



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT060
Project title	LeAP: Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against IWT
Country/ies	Global + Tanzania, Zambia, Namibia
Lead organisation	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 – 30.9.21
Reporting period (e.g. April 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020 – March 2021, Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Dilys Roe
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.iied.org/learning-action-for-community-engagement-against-wildlife-crime www.peoplenotpoaching.org https://twitter.com/CommunitiesIWT
Report author(s) and date	Dilys Roe, Olivia Wilson Holt, Fiona Roberts with national level inputs from Rodgers Lubilo and Zakaria Faustin May 2021

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 framework for community engagement in tackling IWT in three sites in Kenya.

The partnership between IIED and SULi remains close as Dilys Roe has been Chair of SULi since January 2019 with IIED acting as the host institution for SULi. SULi member Holly Dublin remains involved in the project as a SULi representative.

This year the partnership with IUCN ESARO has strengthened as we collaborated on a series of seven online learning events to conduct awareness raising and training on different approaches to engaging communities to tackle IWT between September-December 2020. These focussed on the East African region and a similar approach is being planned for Southern Africa.

The project also involves two 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) and the Zambia CBNRM Forum (ZCBNRMF). The partnership with ZCBNRMF has, this year, largely entailed remote support to their development of a national framework for communities and IWT. Interaction has been regular, helped by the fact that ZCBNRMF and IIED are partnering on another (separate) project and so the staff of the organisation have become increasingly familiar with IIED staff. The partnership with TNRf has been difficult this year since the organisation has been heavily affected by Covid-19. Initially it was hard to maintain any contact with TNRf staff as it appeared the office closed down. Then we found that the two key individuals we worked with had both been personally affected by Covid-19 and were taking extended time away. And subsequently we found they had lost their jobs with the remaining activities on the project being taken up by the Director and an assistant we had not previously met who appears to have little technical knowledge. Communications have remained extremely difficult whether by email, phone or WhatsApp - we struggle to get a response on the majority of occasions. To counter this, Liv Wilson-Holt, one of the IIED project team who was visiting Tanzania for personal reasons in January extended her trip in order to be able to meet with TNRf in person and provide in-person technical support on some of the project activities. Again, while this seemed effective for the few days she was there, as soon as she returned to the UK communications all but ceased again. We now find ourselves in a situation where we are not confident TNRf have the capacity to deliver any

further outputs on the project. And yet they insist that they can and that they are confident they will spend their full budget. We are reluctant to insist they return funds to us because we know how hard hit they have been by Covid-19 and worry that this may be the final straw for a small organisation. We intend to pursue a much more hands-on management approach with regular check-ins for the final six months of the project in the hope that this will help them to deliver on final outputs.

A final partner the Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF) was due to lead the learning exchange in Year 4 of the project (originally Year 3 but extended to Year 4 because of Covid-19). However it looks increasingly likely that travel restrictions will still make an in-person event unlikely within the project timeframe and we are planning to switch to an online event. This will make NNF's role somewhat redundant. We are currently exploring options with them on this.

Technical support to the project has continued to be provided by the Masters student who works as a SULi member supporting the *PeopleNotPoaching* web portal; and through Dr Holly Dublin a senior advisor to IUCN ESARO, IIED Associate and member of the Steering Committee of SULi.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

We submitted a Change Request to extend the timeline of the project due to Covid-19 delays. As a result, we revised our GANTT chart. The report below covers the activities that we were scheduled for Year 3 in the revised timeline.

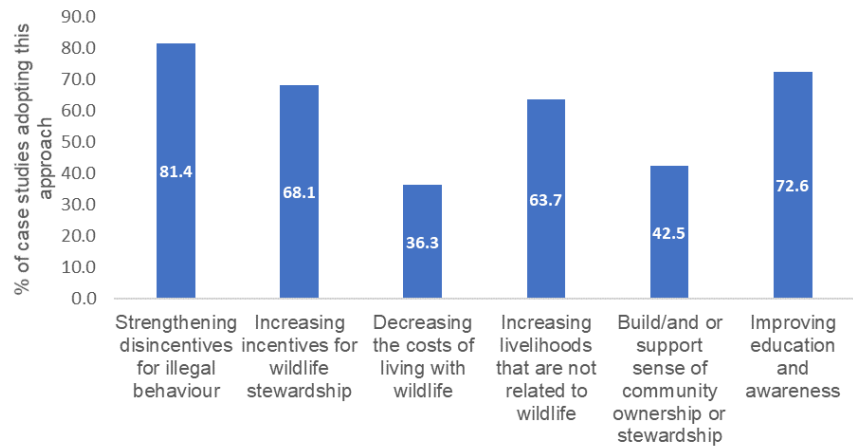
Year three Activities

Year Three Progress

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

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| 1.8 | Write up of case studies (based on community consultations and call out and desk review) against template | <p>Over the last year (April 2020 – April 2021) we have added 15 case studies to the People not Poaching database (peoplenotpoaching.org) and are waiting to receive 5 more which are currently being written up by project leads.</p> <p>In July 2020 we reached a milestone of 100 case studies on the learning platform. This achievement was promoted by TRAFFIC (https://www.traffic.org/news/ton-up-people-not-poaching-case-studies-reach-milestone/) and across our social media accounts. There are currently 113 case studies focussing on over 145 species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 46 in Africa ▪ 35 in Asia and Oceania ▪ 32 in Latin America. |
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Almost all case studies (91%) focus on two or more approaches to tackling poaching and IWT and 19 case studies (17%) 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 increasing incentives.



If you would like to view a case study, please go to [peoplenotpoaching.org](https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org) and you can see an example case study. A suggestion from us to view includes:

- <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/military-macaw-conservation-programme-bahia-de-banderas-jalisco>
- <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/increasing-capacity-anti-poaching-and-enhancing-human-elephant-coexistence>

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

1.9. Analyses of lessons learned from case studies

We will carry out the formal analysis of lessons learned for all case studies in Year 4. However, throughout Year 3 we have continued to respond to opportunities to showcase lesson learning. In September 2020, we presented an analysis of lessons learned from East African case studies to the participants of the online learning series on communities combating IWT. (<https://www.slideshare.net/IIEDslides/communities-combating-illegal-wildlife-trade-the-first-in-an-online-learning-series-for-the-east-african-community-region-238617914> and available in Annex 4)

In March 2021 we organised a webinar that featured three speakers from our case studies. Each speaker reflected on the lessons learned in their initiative, including factors for success as well as any challenges. (<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/community-based-rangers-effective-approach-tackling-iwt> and presentations in Annex 4)

1.10 Dissemination of evidence, analyses and videos

In January 2020, we established a Twitter account (@CommunitiesIWT) which now has 923 followers. We also have a Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/peoplenotpoaching>) which is followed by 57 people. We chose to expand our social media to include Facebook as in some regions Facebook is more widely used than Twitter. However, we have found Twitter to be a much more engaging platform and so post on it more frequently than Facebook.

We share information from this project, plus other relevant projects from our partners, on communities and IWT (primarily on Twitter). One way we do this is by featuring weekly 'Midweek Material' for our readership. We also promote individual case studies twice a week through our Case Study Spotlight series (see example Tweet).



The peoplenotpoaching.org web portal is another channel for disseminating case studies, events, new publications, and other media (such as videos, meeting reports etc). On average since April 2020, we have received 857 users to the website every month – with about 15% of these return visits. There was a peak in the run up to our webinar (see activity 3.1) in March 2021, with one day reaching over 300 users. We have noticed that users coming to the learning platform from Twitter, IIED and SULi websites are more engaged, spending longer on the platform and visiting more pages. For example, users who visited via Twitter spent an average duration of 12 minutes per session on the platform in September 2020.

In March 2020, we shared our first issue of the People not Poaching Newsletter and this has been released quarterly since. Each edition features case studies spotlights, new events, important news, opportunities to get involved and relevant reading. 126 people are currently signed up to receive the newsletter. All editions can be found here <https://us4.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=75b550873c3378b1cafe7e5ce&id=af5ca985c8>. We have had some excellent feedback on the newsletters, as you can see below.

