



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final 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.

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 060
Project title	LeAP: Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against IWT
Country(ies)	Global + Tanzania and Zambia
Lead organisation	IIED
Partner institution(s)	IUCN SULi, Tanzania Natural Resources Forum, Zambia CBNRM Forum
IWT grant value	£388,888
Start/end dates of project	1.6.18 – 30.03.22
Project Leader’s 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	Olivia Wilson-Holt, Dilys Roe, Melanie Vaufrey, Rodgers Lubilio, Zakaria Faustin

1. Project summary

Responses to IWT in Africa have focussed on increasingly militarised approaches and 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 several 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 IWT 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 responded directly to that recommendation by establishing a “learning and action” platform which comprised 1) an online information platform called People not Poaching and 2) in-person opportunities for those from locally-driven initiatives in different countries to meet, share lessons and inject community voices into IWT policy-making.

2. Project Partnerships

The project built 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. Since then, IIED and IUCN SULi have worked closely on IWT issues, including collaborating 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 remained close throughout the duration of the project as Dilys Roe was appointed Chair of SULi in January 2019, with IIED acting as the host institution for SULi. SULi member and east Africa regional expert Holly Dublin was also involved in the project throughout. In addition, the partnership with IUCN ESARO was strengthened in 2020/21 as we collaborated on a series of online learning events to conduct awareness raising and training on different approaches to engaging communities to tackle IWT in the East and Southern Africa regions.

The project involved with African organisations that represent, or support, local communities in conservation efforts and that are well connected to government policy-makers – the Tanzania Natural Resources Forum (TNRf) and the Zambia CBNRM Forum (ZCBNRMF). The partnership with TNRf was affected by staff losses due to Covid-19 and a subsequent reduction in capacity. In years 3 and 4, IIED provided extra support to TNRf to ensure the delivery of project objectives. The partnership with ZCBNRMF remained strong throughout the project, benefitting from engagement on another, separate, project.

Since Year 1 the project also benefitted from additional partnerships bringing co-funding. The German Government (BMU and BMZ)'s Partnership against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade, implemented by GIZ and USAID (via the TRAFFIC-led Wildlife-TRAPS project) supported the development and running of the People not Poaching platform, as well as sponsoring participation of community representatives in learning events in London, Nairobi and Peru. In addition, Fauna & Flora International and Zoological Society London sponsored the participation of several community representatives they work directly with at the London learning exchange in 2018, as did IFAW, IUCN Netherlands Committee and African Wildlife Foundation, plus DEFRA sponsored the participation of three community representatives who also spoke at the London Conference on IWT 2018. In Year 2, CIFOR and FFI sponsored the participation of several community representatives they work directly with at the Community Voices event in Lima and afterwards at the Lima Conference on IWT 2019.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

The project set 3 outputs:

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

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

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.

These were all achieved - albeit with some significant disruption to field-based activities and to in-person interactions due to the Covid-19 outbreak. Each output is discussed below, with reference to specific indicators.

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

The **People not Poaching** platform (peoplenotpoaching.org) is our online repository of case studies of community engagement activities and other resources and was launched in October 2018 at the London IWT Conference. It has been shared globally through social media, webinars, learning events and publications. Within Africa, the evidence based was shared in national dialogues in Tanzania and Zambia, at the learning exchange in Nairobi and at online learning events for the East African Community (EAC) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) regions.

To ensure evidence was collected in a standard format, we designed both a long and short version of the case study template and tested this on a sample of community-based anti-IWT initiatives, modifying the template several times before finalising and making these available in English Spanish and French (templates available in [REDACTED]).



Indicator 1.1 is the number of case studies added to the database each year (against a baseline of 28 available at the start of the project). We conducted a review of IWT projects funded through the GEF, US Fish and Wildlife Service, IWT Challenge Fund, USAID and other sources, and identified those that included a major or minor focus on community engagement (Activity 1.4). We also worked with an MSc student at DICE to conduct a desk-based review to identify case studies as a complement to those already collected in the Conservation, Crime and Communities database and/or reviewed in this earlier report <https://pubs.iied.org/17591IIED/> (Activity 1.5). Project partners in Tanzania and Zambia also helped with the initial collection of case studies in Year 1. ZCBNRMF consulted with communities in four areas, collecting 13 video interviews and five case studies, and TNRF produced several video case studies across eight villages in both northern and southern Tanzania (Activity 1.7) (video compilation from Zambia available in Annex 5 no. 3).

