interesting news articles, videos, meeting reports etc). On average since April 2019, we have received 612 users to the website every month – with about 11% of these return visits. There were several peaks in the run up to our webinar (see activity 3.1) in February and March 2020, with up to 92 users per day. There was also a peak in October last year, most likely due to the Community Voices and High level IWT Conference for Latin America (see activity 3.3). Our top users on the peoplenotpoaching.org learning platform are from the following countries - USA (27.2%), UK (11.9%), Canada (3.2%), India (3.2%), Germany (2.9%), South Africa (2.8%), Australia (2.2%), Tanzania (2.2%), France (1.9%) and Kenya (1.8%) (data provided from Google Analytics).

In March 2020, we shared our first issue of the People not Poaching Newsletter (https://mailchi.mp/dce2d2c9c234/people-not-poaching-news-edition1). The newsletter will be released quarterly and will feature all the latest case studies on the PnP database, new events, opportunities to get involved and relevant reading. 53 people are currently signed up to receive the newsletter and we expect to increase this amount prior to our second edition in quarter two of 2020.

Finally, we also have a project page on the IIED website which we keep updated with new outputs and announcements - https://www.iied.org/learning-action-for-community-engagement-against-wildlife-crime.

In Tanzania and Zambia, the national dialogues that have been held this year (activity 2.1) were also used to disseminate findings from the community consultations, videos and case studies.

Output 2

2.1	Organise 2x national dialogues	Completed: TNRF held their national dialogue on the 13th December 2019 as part of the 4th annual CBNRM forum in Arusha, Tanzania. The Forum bought together over 50 participants from the government, NGOs, academia and community representatives, to provide a platform for information exchange and sharing experiences, and to agree on a way forward on involving communities in tackling poaching and IWT. Key issues discussed in the dialogue included challenges to changing community attitudes to wildlife as well as what sort of solutions would be best placed to ensure that communities feel valued, involved and benefit from wildlife.

Colleagues at the national dialogue in Tanzania.

ZCBNRM held their national dialogue on the 18th and 19th of March 2020 in Lusaka, Zambia and was attended by 50 participants from government, NGOs, academia and community representatives. The dialogue explored the extent to which Zambia conservation policy reflects the role of communities in tackling IWT and identified options for enhancing community engagement at both policy and project level.

Colleagues at the national dialogue in Zambia.

2.2	Document lessons learned from dialogues and disseminate	Ongoing: The full workshop reports from the national dialogues – as prepared by TNRF and ZCBRNM - are attached in Annex 4. There are also video diaries of the day available. For Tanzania, this video diary is available on YouTube - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tvfmLBFTLn4 , for Zambia there are video diaries available online - https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/national-dialogue-zambia. The events and outputs (report, presentations and videos) are featured on the peoplenotpoaching.org learning platform - https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/events.

We are also exploring ways to take the content of the discussions and share them internationally and nationally – eg through blogs or Q&As.
IIED and TNRF were planning a Q&A on the community dialogue - the idea was to interview three different perspectives following the dialogue, an NGO, a government official and a community representative. Unfortunately, these plans were put on hold when the UK and Tanzania went into lock down with coronavirus. In year three, we will continue to explore opportunities to share the lessons learned and disseminate them internationally, nationally and locally, adapting to the long term reality with coronavirus.

2.3	Develop calendar of international and regional IWT policy forums and prioritise for community participation	Ongoing: Our calendar of events is now available on the PeopleNotPoaching website (https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/events) and can be used both to inform about upcoming events but also to post reports and other outputs from past events. We have struggled to have a clear picture of upcoming regional and national events which are apparently often called at limited notice, but the calendar is updated in line with any information we have.
2.4	Community participation in at least one regional event (dates tbc)	Ongoing: We supported community participation at two regional events – the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum in July 2019 and the Latin America IWT Conference in October 2019 (reported under activity 3.3). At the IUCN meeting held in Johannesburg, we provided a capacity development session for community representatives to understand IUCN decision making processes and to contribute to the regional planning for the World Conservation Congress in 2020 (now delayed to January 2021).
2.5	Community participation in at least two international events	Ongoing: This year we supported community participation at the CITES Conference of Parties in August 2019 and at the GEF civil society consultation on IWT in December 2019.

At CITES we supported community representatives from Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate in the CoP (Hear My Voice initiative supported additional community reps from Botswana and Namibia and South African community representatives who had participated in our London 2019 Community Voices event were supported by their own government to participate). We also linked the community representatives we supported with other community participants at the CoP including from Canada and Kenya. We ran a capacity development session for community representatives to help them understand the proposals before the CoP that were of direct relevance to them and provided technical support to help them participate (including making interventions) in the negotiations and working groups.
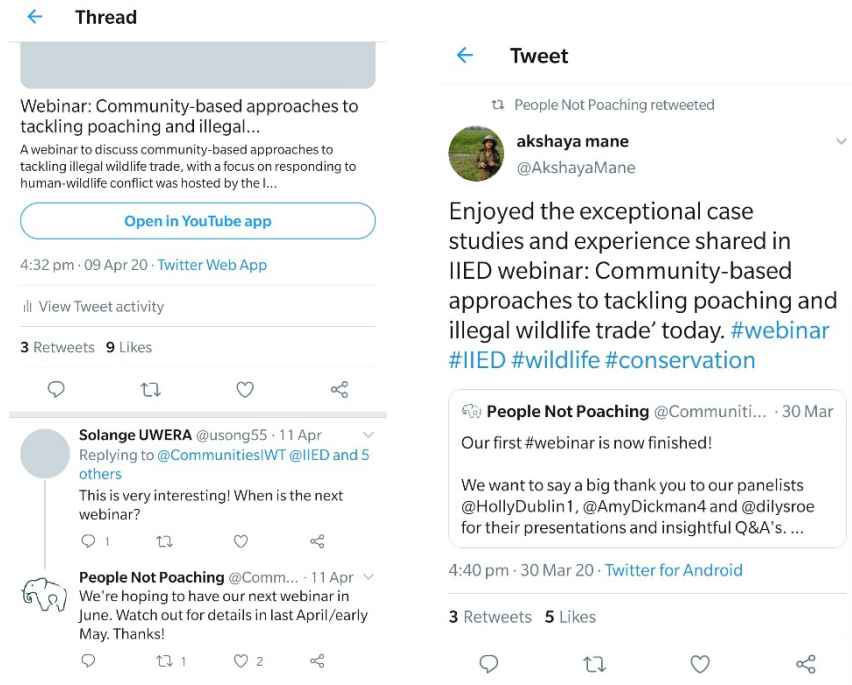
For the GEF meeting, with additional support from GIZ and in collaboration with IUCN ESARO we supported the attendance of 7 community representatives from East and Southern Africa including our Tz and Za partners and other members our of network from outside Africa were successful in getting sponsorship to attend from the GEF. We used our Learning Exchange in Kenya (Activity 3.2) to help prepare the African community representatives for the meeting including their participation in a panel discussion on communities and IWT. A summary of the meeting is available here: https://enb.iisd.org/gef/council57/16dec.html and the report is available in Annex 4. |