Hi Anna, Liv and Francesca,

I was just sent your newsletter - wonderful, great work! Please sign me up, what a breath of fresh air,

Jonathan

Jonathan Hunter
Capacity Building Coordinator
Counter Wildlife Trafficking - Asia
Wildlife Conservation Society

The online learning series we carried out with IUCN ESARO was an opportunity to introduce People not Poaching to a new audience in the East African Community (EAC) region, with 130 total participants (primarily working for government authorities and NGOs).

Also, our webinar in March 2021 discussed evidence of effectiveness and lessons learned of several of our case studies and was attended by 184 people. Our follow up blog touched on some of these discussions and has been viewed by 285 people (<https://www.iied.org/can-community-rangers-help-tackle-illegal-wildlife-trade>).

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 TNRF participated in a stakeholders dialogue for International Rhino and National Elephant Day on 22nd September 2020 in Ruvuma region (<https://www.tnrf.org/en/content/world-rhino-and-national-elephant-day-%E2%80%93-what-are-solutions-human-wildlife-conflicts>). At the dialogue TNRF disseminated a booklet containing PeopleNotPoaching case studies from Tanzania to all participants (see photo below from TNRF and booklet available in Annex 4).



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

2.2 Document lessons learned from dialogues and disseminate

The reports of the national dialogues in Tanzania and Zambia that were held in Year 2 are available on PeopleNotPoaching’s event page. For Tanzania - <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/4th-national-cbnrm-forum-tanzania> and for Zambia <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/national-dialogue-zambia>

Disseminating the lessons learned of the Zambian dialogue resulted in the start of the development of a national framework on communities and IWT and this is something ZCBNRMF have been drafting throughout Year 3. The development of the national framework has involved the participation of communities from Community Resource Boards (CRBs) across the country as well as the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and NGOs such as Frankfurt Zoological Society and Conservation Lower Zambezi. So far two workshops have been held and the community representatives have been particularly interested to participate in the process to discuss the tangible benefits that could be generated from protected areas with no poaching. A draft report is available in Annex 4.

In September 2020 ZCBNRMF interviewed community representatives and policy makers who had attended the national dialogue the previous year. Following the dialogue, most community representatives feel they have a role to play in tackling IWT in Zambia but that they need to be given more opportunities to benefit from wildlife and this is something the framework will address. The interviews also showed that the majority of policy makers feel they are more likely to consult communities about their views on poaching and IWT following the dialogue, but also that there are limited appropriate Zambian laws and policies in place to support this. This is again something the framework aims to address (summaries of the interviews available in Annex 4).

Plans to share the lessons learned from the Tanzanian dialogue nationally and internationally were put on hold due to Covid-19. As noted under the Partnerships section above, our partners TNRF have faced ongoing challenges which has reduced their capacity.

TNRF have managed some activities however and between 16-22 September 2020 they were involved in events surrounding the International Rhino and National Elephant Day in Tanzania, on the 22nd September. Throughout the week TNRF teamed up with Tanzania Wildlife Authority, WWF, Nyerere National Park, Representatives from District Council (Wildlife) and community leaders from Ikona, Enduimet, Burunge Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in northern Tanzania to share experiences on the role of communities in tackling poaching and IWT. At the dialogue in 2019 it was noted that human-wildlife conflict (HWC), particularly with elephants, is a major issue affecting communities and this was a key focus of the week. The main part of the week involved TNRF and partners visiting villages in Tunduru District to raise awareness and to discuss how the communities are currently involved in anti-poaching activities. These discussions also focused on challenges including HWC and a lack of investment in the southern WMAs compared to those in the north of the country (video on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ucXABfWK2qk> and field report available online <https://pubs.iied.org/20051g> and in Annex 4).

On the 22nd a roundtable dialogue was held with select stakeholders that highlighted the need to operationalise the anti-poaching strategy as well as the HWC strategy, and in both cases looking at how to support affected communities as well implement effective species protection.

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| 2.4 | Community participation in at least one regional event | <p>This is listed in our GANTT chart as an ongoing activity. However, this year most opportunities for community participation in regional events have been postponed or cancelled due to Covid-19.</p> <p>The regional online learning series that we organised was not attended directly by community representatives (it was targeted at policy makers) but several of the attendees work in community conservation focussed roles, for example the Head of Community Conservation Sub Directorate at Uganda Wildlife Authority, a Community Officer at Tsavo Trust, Community Conservation Wardens at Rwanda Development Board and a Community Outreach Program Manager at Grumeti Fund.</p> |
| 2.5 | Community participation in at least two international events | <p>Although we have already met our target of two international events (see previous reports covering the London Conference 2018, CITES Conference of Parties in August 2019 and at the GEF civil society consultation on IWT in December 2019) we have continued to look for international opportunities to involve communities. As noted above however, these have been few and far between with nothing IWT-specific that we are aware of, even online.</p> <p>Our own webinar on community rangers did of course include community representatives including female community rangers, from Indonesia and Zambia, who spoke about what it was like to be a woman in what is traditionally a man's profession. The webinar was attended by an international audience, who are based in 43 countries (see activity 3.1).</p> |

Output 3: South-South Learning

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| 3.1 | Organise and host at least 2 webinars | <p>The first webinar of the project was organised in Year 2 (on human wildlife conflict). This year we organised a series of 7 webinars targeted at the East African region, and a separate standalone webinar on community rangers drawing on experiences from Africa and Asia.</p> |
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As already reported above, the learning series was organised in collaboration with IUCN ESARO and held between September and December 2020. The first two sessions gave participants an overview of community engagement in tackling illegal wildlife trade and explored the First Line of Defence (FLoD) initiative and the PeopleNotPoaching platform. The remaining five sessions took participants through all the steps of the FLoD methodology. The series was attended by wildlife conservation and management authorities in the EAC partner states, as well as relevant non-governmental and community-based organisations of the region. A total of 130 people joined one or more of the sessions. Full details including all the presentations are available at <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/training/communities-combating-illegal-wildlife-trade-online-learning-series-east-african-community>.

A post-series survey highlighted some very positive feedback on the webinars, with 81% of participants rating the series very highly. In particular the participants felt the series was very well organised, with excellent facilitation and a clear structure for making a complex methodology easy to understand. An analysis of the feedback is available in Annex 4.

At the end of the series we published a Q&A with 3 of the participants from different countries on why it's so important to engage communities in tackling IWT (<https://www.iied.org/qa-communities-combating-illegal-wildlife-trade-east-africa>) and this has been viewed by 340 people.

On the 30 March 2021, IIED hosted the second PeopleNotPoaching webinar on the role of community rangers in tackling IWT. (<https://www.iied.org/community-based-rangers-effective-approach-tackling-illegal-wildlife-trade>). A recording is available online via IIED's YouTube channel: <https://youtu.be/ywxBLmV65Dw>. The webinar was attended by 184 people from 43 different countries.

We also published a follow up blog to the webinar <https://www.iied.org/can-community-rangers-help-tackle-illegal-wildlife-trade>.

We received very good feedback to the webinar in the Zoom chat box:

- 'Thank you so much for such an insightful talk.'
- 'Great selection of case studies and fantastic discussion by the panel.'
- 'Thank you for an interesting and insightful discussion!'
- 'Much appreciated all - keep up the good work to save our PAs and support flourishing communities'

3.2 Learning Exchange visit

This is an ongoing activity. Last year we reported on our Learning Exchange visit held in Nairobi in November 2019.

Our plans to hold a second event in Namibia in Year 3 were affected by Covid-19 travel restrictions. We are now planning instead to hold one or more virtual events in Year 4.

3.3 International South South Exchange events

We had planned to tag a South South event on to the IUCN World Conservation Congress that was originally scheduled for June 2020. However, because that was postponed and there have been no in-person international events this year this has not been possible. We will continue to look for opportunities where there are IWT-linked events in Year 4.

Meanwhile we have continued to maintain the two Community Voices WhatsApp groups established following the London Learning Exchange in 2018 and the Lima Conference in 2019.

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.