We continued to collect evidence throughout Years 2, 3 and 4, reviewing literature and online sources such as news articles, for further case studies (Activity 1.5), as well as continuing to put out regular calls for examples via social media, People not Poaching, IIED and SULi and other mailing lists, and during online events (Activity 1.6).

At the end of this project, we have a total of 117 case studies focusing on 168 species in 54 countries, which can be found at our Explore page <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/explore> as well as a full list in [REDACTED] (Activity 1.8). The case studies highlight a range of different strategies for community engagement – as shown in the bar chart.

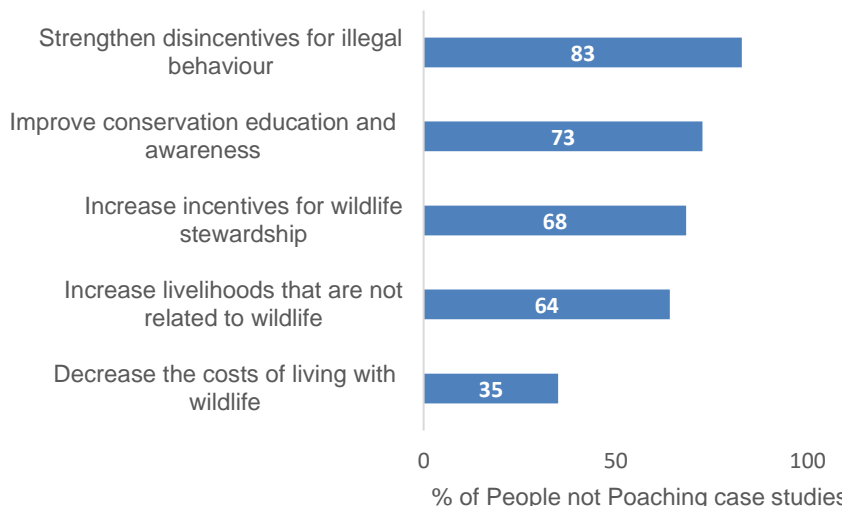
The platform also hosts over 100 resources, which range from journal articles, videos, and other research outputs <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/resources> as well as a number of training documents related to communities and IWT <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/training>.

We have regularly shared the case studies, and the other resources available on the website, on social media, in print, via listservs and at events. For example, twice a week we have featured 'Case Study Spotlights' on our Twitter account which was set up in January 2020 and now has over 1100 followers. We also began sending a People not Poaching newsletter in March 2020 (an example is available in [REDACTED]), which we found to be a useful way to disseminate case studies and promote our events, such as webinars (see discussion also under Outputs 2 and 3 on dialogues and learning events where we have showcased the evidence collected in the case studies database).

We have also produced **regional case study compilations** for Latin America <https://pubs.iied.org/17656iied>, as well as East Africa, Southern Africa, Central and South Asia and South-East Asia (all compilations available in [REDACTED] and on the People not Poaching resources page) and disseminated these on Twitter, via our online learning events and in person.

In Year 4, we published a **journal article** in *Frontiers in Conservation Science* which explored and analysed the reported effectiveness of initiatives showcased on People not Poaching <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcosc.2021.765725/full>.

We have also promoted the People not Poaching platform through **external websites** such as FAO <http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/tools/tool-detail/en/c/1255830/>, USAID <https://biodiversitylinks.net/learning-evidence/combating-wildlife-trafficking/resources/cwt-learning-group-resources/people-not-poaching> and TRAFFIC <https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/education-and-outreach/>. Our case studies have 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 have been 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 have been using the platform as a source of evidence and information.