Output 3

3.1	Organise and host at least 2 webinars	Ongoing: On the 30th March, IIED hosted a webinar on community-based approaches to tackling poaching and illegal wildlife trade, with a focus on human wildlife conflict https://www.iied.orginar-community-based-approaches-tackling-poaching-illegal-wildlife-trade). A recording is available online via IIED's YouTube channel: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jeI5atabARI&feature=emb_logo

We received so many questions in the webinar – more than we could discuss in the time - that we decided to take these questions and group them into 5 overarching questions for an IIED Q&A with three members of the panel – Holly Dublin, Dilys Roe and Amy Dickman. The IIED Q&A is available online - https://www.iied.org/qa-answering-your-questions-community-based-approaches-tackling-poaching-illegal-wildlife-trade and has been read by 156 people.

Feedback received on the webinar includes the following tweets:

3.2   Learning Exchange visit

Ongoing: This year, with additional support from GIZ, we organised a Learning Exchange involving our partners in Tanzania, Zambia and Namibia as well as community representatives from Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Kenya. The event was held over two days in Nairobi in November 2019. A full report is available to download at https://pubs.iied.org/G04445/ and in Annex 4. A further learning exchange visit is planned for Year 3.

3.3	International South South Exchange events	Ongoing: On the 30th September 2019, IIED supported a Community Voices event at the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Lima, The event focussed on the impact of IWT on local communities in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the opportunities for sustainable use and legal trade in anti-poaching efforts. On the first day, over 20 community representatives and experts presented their perspectives of what works, what doesn't and why in terms of community involvement in combating IWT. On the second day, participants split into two groups to deliver further presentations and to reflect on success factors as well as ongoing challenges. On the third day there was an opportunity for the community representatives to agree on a set of key messages to present as a Community Statement at the First High-Level Conference of the Americas on Illegal Wildlife Trade (Lima Conference) on 4th October. In total, the Community Voices event was attended by over 20 community representatives from across Latin America as well as over 50 other community support NGOs, donor agencies and academia.

The full event report is attached in Annex 4, and you can also read a blog from the event - https://www.iied.org/whos-listening-community-voices-illegal-wildlife-trade

We also continued to maintain the Community Voices WhatsApp group established following the London Learning Exchange 2018.
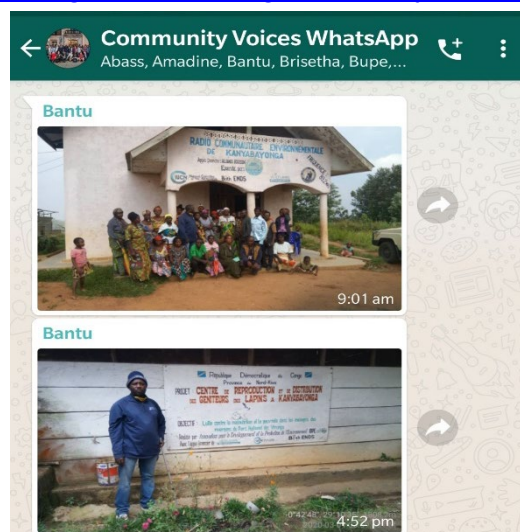
3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Evidence base on effectiveness of community-based approaches to tackling IWT built and widely shared within Africa and internationally

Progress towards this output is firmly on track and we continue to make progress. Indicator 1.1 is the number of examples of community initiatives in the database. From a baseline of 28 at the start of the project, we now have 98 case studies, 27 of which were added this year. These cover examples from 52 countries addressing IWT in over 140 species. A full list of case studies is provided in Annex 4. The case studies are hosted on the peoplenotpoacing.org database and can be explored by the user according to country, species, or the type of community-based approach. The user can also explore the case studies using an interactive map. As well as promoting the PeopleNotPoaching web portal as a mechanism to share the case studies we are also using other media including **print** (eg we summarised the Latin American case studies in a publication for the Latin America regional IWT conference); **social media** eg we sent out regular 'Case Study Spotlights' via Twitter; and **list servs** via our quarterly newsletter. Case studies have also been highlighted in the two national dialogues (activity 2.1 and 2.2) in Tanzania and Zambia, an African regional learning exchange (activity 3.2); a side event at the CITES CoP (Activity 1.10) and our recent webinar (activity 3.1).

Map showing case studies. The darker colours indicate the number of case studies.

In addition to case studies, the peoplenotpoaching.org learning platform also hosts >100 resources including journal articles, policy documents and videos. We add to the resources monthly and feature these resources in our newsletter and on our social media through our 'Midweek Material' posts. Additionally, we are beginning to summarise relevant strategies detailing approaches to communities and IWT in each of the countries – for now this is available for Zambia and Tanzania. Here is an example from Zambia - https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/explore/country/Zambia.

Indicator 1.2 is the number of policymakers and practitioners accessing and using the evidence collected. This year we have had over 6500 visits to the web portal, an average of 612 per month. This is a significant increase from our average 345 visits per month in Year 1. In the last annual report we suggested we may need to adjust this indicator as web analytics do not enable us to distinguish different types of users. However to overcome this we ran a short, optional, survey on the site for 3 months (October 2019 – January 2020) to explore different types of users. Although we are not able to determine how representative this is, since the survey was optional, from 182 responses 35% were academics, 27% employees of an NGO, 3% government officials, 3% Indigenous Peoples and or Local community representatives, and 37% 'other'. We will repeat this survey in 2020-2021 to measure any differences in the people accessing the database. We will also explore with our Comms team additional mechanisms for targeting policy makers and IPLCs in particular. As part of the survey one anonymous individual opted to give us the following feedback about the usefulness of the learning platform:

"It has helped with understanding the role local communities can play in anti-poaching and IWT, the design of community-based anti-poaching initiatives, connecting with other people and access to important information."