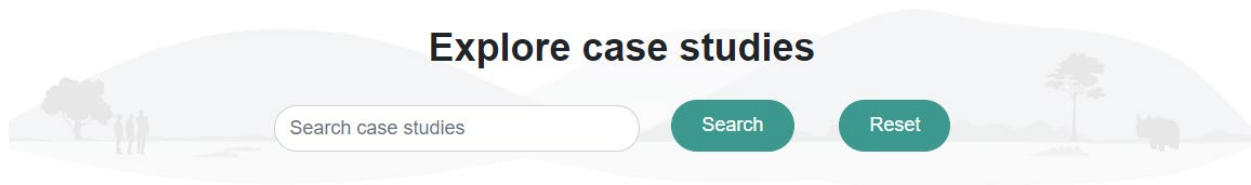
Progress towards this output remains on track and we continue to make progress. Indicator 1.1 is the number of examples of community initiatives in the database. From a baseline of 28 at the start of the project, we now have 113 case studies, 15 of which were added this year. Additionally, we are waiting on 5 case studies from project leads that are currently being written up. We hope to publish these in the next few weeks. Our achievement of publishing over 100 case studies was promoted online by our partner TRAFFIC <https://www.traffic.org/news/ton-up-people-not-poaching-case-studies-reach-milestone/> and on social media. Our case studies cover examples from 54 countries addressing IWT of over 145 species. A full list of case studies is provided in Annex 4. The case studies are hosted on the peoplenotpoaching.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** (e.g. the Tanzanian case study booklet); **social media** (e.g. we send out regular 'Case Study Spotlights' via Twitter); and **list serves** via our quarterly newsletter. Case studies have also been highlighted at the International Rhino and National Elephant Day events organised in Tanzania by TNRF and at the online learning series for the EAC region.

The PeopleNotPoaching platform features on several websites such as FAO <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/tools/tool-detail/en/c/1255830/> and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation <http://www.ic-wildlife.org/2020/07/13/introducing-iucn-sulis-people-not-poaching-platform/>.

Our case studies are also featured on project websites – an example can be found here <https://pohkao.com/2018/11/14/all-tigers/> and direct links to our case studies can be found in online news articles, for example this article <https://globalvoices.org/2021/04/14/rhino-population-climbs-in-nepal-thanks-to-collaboration-conservation-and-community/> links to our case study on community-based anti-poaching units in Nepal (<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/community-based-anti-poaching-operation-nepal/>), which shows that people are using the platform as a source of evidence and information.

Dilys Roe participated in the CBD consultation on sustainable use, the opening webinar for which was held on 27 July 2020 (<https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/information/post2020-ws-20220-04-opening-webinar>). During that webinar the PeopleNotPoaching database was highlighted in the presentation of the Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife as one potential source of data for post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Explore case studies



Map showing case studies on PeopleNotPoaching's Explore page.

In addition to case studies, peoplenotpoaching.org also hosts over 100 resources including journal articles, policy documents and videos. We feature many of these resources in our newsletter and on our social media through our 'Midweek Material' posts.

We made extensive changes to the website in January 2021 and added a new resources page in order to make it easier for users to search and find resources (<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/resources>). During this process we removed news articles from the list of resources as they quickly become out of date and we now promote these on our social media accounts instead. We have already seen via data from Google analytics that many more people are using the new resources page and taking advantage of the new search function. As part of the website changes we also added a page for relevant training materials, such as from the EAC online learning series on communities combating IWT. Over 370 users have accessed the new training page since it was published in January 2021. The new training page can be found here: <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/training>

Indicator 1.2 is the number of policymakers and practitioners accessing and using the evidence collected. This year we have had over 10,200 visits to the web portal, with an average of 857 per month. This is an increase from our average 612 visits per month in year 2. To collect data on the type of user to peoplenotpoaching.org we have periodically run a short, optional, survey on the site (October 2019 – January 2020 and August – December 2020) to explore different types of users. Although we are not able to determine how representative this is, since the survey was optional, from 466 responses 39% were academics, 23% employees of an NGO, 5% government officials, 2% Indigenous Peoples and local community (IPLC) representatives, and 31% 'other'. We have increased our reach to policy makers via the online learning series for the EAC. In addition, 8% of our webinar audience were government officials. However, we have continued to struggle to find additional mechanisms for specifically targeting IPLC representatives. This has been made more difficult during the pandemic when events have not been possible in person and thus our primary means of promotion and communication have been online. For example, our community rangers webinar specifically sought to encourage community participation but those we were able to reach were severely constrained by bandwidth and technical know-how.

We continue to allow users of the learning platform to submit any comments they may have, with one anonymous individual opting to give us the following feedback:

“It has helped with understanding the role local communities can play in anti-poaching and IWT”

Indicator 1.3 is the number of countries where people are accessing evidence on People not Poaching. Data from Google analytics shows that visitors to the platform have been from 174 countries in year 3, with the top countries for users being United States (25.8%), United Kingdom (10%), China (4.8%), India (4.7%), Canada (2.6%), South Africa (2.6%), Kenya (2.3%), Australia (2%), Germany (1.9%) and Guyana (1.9%). Also, our webinar reached 184 people based in 43 countries and our online learning series for the EAC region was attended by 130 people.

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

Progress towards this output has been affected by the pandemic, as most opportunities for community participation in dialogues and meetings have been cancelled/postponed/moved online and because our project partners, particularly in Tanzania, have been personally affected by Covid-19.

Indicator 2.1 is the number of national dialogues held involving community representatives and last year two were held as part of the project in Tanzania and Zambia.

In Zambia: ZCBNRMF hosted the national dialogue on communities and IWT in late March 2020 – just prior to Covid-19 lockdowns. One of the recommendations of the dialogue was to develop a national-level framework strategy for engaging communities in tackling IWT. This has been a key focus of the team over the last year. As discussed in the activities section the development process of the framework has involved the participation of CRB members from all regions of Zambia at two workshops.

Elsewhere ZCBNRMF continues to work hard to ensure conservation related discussions and decision making in Zambia are participatory processes that listen to community voices. In the past year they have involved communities at various workshops and have held radio talks on revenue sharing with CRBs in the eastern region of Zambia. ZCBNRMF also participated in virtual discussions with stakeholders including the British High Commission, FAO and WWF on how to maximise community benefits from natural resources. Finally, they hosted a community exchange field trip for communities from the eastern region to learn from the western region on the importance of conserving wildlife.

Indicator 2.1a is number of community representatives engaged in LeAP national IWT dialogues and communication activities in Zambia and Tanzania reporting positive changes to their engagement/inclusion in IWT policy and practice. Between May and July 2020 ZCBNRMF surveyed 60 CRB members to understand their perceptions on their community’s role in combating IWT, including what actions the Zambian Government could take to better support communities in anti-poaching efforts. The surveys indicated that nearly all (98%) of respondents think that communities have a role to play in tackling IWT and that 75% of respondents think that the government recognises this role. A total of 35% of respondents think government recognition has improved in the last year, with 12% thinking it has got worse. The full report is available online (<https://pubs.iied.org/20061q>) and can be found in Annex 4.

In September 2020 ZCBNRMF also interviewed 43 community representatives and 31 policy makers who had attended the national dialogue in March 2020. The interviews found that 51% of community representatives thought that their community's level of engagement in IWT projects had become better over the past year, but also that 86% of community representatives would like to be more involved in anti-poaching projects in the future. The interviews also found that, following the national dialogue, 88% of policy makers said they are more likely to consult communities about their views on poaching and IWT or about approaches to tackling it. The full

report is available online (<https://pubs.iied.org/20056g>) and can be found in Annex 4. A formal analysis of changes to how community representatives are included and engaged in IWT projects will be carried out in Year 4 once all interviews have been conducted.

In Tanzania: As discussed in the activities section TNRF were involved a week of events surrounding the International Rhino and National Elephant Day which falls on the 22nd September. Before the main stakeholder dialogue on the 22nd TNRF and partners, which included community leaders from WMAs in the north of Tanzania, travelled to 7 villages in Tunduru District to hold discussions with village councils and to share experiences of the role of communities in tackling poaching and IWT, particularly in villages with a high number of HWC incidents.