Output 2: Community voices routinely included in national, regional and international policy dialogues on IWT

Progress towards this output is on track. In some cases the involvement of communities in dialogue processes has happened because we specifically organised the dialogues (eg the two national ones held this year). In other cases regional and international processes are increasing the opportunities available for communities to meaningfully participate (eg the GEF civil society consultation in Dec 2019).

Indicator 2.1 is the number of national dialogues held involving community representatives, and this year two were held (organised by in-country project partners) against a baseline of zero at the start of the project. In Tanzania, 9 community representatives (1 woman, 8 men) attended the national dialogue alongside 40 other representatives from government, media and NGOs. In Zambia, 14 community representatives (6 women, 8 men) including two traditional leaders (1 woman, 1 man) attended the national dialogues alongside 42 other representatives from government, media and NGOs. The reports from the national dialogues are attached in Annex 4 and are available online on our peoplenotpoaching.org events page - https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/events.

Indicator 2.2 is the number of regional dialogues held against a baseline of 0 at the start of the project (there was an Africa regional IWT conference in Brazzaville in April 2015, but this did not include community representatives). Last year community representatives in our Community Voices WhatsApp group reported being invited to be panellists in a regional meeting on the Greater Virunga Landscape (an externally organised meeting that our project was not involved in). This year, we are aware of 4 significant regional dialogues involving communities – two organised outside the scope of this project and two directly contributed to by the project. In the first category, community representatives from our WhatsApp network were included as panellists in a Southern African regional conference co-hosted by the Namibian Government in May 2019 "Crossroads – Leading the Way for Wildlife Conservation" and in a Wildlife Economy Summit held in Zimbabwe in June 2019. In the second category we engaged with the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum in South Africa in July 2019 and the Lima Conference on IWT in October 2019. For the IUCN Forum we collaborated with the USAID-funded Resilient Waters initiative to support participation by community representatives from East and Southern Africa (including TNRF and ZCBNRM Forum). For the Lima Conference we organised a Community Voices event immediately before the Conference (reported in the activities section above), which enabled the community representatives to prepare for the conference and to develop a community statement to be delivered in plenary by Noemí Fernandez Saavedra, a community representative from Peru. The statement is available at: https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/Lima%20Community%20Statement_English.pdf. Photos below show Noemí presenting.

(Photos by Rosie Cooney)

The Lima Declaration recognises the impact of IWT on local communities and indigenous peoples and encourages their participation in anti-poaching efforts: *"Remaining concerned about the serious consequences that the illegal wildlife trade has for the conservation of the*

region's biodiversity and cultural heritage, the livelihoods and well-being of indigenous peoples and local populations, and its adverse social and economic effects that seriously undermine the efforts to achieve the sustainable development for the region and its peoples… We encourage active participation and close collaboration with indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations" - https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Lima-Declaration_4.oct_.2019.pdf

Indicator 2.3 is the number of international dialogues involving community representatives. Last year we reported on the high level of community engagement we had managed to facilitate in the London Conference on IWT 2018. This year there was no international intergovernmental IWT conference, however there were two international events at which we were able to support the active involvement of community representatives. These were the CITES CoP in August 2019 and the GEF civil society consultation on IWT. At both events we were able to support community representatives from East and Southern Africa both to attend and to prepare for their active participation.

Indicator 2.4 is the number and representativeness of communities included in dialogues. This year the LeAP project directly supported, or contributed to, the involvement of 23 community representatives (7 women 16 men) in national dialogues covering Zambia and Tanzania; 11 (6 men, 5 women) from East and Southern Africa in regional dialogues; and 14 (10 men 4 women) in international dialogues. We need to refine this indicator for the final year as partners are currently not recording representativeness of communities beyond nationality and gender.

Output 3: Communities, their representatives and other stakeholders enhance capacity, knowledge and own experience, and contribute to that of their peers, through effective networking and peer-to-peer learning

This output is on track and we continue to work hard to build on existing networks and reach new audiences.
Indicator 3.1 is the no and type of stakeholders from each focal country and elsewhere engaging in Learning Platform activities. These statistics are summarised below, although noting that we don't have gender information from web-based analytics for the PeopleNotPoaching web portal nor the webinar

Table: No of stakeholders engaging in Learning Platform activities

Activity	Countries	Total no. people engaged		Community reps		NGOs		Govt		Other	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
People not Poaching web portal	Top 5 of all users: USA (27.2%), UK (11.9%), Canada (3.2%), India (3.2%), Germany (2.9%)	6504 users (of which 186 surveyed for type of user)		5		49		5		127 (includes 64 academics)	
Zambia dialogue	Zambia	36	20	11	9	9	4	10	3	6	4
Tanzania dialogue	Tanzania	41	10	8	1	11	4	16	2	6	3
Lima Community Voices event	Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Suriname, UK, USA, Venezuela	49	34	17	4	11	11	12	12	9	7

IUCN Regional Conservation Forum	Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe	6	5	6	5	N/a focus was on supporting community attendance							
CITES CoP	Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe	5	2	5	2	N/a focus was on supporting community attendance							
GEF CSO Consultation	Tanzania, Namibia, Mozambique, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia	5	2	5	2	N/a focus was on supporting community attendance							
Webinar	Top 5 of attendees: UK (26.7%), USA (11.3%), South Africa (6.5%), Netherlands (4.1%), France, Germany, Kenya (3.1%) NB the list includes 66 countries	292 attendees		Unknown									
Community Voices WhatsApp group (English)	Australia, Cameroon, Colombia, Kenya, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, UK, Zambia	14	10	14	5	0	4	0	0	0	1		
Community Voices WhatsApp group (Spanish)	Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru	14	12	9	2	1	6	0	3	4	1		

Indicator 3.2 is the no and type of stakeholders from each focal country and elsewhere reporting enhanced capacity to design and implement initiatives to engage communities in tackling IWT. This is something we will assess in the two focal countries through an endline survey in Year 3 but we are planning a project team meeting at the start of Year 3 to review this indicator and our means of verification.

Indicator 3.3 is the no and type of new networks/relationships developed and as reported elsewhere we have established a variety of different networks this year. The CommunityVoices whatsapp group established last year remains active and we are exploring mechanisms to enable others to sign up to this – for example through a link on the PeopleNotPoaching website. We have set up a Facebook group a Twitter account and a regular newsletter. We have a new network of community representatives in Latin America established as a result of the Community Voices event there in September and our focal country partners have connected with a wider network of Southern and Eastern African community organisations, coordinated by the NGO Southern Africa Trust.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The anticipated outcome of this project is that *"Anti-IWT strategies at local, national and international levels, reflect best practice in community engagement as a result of improved access to evidence and improved profile and voice of local communities".*

Indicator 0.1 is that by the end of the project, local community representatives in at least 2 African countries report improved engagement in national IWT policy processes. We will largely measure achievement of this indicator through an endline survey of community perceptions in Year 3 which we will compare to the baseline assessment compiled in year 1. However, progress has been made this year through the dialogues held in each country which provided an opportunity for community representatives to meet with policy-makers, hear their views and highlight issues of concern to them. For example TNRF reported that at the Tanzania dialogue "Community representatives were able to speak their concerns to policy makers including the head of national anti-poaching taskforce team who promised to take their issues on human wildlife conflicts to the taskforce team who are now developing the national human wildlife conflict strategy."

Indicator 0.2 is that by end of the project, at least 2 African countries develop new or revised effective anti-IWT strategies, plans or projects that reflect community experience and voice. While the project has little control over achievement of this indicator we do see positive signs of progress. For example – as mentioned above – Tanzania is developing a new HWC strategy as part of its response to IWT and have indicated that this will respond to concerns raised by community representatives at the national dialogue. Meanwhile one of the next steps agreed at the Zambia dialogue was the development of a national framework of engagement of communities in tackling IWT. We will continue to track progress on these and other policy developments via the project's country partners over the course of Year 3.

Indicator 0.3 is that by end of the project at least 1 international or regional IWT policy process reflects improved recognition of community experience and voice and we can certainly report progress here. Last year we reported on the language on communities in the London Declaration and their level of involvement throughout the Conference as a positive indication of progress at least at the international level. We saw similar progress at the Latin America IWT Conference in Lima this year. This event was the first of its kind for IWT in the region – and the space given for community representatives to share their community statement was a positive indication of the value and profile being given to local community voices. The Lima Declaration makes direct reference to the importance of involving communities – "*We encourage active participation and close collaboration with indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations*" https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Lima-Declaration_4.oct_.2019.pdf

3.3   Monitoring of assumptions

Output 1, assumptions 1&2
1. Communities trust CSOs, are willing to share experiences, have them documented, analysed and put in public domain
2. Literature is available and accessible
As illustrated by the large number of case studies (98 to date) we are compiling it is clear that these assumptions are valid.

Output 1, assumption 3
3. Policymakers and practitioners are interested in evidence-based decision making
It is clear that international policy-makers and practitioners are interested in the evidence related to community-based approaches to poaching and IWT. This is illustrated – for example – in the high number of users visiting peoplenotpoaching.org and the incredible participation in our first webinar.

Output 1, assumption 4

4. Evidence is accessible and user-friendly
True, though while overall the evidence we are collecting on peoplenotpoaching.org is accessible and user friendly for academics, policy makers and NGO employees, we have more work to do to ensure that the evidence is accessible and user friendly for representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and for others with limited wifi access.

Output 2 assumption 1
1. Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc) are willing to engage in dialogue process
True, the national dialogues in Tanzania and Zambia were attended – in total – by over 100 representatives of government, NGOs and communities.

Output 2 assumption 2

National level dialogues add value to ongoing advocacy processes and engagements by national CSOs
The fact that the national dialogues organised in Zambia and Tanzania were well attended by senior government officials as well as communities and NGOs and that tangible pledges of follow up action we made at each suggests that this assumption holds true.

Output 2, assumption 3
Appropriate regional and international policy opportunities arise within timeframe of project
It is very clear that we have been able to build on regional and international opportunities throughout year 2 of the project though the series of events described in this report. The end of Year 2, however, saw the start of the coronavirus pandemic and we do not yet know the likely impact of this on regional and international IWT policy forums. However at the time of writing all major international biodiversity-linked meetings planned for 2020 have been postponed, many events have moved online (which has implications for community participation) and most countries have placed significant restrictions on public gatherings. We are currently discussing contingency plans with our partners and will continue to monitor this over the next few months.

Output 3, assumption 1
Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc) are willing to engage in south-south learning
Evidence from participation in the WhatsApp group, the webinar, the international, regional and national meetings we have held highlight that there is significant appetite for south south learning.

Output 3, assumption 2
Learning mechanisms that are age, language and gender appropriate can be developed
This assumption is broadly true although we have found that language presents a challenge to be able to have a learning mechanism (particularly an online network) that allows community representatives to exchange ideas and information. Thus, we have on English speaking WhatsApp group and one Spanish speaking group, for example.

Output 3, assumption 3
Experience from different contexts is relevant to others
This assumption is holding true. A really good illustration of this is the webinar – the event detail was described prior to the webinar and it was clear that the event was focused on experience from East and Southern Africa. Despite this, people from 66 countries attended the webinar showing that people are keen and interested to share experience widely.

At the outcome level we have no reason to believe our assumptions Civil society legal and political enabling environment in African countries is stable or improving; IWT continues to be a threat requiring development of new strategies/plans/projects) are not still relevant and valid.

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

The anticipated impact of this project is that "An increase in effective community engagement initiatives tackling IWT resulting in reduction in pressure on African rhino and elephant populations and increased local benefits from wildlife stewardship."

Our project is contributing to this impact by collecting and disseminating excellent examples of community engagement initiatives that others can learn from and also by bringing together community representatives with IWT policy makers and practitioners to that their views can be heard and integrated into IWT responses. We will collect community, policy maker and practitioner perceptions on this from our focal countries in year 3 of the project. We will also use the international networks developed through the PeopleNotPoaching website to explore progress towards this impact beyond our focal countries.

4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

Our project is contributing directly to the Kasane statement commitment to develop information sharing mechanisms on community engagement. Indeed we are not aware of any other information sharing mechanisms on community engagement that have been developed other than through our project. Our web portal – www.peoplenotpoaching.org captures case studies of community-based approaches that address two of the four pillars;

1. Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT
2. Strengthening law enforcement.