During these visits communities were given a platform to share their frustrations at ongoing and serious levels of HWC, inadequate transparency from WMA leadership on revenue sharing and a lack of benefits from wildlife due to low numbers of tourists in the area. Community representatives had also originally been invited to the main dialogue on the 22nd however due to Covid-19 the government instead opted to close the meeting to certain stakeholders only. This reduced community participation in key discussions on how to reduce HWC and generate more support for conservation in the southern areas. TNRF did manage to carry out 17 key informant interviews with community representatives, but unfortunately many of the individuals appeared hesitant to speak openly about poaching and IWT which has affected the usefulness of the responses (report available online <https://pubs.iied.org/20051g> and in Annex 4).

We aren't confident that TNRF will have the capacity to repeat or carry out a sufficient number of further interviews and endline surveys with community representatives, policy makers and project implementers before the end of the project. However, they absolutely assure us that it will be possible, and so we are currently working with them to make a plan to deliver on this output. Also in their Year 4 workplan is the development of a national framework on communities and IWT. So far they have required significantly more help with this than originally anticipated but we hope to finalise the document before the end of the project.

Elsewhere TNRF have been involved in the process of developing two national Tanzanian strategies where they facilitated the involvement of community representatives. In the last year the Director of TNRF, Zakaria Faustin, attended discussions regarding Tanzania's new National Human-Wildlife Conflict Management Strategy (2020 – 2024), which was launched in October 2020. TNRF involved WMA leaders in these discussions who each represented their communities. As part of implementing this strategy, in April 2021 TNRF spent three days training Village Game Scouts on conservation monitoring skills (<https://www.tnrf.org/en/content/improving-conservation-through-management-oriented-monitoring-skills-moms-training-village>).

In the past year TNRF have also attended meetings regarding the development of the Tanzania Corridor Action Plan, which is due to launch in the coming months. They worked with partners to include community representatives in this process who were from several different regions of Tanzania.

Indicator 2.2 is the number of regional IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives or emphasising community engagement and documented on the PeopleNotPoaching web portal. Last year we were aware of 4 significant regional dialogues involving communities – two organised outside the scope of this project and two directly contributed to by the project.

This year we haven't been aware of any regional IWT dialogues happening other than the EAC events that we co-organised with IUCN ESARO, discussed earlier. We received excellent feedback throughout the series and held a survey at the end where participants rated the series 9 out of 10 and gave the following comments:

- “Well structured and presented a rather complex process in simplified steps. The facilitation was excellent with deep subject expertise.”

- “Insightful sessions, the facilitators very knowledgeable of the subject. Learnt a lot about how communities can be engaged in the management of wildlife through management of illegal wildlife trade”
- “Session 7 was great, as it gave us pointers on how to apply FLoD on a new project that does not necessarily focus on IWT. We have already started using the methodology here on one of the communities”

Indicator 2.3 is the number of international dialogues involving community representatives or emphasising community engagement and documented on the PeopleNotPoaching web portal. Last year we were able to report on two international events where 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. This year all in-person international events have been postponed or cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

We also hosted a webinar (activity 3.1) on the role of community rangers in tackling IWT, which was attended by 184 people based in 43 different countries. The webinar featured different types of community rangers operating in different contexts, with unique examples from Cambodia, Indonesia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In this section we had three female community rangers speaking about their experiences. We also had a panel discussion that focused on how best to support community ranger programmes

(<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/community-based-rangers-effective-approach-tackling-iwt>).

Indicator 2.4 is the number and representativeness of communities included in dialogues.

This year ZCBNRMF attended the CBNRM Annual General Meeting in September 2020 and were able to engage 43 community representatives who had attended the Zambia national dialogue. Out of these community representatives 30 were male and 8 female (with the remaining 5 not stating their gender). They also surveyed 60 representatives from over 20 CRBs between May and July 2020. Out of these 75% were male and 25% female.

At the International Rhino and National Elephant Day events in September 2020, TNRF engaged with 7 villages in Tunduru District, interviewing 13 men and 4 women (see table under output 3 for participant breakdowns).

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 has been affected by Covid-19 and the limitations on holding in-person events, however 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 for all activities.

Table: No of stakeholders engaging in Learning Platform activities

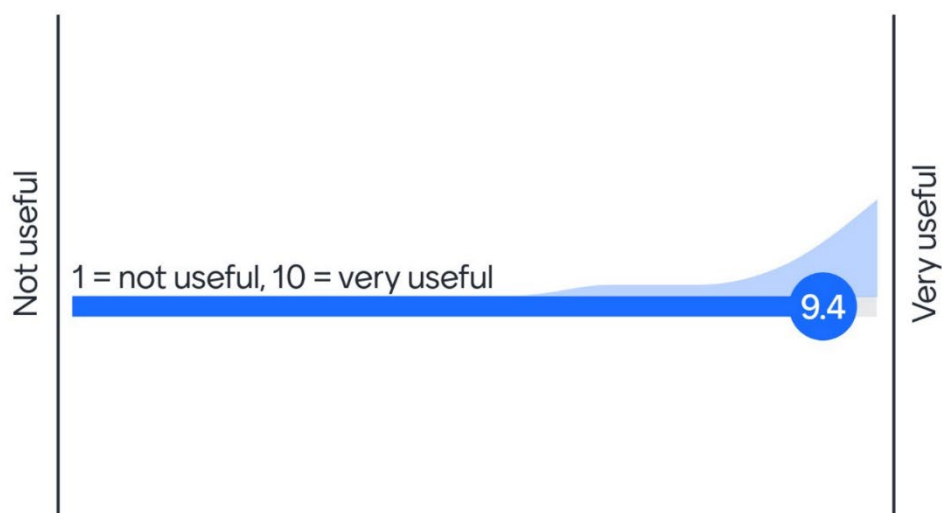
Activity	Countries	Total no. people engaged		Community reps		NGOs		Govt		Other	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
People not Poaching web portal	Top 5 of all users: USA (25.8%), UK (10%), China (4.8%), India (4.7%), Canada (2.6%)	10,289 users (of which 466 surveyed for type of user)		10		108		22		326 (includes 181 academics/researchers)	
CBNRM Annual General Meeting	Zambia	74 (Not all specified their gender)		30	8	31 policy makers from gov ministries and NGOs				N/A	N/A
Various meetings with Community Resource Boards	Zambia	45	15	45	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Rhino and National Elephant day	Tanzania	7 villages		13 KIIs conducted	4 KIIs conducted						
Online learning series for the East African Community region	Primary focus on Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda but also had attendees from others inc Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia	92	38	N/A	N/A	46	13	21	8	25	17
Webinar	Top 5 of attendees: UK (25.5%), USA (7.6%), Indonesia (7%), South Africa (6.5%), India and Kenya (both 4.9%). NB the list includes 43 countries	184 attendees		2		87		15		80 (includes academic - 29 and private sector - 7)	
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 number of stakeholders engaging with learning platform activities reporting an increase in knowledge, experience and understanding of community engagement in illegal wildlife trade. In September 2020 ZCBNRMF interviewed community representatives and policy makers who had attended the national dialogue earlier in the year. Nearly all community representatives think that communities have a role to play in tackling poaching and IWT, with most recognising how important community involvement is to protecting natural resources. The interviews also showed that about half of policy makers are involved in a current project to tackle poaching and IWT in Zambia and that the majority of these include community engagement strategies.

The online learning series for EAC partner states was aimed at conducting virtual familiarisation, awareness raising and training on different approaches to engaging communities to tackle IWT. A total of 130 participants attended one of more of the seven sessions and these were primarily from wildlife conservation and management authorities, as well as relevant non-governmental and community-based organisations of the East African region. The first session was held on 15th September and provided an overview of the rationale for engaging communities in tackling IWT, as well as tour of the PeopleNotPoaching platform and highlighted some of the East African case studies collected to date. The second session was held on 30th September and provided an overview of the FLoD methodology for engaging communities in tackling IWT. The remaining 5 sessions were held every two weeks until December 2020 and provided practitioners with in-depth learning on how to apply the FLoD approach.

Participants rated the usefulness of each session and with the scores always being at least 7 out of 10 and in some cases as high as 9.4, as seen below.

How useful did you find this session?



In a follow up survey participants rated the series 9 out of 10 and feedback included “This e-learning open up eyes to see on how we can engage the different stakeholders to combat illegal wildlife trade and ensure sustainability of biodiversity”.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The anticipated outcome for 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”

We are largely on track to deliver that outcome.