The learning platform details first-hand experiences from project implementers on what works and what doesn't work when establishing community-based approaches.

Our project also addresses the various reviews of progress since London and Kasane that found very limited progress and evidence on how best to promote the pillar of sustainable livelihoods. One of the challenges for this pillar is that there is no blueprint response for developing strategies that benefit communities and tackle poaching and IWT. Using the peoplenotpoaching.org platform we can share different approaches that are being used worldwide via our website, webinars, conferences/workshops, social media, and academic analyses – (completed either by our project team but also by providing a platform for community voices leading the initiatives).

The project additionally responds to the call in the Kasane Statement to *"strengthen policy and legislative frameworks needed to achieve this, reinforce the voice of local people as key stakeholders..."* The national dialogues with community representatives in Zambia and Tanzania are one step taken by this project to elevate community voices in national discussions on policy and legislature responses to poaching and illegal wildlife trade – particularly to ensure that such responses include the vital (and often unrecognised) role communities play.

5. Impact on species in focus

Our project is not designed to assess species-specific impacts. However, our previous work has highlighted that many anti-IWT project are not successful in stopping poaching because they alienate local communities rather than successfully working with them as active and committed partners. Our project is expected to increase the effectiveness of policies, strategies and projects that are aimed at reducing poaching of African elephants, rhinos, pangolins and other species by improving the way in which they engage with communities rather than alienating them. In the long term we expect this project to lead to better design of more effective IWT interventions resulting in better protection of elephants, rhinos and other iconic species by communities – ie slowing and ultimate stopping poaching before wildlife is killed rather than catching poachers after the event.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

We expect our project to make an indirect contribution to poverty reduction by expanding the knowledge base on IWT and poor people and generating guidance on best practice in supporting community based efforts to tackle IWT so that such efforts can be scaled up, with benefits to both wildlife and poor people. It is also helping to increase the voice of these previously marginalised communities in IWT policy forums so that community perspectives are taken into account in the planning and design of anti-IWT initiatives. It is too early to assess

progress against these objectives but our M and E is intended to collect perspectives from communities, policy makers and practitioners as to whether or not they think progress has been made in this regard. We can already detect, however, an obvious sense of pride and stature that community representatives have from being able to participate in learning exchanges with others, and, at the London Conference, to be recognised by their government representatives as co-delegates with relevant experiences and voices.

In the longer term the improvements in evidence, capacity and voice will lead to increased opportunities for communities to participate in, and benefit from, the anti-IWT initiatives implemented by governments, donors and NGOs. It will also lead to the avoidance of negative impacts on poor people from IWT projects – such as loss of access to resources, human rights abuses – and actively engage and support them in enforcement, conservation and sustainable use, including through equitable benefit sharing from the use and conservation of wildlife.

7.   Consideration of gender equality issues

Our project set out to specifically explore how/whether community roles are gendered in efforts to tackle IWT. Within the information we collect for the PeopleNotPoaching case studies we ask:
"Please discuss how your project tackles inclusivity of gender, age, and different ethnic groups. Consider the following when answering:
- *Does your approach target or exclude men/women/both?*
- *Does your approach target or exclude the old/young/both?*
- *Does your approach target or exclude specific ethnic groups?"*

We have not yet formally analysed this data but highlight here that a few of the case studies highlighted in their lessons learned that female involvement has been key to success – particularly where women are given leadership and decision making roles – as they are influential members of the community. One case study discussed how the employment of women has improved social welfare in some communities as they tend to send money home to their families, rather than keep it for themselves. Others discussed how employing women to make handicrafts (usually for ecotourism) has increased household incomes, as well as empowering women with confidence and new skills.

This quote from one of the organisations submitting a case study provides interesting insights: "Special emphasis has been placed by the Trust on working to ensure the full and active engagement and participation of women in conservation and natural resource management activities. As one example, the first female community rangers were employed in 2011, which has engaged local women in the monitoring of wildlife. Additionally, four of the ten of the Trust's Advisory Board members are women from the Kuku Group Ranch community. Although this may not seem overly significant it is a relatively progressive achievement in the context of Maasai traditions."

We are planning to have a webinar in Year 3 with a specific focus on gender and IWT.

Last year we reported that we were finding it hard to ensure equal participation of men and women in our learning events and activities. We are having similar problems this year despite actively working with our partners to address this issue. For example, of the 20 community representatives at the Lima event, 4 were women and 16 men – this was a result of who was nominated to attend or put themselves forward to attend. We have found that men are more likely than women to be in leadership roles and able to take up opportunities to travel and participate in events. To address this, at the Lima event we were careful to ensure that female community representatives played a central role in the meeting – for example, Noemí Fernandez Saavedra, a community representative from Peru presented the Community Statement in a Plenary session at the Lima Conference on IWT.
For the national dialogues, although we have worked with our in-country partners to ensure women are included we have had similar issues. In Tanzania in particular TNRF have

recognised that their reach-out to women was insufficient and needed to be improved going forward. There was a better balance at the Zambia dialogue – although still not equal. Data collected by ZCBRNM during their community perceptions baseline survey indicates one reason why it has been hard to reach women. ZCBNRM surveyed 163 men and 197 women finding that generally women were less likely to think they had a role to play in tackling poaching and IWT and less likely to have been consulted by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife about the role communities can play in tackling poaching and IWT. This is an issue we will explore further in Year 3.

8.   Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E framework for the project is provided by the logframe and the indicators within it. At the project level we are monitoring progress against the logframe indicators through team catch-ups and our reports to IWT-CF.

The progress against the indicators has been described in detail throughout this report and so it not repeated here.

M&E activities are shared amongst the partners – IIED leading at the global level and national partners at the national level, with support from IIED on data collection protocols and analysis of the information collected. At the international level we are monitoring changes in policy statements and other evidence of enhanced international recognition of community engagement in tackling IWT, as well as indicators of south-south engagement (networks, engagement in and uptake of information and evidence). At the national level we are measuring changes in perceptions of communities, policymakers and practitioner on the community engagement and changes in the degree to which policies/strategies and projects focus on community engagement. The teams in Zambia and Tanzania have carried out baseline surveys of communities, policy makers and practitioners which were presented at the national dialogue meetings. These surveys will be repeated in Year 3 and then the data analysed to determine changes in perceptions of communities, government agencies and project implementers.

Over the course of this year we have recognised the difficulty of measuring some of the indicators that we have set – in some cases relevant information is not available or hard to collect and in other cases the changes that we are seeking are hard to quantify (and in particular our particular contributions to change are hard to quantify). We are planning a team meeting early in Year 3 to review our progress to date and agree our workplan for Year 3 of the project. As part of this we will review the indicator framework. This is something that was suggested by the reviewer of our first Annual Report. However at that time the project was only 9 months in (Year 1 for this round of IWT projects had a delayed start date) and we had many activities lined up for Year 2 against which to test our indicators and fully understand which are suitable/measurable and which not. We now have a clearer picture of that and also of what our partners can and can not do.

9.   Lessons learnt

The Peoplenotpoaching.org website is generally being used by academics, policy makers and practitioners worldwide and we have had lots of positive feedback on it. We have more to learn about how we can make the website more accessible to Indigenous Peoples' and local community (IPLC) representatives. This might be due to the way we are promoting the websites (for example, we've not yet quite found the right channels to share the learning platform to IPLC representatives), it could be due to language (the website is in English with some case studies available in Spanish), and/or it could be that the website is not styled in an accessible format for IPLC representatives. Or simply that wifi access is problematic. We plan to undertake some consultations with community representatives to understand how we can improve the learning platform for IPLC representatives.

Project partners in Zambia and Tanzania have worked with national partners to create videos as part of this project. These videos include interviews with community representatives to share community-based approaches to tackling poaching and IWT, and videos of exchanges at

national dialogues. Creating engaging videos is tricky – both in terms of ensuring equipment is used properly (eg tripod and microphones), but also selecting the key points of the narrative, the optimal length of the video and speaking to engaging and confident subjects (many people understandably freeze up when a camera is pointed at them). Unfortunately, the videos created by project partners in Zambia and Tanzania have been of poor quality limiting their use nationally and internationally. In the future, we might not consider using videos if our partners have limited experience capturing video or vetting national partners to help capture video. Certainly, we will ensure that if we use video we provide additional hands-on support from our IIED communications department.

In terms of the dialogues our Tanzania partner reported that they recognised that although the dialogue had provided a valuable opportunity to allow community representatives to interact with policy makers, they didn't have enough community representatives, particularly women. Sophia Masuka, project lead for Tanzania notes: "If we are to do this forum again we will ensure communities are highly represented and take more part in discussing their issues with policy makers and other stakeholders such as civil society organisations and development partners." The Zambia team also noted the need for more representatives of communities as well as traditional leaders to be involved in the dialogue process but highlighted the expense of bringing people together for such meetings.

A clear lesson, however, was the willingness of community representatives to speak out in front of government officials and in front of their traditional leaders, and the effectiveness of having such open meetings as a way to air contentious issues.

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

The main recommendation of last year's review was to revisit our logframe indicators on the basis of limited progress made against some of them. However, as noted above, the project was only 9 months in at the time of the first annual report and most attention had been focussed on Output 1 so we had not actually had an opportunity for properly testing our monitoring framework. Having now reviewed progress against, and utility of, all our indicators, we feel that some are still appropriate but others do indeed need to be revised. We will address this in our first team meeting of Year 3 and submit a revised logframe and change request. The reviewer also highlighted variances in our project budget due in part of re-structuring of partner budgets. We realise we should have submitted a budget change request and have not yet done so but will include any further revisions to the budget in a change request once we have completed this year's financial reporting.

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

One unexpected event this year was the outbreak of corona virus. This had a direct effect on some project activities, in particular the Zambia dialogue which was scheduled for mid-March just as many countries were going into lockdown. This meant that IIED and SULi staff were not able to attend the dialogue in person when the plan had been for us to actively facilitate it and design group activities. Instead we participated by skype as observers and provided remote facilitation support to the Zambian team who did an excellent job given the last minute change of plan. Another effect was that attendance at the dialogue was lower than anticipated. We did discuss postponing the meeting but the Zambian team were keen to go ahead on the basis of having raised expectation amongst the community representatives travelling to the event and also on the impact on their budget if it was postponed and not all costs could be recovered.

Given the uncertainty of coronavirus and the likely duration of travel restrictions we are not yet clear on the likely impacts on the project in Year 3. At the national level it does currently mean that our partners are not able to get into the field for any community engagement activities and surveys. Our planned learning exchange in Year 3 may also have to be rethought it restrictions are not lifted, as will engagement in international events.

As part of our start of year team meeting we will consulting with partners and working through a number of scenarios of different levels of impact of coronavirus and what this will mean for the project in terms of activities that may have to be postponed and activities that may have to be cancelled or redesigned. Once we have done this we will submit a revised workplan and change request.

12.   Sustainability and legacy

The project has a good profile within the two focal countries because of the national dialogues organised and the participation in those dialogues of high level government officials. Internationally the project is also continuing to gain profile as we continue to promote the web portal through social media, through the webinar and through our participation in external events. Evidence of interest in the project can be found in our social media following, sign ups to our newsletter and attendance at our webinar.

In year 3 we will continue to look for opportunities to profile the project nationally, regionally and internationally including linking with websites of other initiatives including the Global Wildlife Programme, CITES, CBD, the Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife, and the USAID Learning Hub.

Our exit strategy at the international level relies on IIED and IUCN-SULi continuing to maintain the online platform and we don't foresee a problem with this. We are, however, hoping to be able to continue to raise funding to continue active development of the web portal beyond routine updating and maintenance. Regardless, both IIED and IUCN SULi will continue to operate well beyond the lifetime of this project and so will continue to take lessons and learnings forward into its work, including IUCN's policy engagement in CITES and other international policy forums**.**

At the national level our exit strategy suggested that Zambia CBNRM Forum and TNRF would both continue to convene annual community forums and dialogues as part of their routine workplans. We will need to re-assess this strategy in the light of coronavirus which is likely to have significant implications for the ongoing work of both of these organisations, as it will for many other small NGOs and community based organisations. Again we will report back on this once our scenario planning has been completed.

13.   IWT Challenge Fund identity

We have publicised the IWT Challenge Fund as the sponsor of this project in all communications and in all outputs to date.