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 primarily measure achievement of this indicator through an analysis of endline surveys of community perceptions which we will conduct in Year 4 and compare to the baseline assessment compiled in Year 1. ZCBNRMF managed to collect some follow up survey responses in Year 3 and we are seeing positive changes to how communities feel government recognises their role in tackling IWT and to how policy makers intend to involve communities in anti-IWT projects going forward.

However, we think TNRF are unlikely to have the capacity to carry out a sufficient number of follow up surveys with Tanzanian community representatives and want to flag at this stage that we may not have any useable data from Tanzania.

Elsewhere, progress has been made towards this indicator through the dialogues held in each country last year which provided an opportunity for community representatives to meet with policy-makers, hear their views and highlight issues of concern to them. And this year, TNRF reported (see video of the event here <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ucXABfWK2gk> which features community members) that at the International Rhino and National Elephant Day events communities were able to voice their concerns to policy makers over escalating HWC and about the lack of investment in the southern WMAs of Tanzania compared to the northern WMAs.

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. The main progress towards this indicator is the new national framework on communities and

IWT that ZCBNRMF have been collaborating with relevant government departments to draft. We expect to see this finalised in Year 4 (draft available in Annex 4).

We had hoped TNRF would be inspired by the Zambian example and we have worked to support them to develop a similar framework. A very early draft has been produced but we have not seen much further progress and no evidence of their engagement with policy makers on this (though they assure us that they intend to engage policy makers and government officials in May/June this year). Tanzania has, however developed a new human-wildlife conflict management strategy (<https://www.maliasili.go.tz/resources/view/national-human-wildlife-conflict-management-strategy>) as part of its response to IWT and community engagement is a key message throughout the strategic objectives. As discussed above, TNRF were involved in the development of this strategy and facilitated the attendance of WMA leaders during the process.

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 in the language on communities in both the London Declaration 2018 and Lima Declaration 2019. The level of community involvement throughout both conferences is a positive indication of progress at least at the international level.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Output 1

Assumption 1: Communities trust CSOs, are willing to share experiences, have them documented, analysed and put in public domain

Assumption 2: Literature is available and accessible

Comments: As illustrated by the large number of case studies (113 to date) we are compiling, it is clear that these assumptions are valid.

Assumption 3: Policymakers and practitioners are interested in evidence-based decision making

Comments: 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, the high number of attendees at both the online learning series and in our webinar, and our increasing engagement on Twitter.

Assumption 4: Evidence is accessible and user-friendly

Comments: 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 struggled to attract similar numbers of IPLC representatives to the platform and on our webinars.

Output 2

Assumption 1: Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc.) are willing to engage in dialogue process

Comments: This was true in year 2 with the national dialogues attended by over 100 representatives of government, NGOs and communities in Tanzania and Zambia. It has been more difficult to test this assumption this year as we haven't been involved in any dialogue processes, however we have engaged in some online events, such as our online learning series, and the assumption has held true in those cases.

Assumption 2: National level dialogues add value to ongoing advocacy processes and engagements by national CSOs

Comments: The fact that the national framework on communities and IWT being developed by ZCBNRMF came out of the dialogue process and in Tanzania that the International Rhino and National Elephant Day events came out of discussions on human-wildlife conflict at their dialogue, suggests that this assumption holds true

Assumption 3: Appropriate regional and international policy opportunities arise within timeframe of project

Comments: This year has been impacted by Covid-19 with all major regional and international biodiversity-linked meetings either postponed to future dates or moved online (which has implications for community participation). However, we did manage to hold an online learning series for EAC partner states, where 130 people participated across 7 events. Dilys Roe also participated in the CBD consultation on sustainable use, which was redesigned virtually, and community representatives were able to participate online (although this was not facilitated by this project).

Output 3

Assumption 1: Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc) are willing to engage in south-south learning

Comments: Evidence from participation in the two WhatsApp groups, the webinar, the online learning series and the national meetings that have been able to take place highlight that there is significant appetite for south-south learning.

Assumption 2: Learning mechanisms that are age, language and gender appropriate can be developed

Comments: This assumption is broadly true and we've found it is possible to develop mechanisms to account for these factors, e.g. we have one English speaking WhatsApp group and one Spanish speaking group and in our webinar we had one Indonesian representative speak in Bahasa with English subtitles presented on slides.

Assumption 3: Experience from different contexts is relevant to others

Comments: This assumption is holding true. A 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 several different countries in south-east Asia and southern Africa. Despite this, people from 43 countries attended the webinar showing that people are keen and interested to share experience widely.

3.5 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 that have had successes in alleviating poverty as part of efforts to tackle IWT. It also contributed by bringing together community representatives with IWT policy makers and practitioners to that their views can be heard and integrated into IWT responses. We have started to collect community, policy maker and practitioner perceptions on this from Zambia this year and so far the results indicate that one of the reasons community representatives would like to be more involved in anti-IWT projects is to reduce poverty.

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 – 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 projects 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.

Although not the direct impact of this project, many of the initiatives on the learning platform (indicator 1.1) have documented significant results, including in Tanzania zero poaching of elephants in areas operated by the NGO Honeyguide since 2015 (<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/strengthening-capacity-wildlife-management-areas-increase-wildlife-protection-northern-tanzania>), in Peru legal harvest of vicuña fibre has stabilised populations (<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/participation-lucanas-community-sustainable-use-vicuna-fibre>) and in Nepal community-based anti-poaching operations have led to massive reductions in poaching of rhinos, tigers and elephants (<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/community-based-anti-poaching-operation-nepal>).

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. We are starting to assess progress against these objectives as our M and E activities include collecting perspectives from communities, policy makers and practitioners as to whether or not they think progress has been made in this regard. The results so far support the fact that communities in Zambia would like more involvement in anti-poaching projects as one way to reduce poverty and to bring in income, with policy makers recognising that poverty is a key driver of poaching and IWT in the country.

Elsewhere we have detected 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 and Lima Conferences, to be recognised by their government representatives as co-delegates with relevant experiences and voices. In our webinar we heard about community

ranger and patrol programmes and about how community members felt empowered to be working, and in many cases employed as, rangers and the pride that comes with this role.

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 will formally analyse this data in Year 4 but have found that several case studies highlight 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. Another discussed that due to cultural norms of wildlife scouts as male-only professions, they specifically target women for enterprise development so that they can also be involved in the project. In others, priority is given to women empowerment on health, confidence and body image – this initiative engaged over 3000 women in empowerment events in 2019.

In our webinar on community rangers two of the examples were discussed by female rangers from both Zambia and Indonesia. These examples of all-female ranger groups attracted many questions and comments from participants who were interested to know what it was like working as a female ranger and whether they had faced any challenges from societal pressures. Both representatives described a sense of pride in the difference they are making to conservation efforts in the areas they work, with the Zambian rangers sharing that although it was rare for women to work as rangers, they didn’t want to sit around waiting for men to carry out these vital roles.

In our previous reports we have describe the difficulties we’ve had in ensuring equal participation of men and women in our learning events and activities. We continue to face similar problems this year despite working on trying to address this issue. For example, the representation of women at meetings with communities present in both Tanzania and Zambia has been low. Similarly, at the online learning events for the East African Community region there were 92 male participants compared to 38 female participants.

In their baseline surveys ZCBNRMF 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. In Year 4 we will analyse the surveys and interviews carried out in Zambia in Year 3 to assess any changes.

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 carried out baseline surveys in Year 1 of communities, policy makers and practitioners, with the results presented at the national dialogue meetings. Zambia started to repeat these surveys in Year 3 to determine changes in perceptions of communities, government agencies and project implementers. We are yet to carry out a formal analysis however early results suggest that there are changes particularly in the way community representatives view government recognition of their role in tackling IWT.

As previously discussed, we are anticipating that our Tanzanian partners TNRF will not conduct the required M&E activities despite regular assurances that they will. For example, TNRF did attempt to interview attendees at the International Rhino and National Elephant Day events in September 2020 but the responses were not adequate for meaningful analysis. Given the time lapse between their national dialogue (December 2019) and now we believe it makes little sense for them to attempt to follow up with attendees of the dialogue to understand how community perceptions on level of involvement in, and influence over, national IWT policy processes and projects have changed (M&E activity 2). Although Zambia have managed to carry out key informant interviews there have been difficulties in finding the relevant people (dialogue attendees) to interview as well as significant gaps between the dialogue and the interview. This was made worse by Covid-19 restricting field work and we wonder if our in-country partners should have factored in end of dialogue interviews into the agenda or sent round a short survey immediately post the event.