14.   Safeguarding

IIED has the following relevant safeguarding policies all of which are available on request:
- Anti-Fraud and Bribery Policy
- Anti-Harassment and Anti-Bullying Policy
- Complaints Policy
- Safeguarding Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct 2020
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Research ethics.

These policies guide our approaches to zero tolerance for bullying, harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, protection for whistleblowing, safeguarding and the code of conduct staff are obliged to uphold to ensure high quality work and partnerships. The policies also detail the process of how to register, investigate and respond appropriately and sensibly to issues raised that are related to safeguarding, disciplinary procedures, and whistleblowing.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (April 2019-March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Var (£)	Var %	Notes on variance >10%
Staff costs (see below)					
Dilys Roe, project leader					
Francesca Booker, project researcher					
Fiona Roberts, project management					
Jack Lloyd, project logistics support					
IIED communications team input					
Zambia Focal Point - Lead, Rodgers Lubilo					
Zambia Focal Point - Project Officer					
Zambia Focal Point - Project Assistant					
Zambia Focal Point - Accountant					
Tanzania Focal Point - Lead, Sophia Masuka					
Tanzania Focal Point - Executive Director					
Tanzania Focal Point - Assistant					
Consultancy costs					
Overhead Costs					
Travel and subsistence					
Operating Costs					
Others (see below)					
IIED Publication production costs					
IIED Bank charges					
Zambia office costs					
TOTAL					

We will submit a change request relating to the budget once we have completed our round of Year 3 planning which will include an assessment of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on project activities – some may need to be postponed or redesigned – and knock-on impacts on the project budget.

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

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

NA

Annex 1:   Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact: An increase in effective community engagement initiatives tackling IWT resulting in reduction in pressure on African rhino and elephant populations and increased local benefits from wildlife stewardship		Too early to assess contribution to impact at this stage but we have no reason to doubt the project will contribute over the next few years	
Outcome Anti-IWT strategies at local, national and international levels, reflect best practice in community engagement as a result of improved access to evidence and improved profile and voice of local communities	0.1 By the end of the project, local community representatives in at least 2 African countries report improved engagement in national IWT policy processes compared to 2018 0.2 By end of the project, at least 2 African countries develop new or revised effective anti-IWT strategies, plans or projects that reflect community experience and voice 0.3 By end of the project at least 1 international or regional IWT policy process reflects improved recognition of community experience and voice compared to pre-2018	0.1 Analysis of baseline survey of community perceptions of level of engagement undertaken in Zambia and Tanzania 0.2 Analysis of baseline surveys of IWT strategies and projects and degree to which they emphasise community engagement undertaken in Zambia and Tanzania 0.3 Baseline analysis of international IWT policy statements prepared in advance of project and developments at London Conference 2018 integrated	0.1 Repetition of baseline survey 0.2 Ongoing monitoring of any new major policies or projects and uploading existing information to peoplenotpoaching.org 0.3 Ongoing assessment of any new international or regional policy processes
Output 1: Evidence base on effectiveness of community based approaches to tackling IWT built and widely shared within Africa and internationally	1.1 No of examples of community engagement to tackle IWT collected, documented and added to online database in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline of 28 in CCC database)	1.1 27 case studies added to peoplenotpoaching.org – bring the total to 98 case studies 1.2 Over 6500 users of peoplenotpoaching.org recorded. A sample survey indicates types of use to be 35% academics, 27% NGO, 3% government officials, 3% IPLC; 37% 'other'.	

	1.2. No of policy makers and practitioners accessing and using evidence in 2018, 2019, 2020.	
1.1 Develop web design spec for online portal – structure, functionalities etc		Completed – peoplenotpoaching.org
1.2 Construct and test web portal and import existing evidence		Completed – peoplenotpoaching.org
1.3 Design evidence collection template to guide information collected in community consultations and desk review		Completed – template is now available for people to use to contribute their case study on peoplenotpoaching.org
1.4 Inventory major IWT programmes, funders, implementers and put out call for evidence for community driven approaches via ICCA Consortium and PCLG		Completed
1.5 Conduct desk review to collect documented case studies		Ongoing – so far 98 case studies on peoplenotpoaching.org
1.6 Call for experiences via SULi, PCLG, ICCA Consortium		Ongoing – we continue to feature call outs for case studies to peoplenotpoaching.org
I1.7 In-country community consultations and evidence collection (including videos)		Completed - 726 households in Tanzania and 360 community consultations in Zambia.
1.8 Write up of case studies (based on community consultations and call out and desk review) against template		Ongoing - 98 case studies collected but collection and write up ongoing
1.9 Analyses of lessons learned from case studies		Ongoing – An analysis of Latin American case studies produced for the Community Voices event held in Lima in September 2019 https://pubs.iied.org/17656IIED/ Thematic analyses (eg gender, community game guards) planned for Year 3
Output 2. Community voices routinely included in national, regional and international policy dialogues on IWT	2.1 No of national IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project) 2.2 No of regional IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and	2.1 2 national dialogues held – Tanzania December 2019; Zambia March 2020 2.2 2 regional dialogues involving communities with participation supported by project (IUCN Regional Conservation Forum July 2019; Latin America IWT conference, Oct 2019); 2 others held involving communities but not directly supported by project (Namibia Conference May 2019; Wildlife Economy Summit June 2019)..

	2020 (against baseline determined at start of project) 2.3 No of international IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project) 2.4 No and representativeness of communities included in dialogues in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)	2.3. 2 international dialogues involving communities supported by the project – participation in CITES CoP (August 2019); GEF CSO Consultation (Dec 2019) 2.4 Please see table under Output 2
2.1 Organise and host 2 X national dialogues		Completed in Tanzania in December 2019, and in Zambia in March 2020.
2.2 Document lessons learned from dialogues and disseminate		Ongoing – workshop reports of the national dialogues are attached in Annex 4. Work is ongoing to draw out lessons for an international, national and local audience.
2.3 Develop calendar of international and regional IWT policy forums and prioritise for community participation		Ongoing – available online, https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/events
2.4 Community participation in at least one regional event		Target met but ongoing (Lima 2019)
2.5 Community participation in at least two international events		Target met but ongoing (London Conference 2018; CITES CoP 2019; GEF consultation 2019)
Output 3: Communities, their representatives and other stakeholders enhance capacity, knowledge and own experience, and contribute to that of their peers, through effective networking and peer-to-peer learning.	3.1 No and type of stakeholders from each focal country and elsewhere engaging in Learning Platform activities in 2018, 2019, 2020 (against baseline of 0) 3.2 No and type of stakeholders from each focal country and elsewhere reporting enhanced capacity to design and implement initiatives to engage communities in tackling IWT in 2018, 2019, 2020(against baseline of 0) 3.3 No and type of new networks/relationships developed in	3.1 Please see table under Output 2 3.2 Baseline assessed in Tanzania and Zambia in year 1 but changes not yet assessed – will be assessed in year 3. 3.3 2 WhatsApp groups; 1 Facebook Group; 1 Twitter feed; 1 wider Southern Africa group linked to