Last year we recognised the difficulty of measuring some of the indicators that we 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 were hard to quantify). We reviewed the indicators early in Year 3 and updated our logframe to reflect what we are more able to measure, and these changes were agreed in July 2020.

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. Apart from within our two WhatsApp groups, we have struggled to find the right channels to share the platform with IPLC representatives and the Covid-19 pandemic has further limited any opportunities to do this. We aren't sure exactly why so few IPLC representatives are accessing the platform but think it could be a combination of language barriers or because WiFi access is problematic.

Likewise, our webinars have mainly been attended by academics, researchers and NGOs, with just a few IPLC representatives. This could be due to the way we promoted the webinars (Twitter, IIED website, SULi mailing list etc.) but also again maybe because of internet connection issues and needing access to the Zoom platform. We have found that although we have very good engagement on Twitter, this is mainly from academics and NGO employees and that generally community representatives are less likely to use Twitter frequently. News of our webinar was also shared on Facebook however we have found that this platform doesn't

generate as much interest as Twitter. We could have possibly explored more ways of using WhatsApp (other than our two Community Voices groups) although there are limitations on what you can and can't do on the app (e.g. it's not suitable for screen sharing or presenting).

There is little way around connectivity issues, for example although the online learning series we did for the EAC region was well attended, several participants in each session struggled with poor internet. We ensured that participants were given access to all the materials of the sessions so that if necessary they could catch up in their own time.

Our contribute page on [peoplenotpoaching.org](https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/contribute) (<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/contribute>) outlines how you can submit a case study to the learning platform, including by having a conversation with us, downloading a case study template (also in French and Spanish) and emailing it or contributing via our online form. We have received very few submissions via these three ways, despite changing the contribute page to be more user friendly and our frequent calls for submissions that direct people to it. We know that the forms are fairly long, however people are also given the option to fill out a form offline or for us to write up their case study using project documents. We aren't sure why we get so few submissions via these channels but suspect project leads are just too busy and/or possibly put off by making information on potentially very sensitive topics publicly available. This means that the majority of case studies on the learning platform are submitted by emailing project leads with the case study template and asking them to fill it out or are based on publicly available information found online. The former is a good method for getting comprehensive and in-depth case studies but requires a lot more effort and in many cases our emails are not replied to. The latter is quicker and easier however it is rare to find quality information on what difference the initiative has made and any lessons learned.

Although our partners TNRF in Tanzania have been heavily affected by Covid-19, we feel that even without the pandemic they have demonstrated a lower capacity than we expected at the beginning of the project. As discussed, a consultant researcher at IIED was able to visit the TNRF team in January 2021 (at no cost to the project) and it was clear that the staff working on this project have a lack of understanding of IWT and a low capacity to be able to deliver on several of the key activities under Output 2. TNRF have required assistance for very simple tasks, such as creating basic Excel spreadsheets, and are generally over-reliant on our support. The same can also be said to a lesser extent for ZCBNRMF – they have good knowledge on IWT but show a lack of willingness to try things without our assistance or input.

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

The review of our last annual report gave the project a score of 1 and no issues were flagged other than two issues we had already flagged: the need to a revisiting of project indicators (especially 2.4), and a revision of the Year 3 workplan to take account of Covid-19 restrictions. These were addressed in Change Request submitted and approved in July 2020.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

As mentioned throughout, progress against activities under Output 2 have been affected by non-delivery of the workplan from our Tanzanian partners TNRF. We have tried to be as supportive as possible, particularly in light of added difficulties from Covid-19, but their lack of ability to deliver on even basic tasks is disappointing. As discussed elsewhere, a consultant researcher from IIED was presented with an opportunity to visit TNRF at their office in Arusha in January 2021. It was clear that the TNRF staff members currently working on this project have a lower than necessary understanding of IWT in Tanzania and that they are reticent to openly discuss any issues they are facing. We had hoped this in person meeting would be a good opportunity to make progress on their workplan, but they are still very behind and very rarely communicate with us. We intend to take a much more hands on management approach for the final six months of the project by holding regular check-in calls and will most likely continue to lend more support than originally intended in order to try and deliver on our activities.

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, as well as through activities carried out in Year 3. Internationally the project is also continuing to gain profile as we continue to promote the web portal through social media, through webinars and through participation and visibility at 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 webinars.

This year we have also collaborated with SULi and IUCN ESARO to share the project within the EAC region and with the Global Wildlife Programme who provided two examples of community rangers for our webinar. We are currently in discussions with SULi and IUCN ESARO about carrying out another series of online learning sessions on communities combating IWT with the Southern African Development Community.

Our exit strategy at the international level relies on IIED and 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 and we have started preliminary discussions with GIZ, the German Development Agency, who are very interested in the database and contributed co-funding to the project in Year 1, contributing to the initial design and build costs of the web portal. Regardless, both IIED and 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 suggests that ZCBNRMF would continue to convene annual community forums and dialogues as part of their routine workplan. They are now a member of IUCN and IIED is engaged with them on another project. Their future intentions include conducting an exhibition to showcase how different communities in Zambia are tackling IWT, lobbying for a community conservation fund account to help withstand shocks such as those arising from Covid19 and advocating for a Statutory Instrument to promote programmes that will tackle issues of IWT.

In Tanzania, TNRF has signalled in the past that they would also like to continue their work on communities and IWT, however we don't see the organisation being able to take this forward and we aren't sure that TNRF will continue operating beyond 2021.

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. This can be evidenced from the PeopleNotPoaching website, from our Twitter feed and in all presentations.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Covid-19 has impacted project Outputs 2 and 3. For Output 2, the main impacts have been on our Tanzanian partner TNRF. Our key contact at TNRF left due to personal reasons in July 2020 and although TNRF designated other staff members to the project, they do not have the same expertise or capacity. We worked with TNRF over the summer to develop a more realistic workplan based on these staffing changes however it has become clear since that they will not be able to deliver on all of the activities proposed. In Year 4 we are planning to hold regular calls with TNRF to report on progress and to discuss any problems they may have in delivering outstanding activities.

The impacts to TNRF means there will be a variance on the activities and outputs achieved by our two in-country partners. Our partners in Zambia did face initial challenges in collecting survey and interview responses due to restrictions on travel, however they have since been able to complete most of their workplan activities. IIED developed a supplement to its Research Ethics Policy to guide researchers and project managers in navigating the ethical issues that

arise as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, and this was used to support the development of fieldwork plans.

Covid-19 has also impacted regional or international dialogues where we could have supported community participation. Some events have moved online which can be problematic for community involvement.

For Output 3 the main impact has been on our learning exchange which was originally planned to be an in-person event facilitated by Namibia Nature Foundation. We pushed the event back to Year 4 in the hope that international travel might be feasible by then, however with ongoing lockdowns we will move the exchange online. We are currently in discussions about what the learning exchange will look like but we hope to use it as an opportunity to collaborate with more organisations than originally planned. We expect to continue to hold more meetings online than pre-pandemic in the future.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

IIED has the following policies relevant to safeguarding, which were provided with last year's report.

- Anti-Fraud and Bribery Policy
- Anti-Harassment and Anti-Bullying Policy
- Complaints Policy
- IIED Disciplinary Procedure
- Safeguarding Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct 2020
- Whistleblowing Policy

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. We now specify that Grantees (partners) must have appropriate policies and procedures in place, including a Code of Conduct and/or a Safeguarding Policy, which are followed by all staff and volunteers, or sign-up to IIED's.

In addition the project processes are conducted within the frameworks of IIED's research ethics policies. Concerns about safety in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic were addressed through additional health and safety measures guided by these.

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2020-March 2021)

These figures are expected to be final except they are yet to be formally signed-off by IIED's finance team. They are, however, very unlikely to change substantively. The signed-off figures will be submitted on our Q4 claim form shortly.

The variation on our Staff spend to budget largely results from the slower pace of work in Tanzania than was anticipated, resulting from COVID-19 related delays continuing further through the year than was anticipated. Unfortunately, these were unexpected in Q4 and so we did not discuss in advance with LTS. Similarly the Travel and Subsistence line materialised at final reporting so we did not discuss it in advance with LTS. It results largely from higher travel

costs than anticipated, associated with the Tanzanian team's events linked to the International Rhino and National Elephant Day. Fewer event costs were allocable to the Operating Costs line compared to Travel and Subsistence, generating a variance greater than 10%, but the absolute difference on this line is very small.

We understand that we will surrender the underspend. This largely results from the slower pace of work in Tanzania than was anticipated, because of continued COVID-19 related delays.

17. 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)

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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</p>		<p>We have collected and disseminated over 100 excellent examples of community engagement initiatives that others can learn from and that have had successes in alleviating poverty as part of efforts to tackle IWT.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>0.1 Follow up surveys and interviews of community perceptions of level of engagement undertaken in Zambia</p> <p>0.2 Development of draft national frameworks on communities and IWT in Tanzania and Zambia</p> <p>0.3 Baseline analysis of international IWT policy statements prepared in advance of project and developments at London Conference 2018 and Lima Conference 2019 integrated</p>	<p>0.1 Formal analysis of changes to community perceptions in Zambia. Explore potential for repetition of baseline survey in Tanzania but seems unlikely to be achieved</p> <p>0.2 Ongoing monitoring of any new major policies or projects and uploading existing information to peoplenotpoaching.org and analysis compared to baseline data</p> <p>0.3 Ongoing assessment of any new international or regional policy processes and analysis compared to baseline data</p>
<p>Output 1. Evidence base on effectiveness of community based approaches to tackling IWT built and widely shared within Africa and internationally</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>1.2. Changes in the no. of people (policy makers, practitioners, researchers and Indigenous Peoples and local community reps etc) accessing evidence via the People not Poaching site, newsletters and tweets in 2018, 2019, 2020.</p>	<p>1.1 15 more case studies added to peoplenotpoaching.org, bringing the total to 113 plus 5 more currently being written up by project leads.</p> <p>1.2 Over 10,200 users recorded in the last year on peoplenotpoaching.org. A sample survey indicates types of user to be 39% academic/researcher, 23% NGO, 5% government official, 2% IPLC representative and 31% other. 126 people are signed up to the newsletter and 923 followers on Twitter.</p> <p>1.3 Over the last year we have had users from 174 countries. The top 10 are United States (25.8%), United Kingdom (10%), China (4.8%), India (4.7%), Canada (2.6%), South Africa (2.6%), Kenya (2.3%), Australia (2%), Germany (1.9%) and Guyana (1.9%). Our webinar was attended by 184 people based in 43 countries.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	1.3 No. of countries where people are accessing evidence on the People not Poaching Learning Database in 2018, 2019, 2020.		
Activity 1.1 Develop web design spec for online portal – structure, functionalities etc		Completed – peoplenotpoaching.org	
Activity 1.2 Construct and test web portal and import existing evidence		Completed – peoplenotpoaching.org	
Activity 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	
Activity 1.4 Inventory major IWT programmes, funders, implementers and put out call for evidence for community driven approaches via ICCA Consortium and PCLG		Completed	
Activity 1.5 Conduct desk review to collect documented case studies		Completed	
Activity 1.6 Call for experiences via SULi, PCLG, ICCA Consortium		Completed but we continue to feature call outs for case studies via our newsletter, Twitter and other opportunities	We will continue to feature calls for case studies in our newsletter and will remain alert for new relevant projects as they arise
Activity 1.7 In-country community consultations and evidence collection (including video recordings)		Completed - 726 households in Tanzania and 360 community consultations in Zambia.	
Activity 1.8 Write up of case studies (based on community consultations and call out and desk review) against template		Ongoing - 113 case studies collected but collection and write up ongoing	We will continue to write up case studies as and when they are submitted/found
Activity 1.9 Analyses of lessons learned from case studies		Ongoing - Community rangers webinar featured 5 examples including lessons learned	We will carry out a formal analysis of lessons learned and publish this online
Activity 1.10 Dissemination of evidence, analyses and videos		Ongoing – evidence is periodically disseminated through newsletters, webinars, on social media and at opportunistic events	We will disseminate the formal analysis of lessons learned when complete and continue to disseminate evidence through our various channels

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 2. Community voices routinely included in national, regional and international policy dialogues on IWT</p>	<p>2.1 No of focal country (Zambia and Tanzania) national IWT-related dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)</p> <p>2.1a At least 50% of community representatives engaged in LeAP national IWT dialogues and communication activities in 2 focal countries (Zambia and Tanzania) report positive changes to their engagement/inclusion in IWT policy and practice in 2020 (in comparison to pre-project).</p> <p>2.2 No of regional IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives or emphasising community engagement and documented on the PeopleNotPoaching web portal in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)</p> <p>2.3 No of international IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives or emphasising community engagement and documented on the PeopleNotPoaching web portal in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)</p> <p>2.4 No and representativeness of communities included in dialogues organised as part of the project in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)</p>	<p>2.1 National dialogues held in Tanzania in December 2019 and Zambia in March 2020</p> <p>2.1a Community perceptions surveys and interviews carried out in Zambia. Results so far suggest changes to government recognition of the community's role in tackling IWT – data to be fully assessed in Year 4</p> <p>2.2 Online learning series for the EAC region attended by 130 participants on communities combating IWT and the application of FLoD initiative</p> <p>2.3 Webinar on community rangers featuring examples from Africa and Asia attended by 184 people based in 43 countries</p> <p>2.4 Please see table under Output 3 (too large to replicate here and not possible to summarise)</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Organise and host 2 X national dialogues</p>		<p>Completed - Tanzania in December 2019 and Zambia in March 2020</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2 Document lessons learned from dialogues and disseminate		Ongoing – One of the recommendations of the dialogue was to develop a national-level framework strategy for engaging communities in tackling IWT. Both focus countries have been working on this for the past year. TNRF disseminated case study booklets at the International Rhino and National Elephant Day in Tanzania in September 2020	Finalise national-level frameworks for Zambia and Tanzania
Activity 2.3 Develop calendar of international and regional IWT policy forums and prioritise for community participation		Completed – available online https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/events	Update as needed
Activity 2.4 Community participation in at least one regional event		Completed in Year 2	We will continue to look for opportunities in Year 4
Activity 2.5 Community participation in at least two international events		Completed in Years 1 and 2	We will continue to look for opportunities in Year 4
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.	<p>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)</p> <p>3.2 At least 50% of stakeholders engaging with Learning Platform activities report an increase in knowledge, experience and understanding of community engagement in illegal wildlife trade.</p>	<p>3.1 Please see table under Output 3</p> <p>3.2 Data from surveys and interviews in Zambia not formally assessed but show that about half of policy makers interviewed are involved in a current project to tackle poaching and IWT in the country and the majority of these include community engagement strategies.</p> <p>In a follow up survey, participants of the online learning series for the EAC region rated the sessions 9 out of 10, with 7 out of 10 participants feeling confident about explaining the FLoD methodology to staff or colleagues</p>	
Activity 3.1 Organise and host at least two webinars from Learning Platform		Completed – 1 st webinar held in Year 2; second webinar held on 30 March 2021 and attended by 184 people	Future webinars planned subject to secured funding
Activity 3.2 Learning exchange visit		Delayed from Year 3 due to Covid-19. In person visit seems increasingly unlikely	Organise and hold virtual learning exchange
Activity 3.3 International South-South exchange event		Completed in Years 1 and 2	We will continue to look for opportunities in Year 4

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.