	2018, 2019, 2020 (against baseline of 0)	
3.1 Organise and host at least two webinars from Learning Platform	First webinar held on the 30th March 2019 and attended by 230 people.	
3.2 Learning exchange visit (host country tbc)	One learning exchange held in Kenya in Nov 2019; one learning exchange scheduled for Year 3 in Namibia	
3.3 International South-South exchange event	Community Voices event held in Lima 2019 with 20 community representatives	

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 if you have any questions regarding this.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: (Max 30 words) An increase in effective community engagement initiatives tackling IWT resulting in reduction in pressure on African rhino and elephant populations and increased local benefits from wildlife stewardship			
Outcome: Anti-IWT strategies at local, national and international levels, reflect best practice in community engagement as a result of improved access to evidence and improved profile and voice of local communities (Max 30 words)	**0.4** By the end of the project, local community representatives in at least 2 African countries report improved engagement in national IWT policy processes compared to 2018 **0.5** By end of the project, at least 2 African countries develop new or revised effective anti-IWT strategies, plans or projects that reflect community experience and voice **0.6** By end of the project at least 1 international or regional IWT policy process reflects improved recognition of community	**0.1** Baseline and end of project surveys of community perceptions on level of involvement in, and influence over, national IWT policy processes; national dialogue meeting agendas, minutes and meeting participant lists. **0.2** Content of strategies/plans/project compared to pre-project interventions **0.3** Policy decisions, consultation processes, participant lists	Civil society legal and political enabling environment in African countries is stable or improving. IWT continues to be a threat requiring development of new strategies/plans/projects

	experience and voice compared to pre-2018		
Outputs: 1. Evidence: Evidence base on effectiveness of community based approaches to tackling IWT built and widely shared within Africa and internationally	1.1 No of examples of community engagement to tackle IWT collected, documented and added to online database in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline of 28 in CCC database) 1.2. No of policy makers and practitioners accessing and using evidence in 2018, 2019, 2020.	1.1 Online database content, case study reports from country partners 1.3 Download stats, dissemination reports, citations in policy statements or project plans	Communities trust CSOs, are willing to share experiences, have them documented, analysed and put in public domain Literature is available and accessible Policymakers and practitioners are interested in evidence-based decision making Evidence is accessible and user-friendly
2. Dialogue and voice: Community voices routinely included in national, regional and international policy dialogues on IWT	2.1 No of national IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project) 2.2 No of regional IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project) 2.3 No of international IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project) 2.4 No and representativeness of communities included in dialogues in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against	2.1 – 2.3 Dialogue/workshop agendas, reports, minutes; content (or revisions to content) of ensuring policies/plans/projects 2.4 Participant lists analysed by gender, age, community, ethnicity	Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc) are willing to engage in dialogue process National level dialogues add value to ongoing advocacy processes and engagements by national CSOs Appropriate regional and international policy opportunities arise within timeframe of project

	baseline determined at start of project)		
3. South South Learning: Communities, their representatives and other stakeholders enhance capacity, knowledge and own experience, and contribute to that of their peers, through effective networking and peer-to-peer learning.	2.1 No and type of stakeholders from each focal country and elsewhere engaging in Learning Platform activities in 2018, 2019, 2020 (against baseline of 0) 2.2 No and type of stakeholders from each focal country and elsewhere reporting enhanced capacity to design and implement initiatives to engage communities in tackling IWT in 2018, 2019, 2020(against baseline of 0) 2.3 No and type of new networks/relationships developed in 2018, 2019, 2020 (against baseline of 0)	2.1 Web stats, participant lists from learning activities (meetings, webinars etc), networks established 2.2 Before/after participant capacity surveys disaggregated by stakeholder type, gender, age, ethnicity 2.3 Web-links developed between LeAP and other initiatives; feedback from participants;	Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc) are willing to engage in south-south learning Learning mechanisms that are age, language and gender appropriate can be developed Experience from different contexts is relevant to others

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)
OUTPUT 1

1.5 Develop web design spec for online portal – structure, functionalities etc

1.6 Construct and test web portal and import existing evidence

1.7 Design evidence collection template to guide information collected in community consultations and desk review

1.8 Inventory major IWT programmes, funders, implementers and put out call for evidence for community driven approaches via ICCA Consortium and PCLG

1.9 Conduct desk review to collect documented case studies

1.10 Call for experiences via SULi, PCLG, ICCA Consortium

1.11 In-country community consultations and evidence collection (including video recordings)

1.12 Write up of case studies (based on community consultations and call out and desk review) against template

1.13 Analyses of lessons learned from case studies

1.14 Dissemination of evidence, analyses and videos

OUTPUT 2

2.1 Organise and host 2 X national dialogues

2.2 Document lessons learned from dialogues and disseminate

2.3 Develop calendar of international and regional IWT policy forums and prioritise for community participation

2.4 Community participation in at least one regional event

2.5 Community participation in at least two international events

OUTPUT 3

1.1 Organise and host at least two webinars from Learning Platform

1.2 Learning exchange visit (host country tbc)

1.3 International South-South exchange event

Outcome M&E activities

M1: Baseline survey of community perceptions on level of involvement in, and influence over, national IWT policy processes and projects

M2: End of project survey of community perceptions on level of involvement in, and influence over, national IWT policy processes and projects

M3: Review content of national strategies/plans/projects wrt community engagement at start of project

M4: Review content of national strategies/plans/projects wrt community engagement at end of project

M5: Review content of international/regional strategies/plans/projects wrt community engagement at start of project

M6: Review content of international/regional strategies/plans/projects wrt community engagement at end of project

M7: End of project surveys of policy makers and project designers/implementers on how to engage communities

Annex 3 Standard Measures

NA

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

Checklist for submission

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