Change Request submitted and agreed in June 2020 – [changes/additions marked in blue.](#)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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</p>			
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline and end of project key informant interviews with community representatives to investigate any changes in perceptions regarding their role in national IWT policy processes in Zambia and Tanzania (Changed from: 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.)</p> <p>0.2 Content of strategies/plans/project compared to pre-project interventions and key informant interviews with policy makers and NGO representatives to understand the degree to which national strategies emphasise community engagement undertaken in Zambia and Tanzania (Changed from: Content of strategies/plans/project compared to pre-project interventions)</p>	<p>Civil society legal and political enabling environment in African countries is stable or improving.</p> <p>IWT continues to be a threat requiring development of new strategies/plans/projects</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
		0.3 Policy decisions, consultation processes, participant lists	
<p>Output 1: Evidence base on effectiveness of community based approaches to tackling IWT built and widely shared within Africa and internationally</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>1.2. Changes in the no. of people (policy makers, practitioners, researchers and Indigenous Peoples and local community reps etc) accessing evidence via the People not Poaching site, newsletters and tweets in 2018, 2019, 2020. (Changed from: No of policy makers and practitioners accessing and using evidence in 2018, 2019, 2020.)</p> <p>1.3 No. of countries where people are accessing evidence on the People not Poaching Learning Database in 2018, 2019, 2020. (1.3 added as additional indicator)</p>	<p>1.1 Online database content, case study reports from country partners</p> <p>1.3 Download stats, dissemination reports, citations in policy statements or project plans</p>	<p>Communities trust CSOs, are willing to share experiences, have them documented, analysed and put in public domain</p> <p>Literature is available and accessible</p> <p>Policymakers and practitioners are interested in evidence-based decision making</p> <p>Evidence is accessible and user-friendly</p>
<p>Output 2: Community voices routinely included in national, regional and international policy dialogues on IWT</p>	<p>2.1 No of focal country (Zambia and Tanzania) national IWT-related dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project) (Changed from: No of national IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project))</p> <p>2.1a At least 50% of community representatives engaged in LeAP</p>	<p>2.1 Dialogue/workshop agendas, reports, minutes; content (or revisions to content) of ensuring policies/plans/projects</p> <p>2.4 Participant lists analysed by gender, age, community, ethnicity</p>	<p>Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc) are willing to engage in dialogue process</p> <p>National level dialogues add value to ongoing advocacy processes and engagements by national CSOs</p> <p>Appropriate regional and international policy opportunities arise within timeframe of project</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>national IWT dialogues and communication activities in 2 focal countries (Zambia and Tanzania) report positive changes to their engagement/inclusion in IWT policy and practice in 2020 (in comparison to pre-project).</p> <p>(2.1a added as additional indicator)</p> <p>2.2 No of regional IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives or emphasising community engagement and documented on the PeopleNotPoaching web portal in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)</p> <p>(Changed from: No. of regional IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project))</p> <p>2.3 No of international IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives or emphasising community engagement and documented on the PeopleNotPoaching web portal in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)</p> <p>(Changed from: No of international IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project))</p> <p>2.4 No and representativeness of communities included in dialogues organised as part of the project in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)</p>		

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	(Changed from: No and representativeness of communities included in dialogues in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project))		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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 At least 50% of stakeholders engaging with Learning Platform activities report an increase in knowledge, experience and understanding of community engagement in illegal wildlife trade. (Changed from: 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)) (Original indicator 3.3 No. and type of new networks/relationships developed in 2018, 2019, 2020 (against baseline of 0) removed)</p>	<p>3.1 Web stats, participant lists from learning activities (meetings, webinars etc), networks established 3.2 Before/after participant capacity surveys disaggregated by stakeholder type, gender, age, ethnicity</p>	<p>Key stakeholders (community, govt, NGO etc) are willing to engage in south-south learning</p> <p>Learning mechanisms that are age, language and gender appropriate can be developed</p> <p>Experience from different contexts is relevant to others</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>OUTPUT 1</p> <p>1.1 Develop web design spec for online portal – structure, functionalities etc</p> <p>1.2 Construct and test web portal and import existing evidence</p> <p>1.3 Design evidence collection template to guide information collected in community consultations and desk review</p> <p>1.4 Inventory major IWT programmes, funders, implementers and put out call for evidence for community driven approaches via ICCA Consortium and PCLG</p> <p>1.5 Conduct desk review to collect documented case studies</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>1.6 Call for experiences via SULi, PCLG, ICCA Consortium</p> <p>1.7 In-country community consultations and evidence collection (including video recordings)</p> <p>1.8 Write up of case studies (based on community consultations and call out and desk review) against template</p> <p>1.9 Analyses of lessons learned from case studies</p> <p>1.10 Dissemination of evidence, analyses and videos</p> <p>OUTPUT 2</p> <p>2.1 Organise and host 2 X national dialogues</p> <p>2.2 Document lessons learned from dialogues and disseminate</p> <p>2.3 Develop calendar of international and regional IWT policy forums and prioritise for community participation</p> <p>2.4 Community participation in at least one regional event</p> <p>2.5 Community participation in at least two international events</p> <p>OUTPUT 3</p> <p>3.1 Organise and host at least two webinars from Learning Platform</p> <p>3.2 Learning exchange visit (host country tbc)</p> <p>3.3 International South-South exchange event</p> <p>Outcome M&E activities</p> <p>M1: Baseline survey of community perceptions on level of involvement in, and influence over, national IWT policy processes and projects</p> <p>M2: End of project key informant interviews of community perceptions on level of involvement in, and influence over, national IWT policy processes and projects</p> <p>M3: Review content of national strategies/plans/projects with respect to community engagement at start of project</p> <p>M4: Review content of national strategies/plans/projects with respect to community engagement at end of project</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>M5: Review content of international/regional strategies/plans/projects with respect to community engagement at start of project</p> <p>M6: Review content of international/regional strategies/plans/projects with respect to community engagement at end of project</p> <p>M7: End of project key informant interviews of policy makers and project designers/implementers on how to engage communities</p>		

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
7	Training materials (Case studies, webinar recordings; online learning events; web portal)						4	3
8	National Strategy on Community Engagement in Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade in Zambia	Zambia CBNRM Forum colleagues – male and female	Zambian				Draft	1
17A	EAC Learning Series		Kenya, Tz, Rwanda, Uganda, South Sudan			130		0
17B	EAC learning Series 7 X 2 hour sessions					14 hrs per person		0
21A	Journal article			1			1	2
21c	Other publications						6	
22A	Co-funding secured							
26A	Webinars				1	1	2	2
26A	Community Voices Day (London, Lima)			1	1		2	2
26	IWT conferences (London, Lima)			1	1		2	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals,	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from
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	manual, CDs)					(e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Summary of LEAP – IWT Survey Questionnaires, Zambia CBNRM Forum	Survey analysis	Annie Sikanwe, 2020	Female	Zambian	Zambia CBNRM Forum	https://pubs.iied.org/20061g
Summary of interviews with Community Representatives and Policy Makers (NGO representatives, government officials) present at the ZCBNRM National Consultative Dialogue	Interview analysis	Annie Sikanwe, 2020	Female	Zambian	Zambia CBNRM Forum	https://pubs.iied.org/20056g
Five case studies of community-based approaches in Tanzania from the People Not Poaching Initiative	Case study booklet	2020	N/A	N/A	People not Poaching	https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2020-10/Communities%20Tackling%20Poaching%20and%20IWT%20in%20Tanzania.pdf
Showcasing the Role of Communities in Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade at the National Elephant and International Rhino Awareness Day in Tanzania	Event report	Margareth Mollel and Pendael Amos	Female	Tanzanian	TNRF, Arusha	https://pubs.iied.org/20051g
Q&A: Communities combating illegal wildlife trade in East Africa	Blog	Olivia Wilson-Holt	Female	British	IIED, London	https://www.iied.org/qa-communities-combating-illegal-wildlife-trade-east-africa
Can community rangers help tackle illegal wildlife trade?	Blog	Olivia Wilson-Holt	Female	British	IIED, London	https://www.iied.org/can-community-rangers-help-tackle-illegal-wildlife-trade
Communities combating illegal wildlife trade: An online learning series for the East African Community region	Training materials	2020			IIED and IUCN SULI, London	https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/training/communities-combating-illegal-wildlife-trade-online-learning-series-east-african-community
Case study database	Website					https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/
PeopleNotPoaching newsletters	Newsletter				PeopleNotPoaching	https://us4.campaign-

						archive.com/home/ ?u=75b550873c33 78b1cafe7e5ce&id =af5ca985c8
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Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to 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 should 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 need 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.	
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.	