People Not Poaching
@CommunitiesIWT

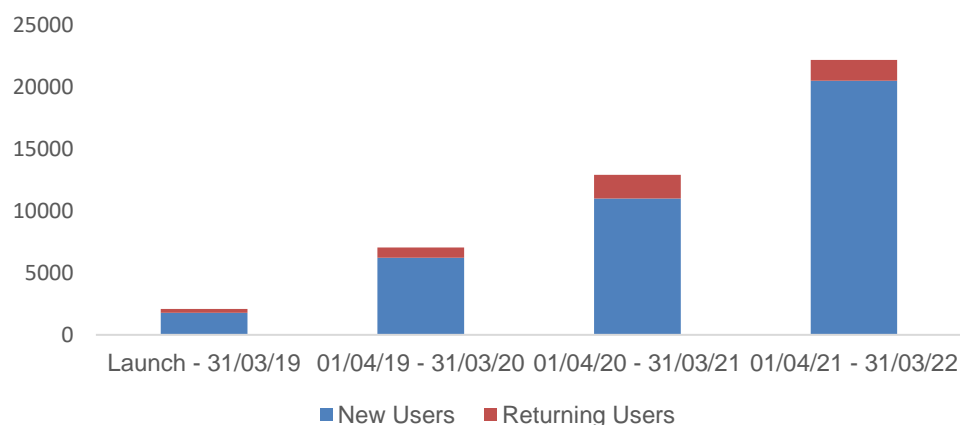
CASE STUDY SPOTLIGHT: Akashinga is an all-female community-driven #ranger programme developed by @IAPF in the Lower Zambezi, Zimbabwe, to empower disadvantaged women by training them as rangers to reduce #poaching, achieving an 80% drop in incidents. buff.ly/3s7BHnJ



12:19 PM · May 16, 2022 · Buffer

3 Retweets 20 Likes

Indicator 1.2. refers to changes in the no. of people accessing the evidence we have generated and this is something we have tracked over the course of the project. The figure below shows a steady increase in users of the People Not Poaching platform each year from 587 on average per month in Year 2, to 1,078 in Year 3 and 1,850 in Year 4.



Google Analytics - which we use to track web use - isn't able to distinguish between different types of users so we also ran two short and optional surveys on the site (October 2019 – January 2020 and August – December 2020) which showed our main users were academics/researchers and NGOs. We also conducted a Twitter poll which revealed a similar distribution of followers. We thus developed some specific activities in Year 3 to target policy makers. Specifically, we collaborated with the IUCN East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) to deliver an online learning series for the East African Community which attracted over 100 participants including 29 government officials from Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Similarly, an online learning series for the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) that we organised with IUCN ESARO was attended by 53 government officials from across SADC countries.

We have also specifically sought to target community representatives themselves. This has mainly occurred through learning events (see outputs 2 and 3), and, for example, through informal outreach such as a “Community Voices” WhatsApp group.

As well as trying to track the number of type of users engaged with the Learning Platform, we have also tracked the number and location of countries from which the platform is being evidenced (*Indicator 1.3*). In Year 1, users from 113 countries accessed the website, rising to 177 countries in Year 4. Overall, the top 10 countries were: UK (26.1%), USA (22.4%), India (4.1%), Indonesia (3.4%), China (2.6%), Canada (2.4%), South Africa (2.1%), Kenya (1.9%), Germany (1.7%) and Australia (1.7%). Of course, this information simply presents insights into web-based usage. As discussed above, we have put significant efforts into regional (Africa) and international dissemination with a much wider range of countries participating in our various events or being in the audience of webinars, side events, or reading publications.

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

This output was achieved, with TNRF and ZCBNRMF each hosting a national dialogue, and community participation supported at several regional and international dialogues on IWT, including the London IWT Conference and the Latin America IWT Conference as well as other conferences, policy forums, webinars and learning events. Overall community representatives reported feeling more engaged in policy processes at the end of the project compared to the start.

Indicator 2.1 refers to the number of **national level dialogues** held, and these happened in both our focal countries - Zambia and Tanzania - in Year 2. The Tanzania dialogue was held in December 2019 as part of the 4th annual CBNRM Forum in Arusha (Activity 2.1). The forum brought together 40 participants from

government, NGOs and academia, as well as nine community representatives, to provide a platform to share information and experiences, and agree on a way forward for engaging communities in tackling IWT. A report is available on the People not Poaching events page <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/4th-national-cbnrm-forum-tanzania> and also in Annex 5 no. 10. Additionally, a video diary is available on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tfmLBFTLn4>



Colleagues at the Tanzania National Dialogue hosted by TNRF

In Zambia, ZCBNRMF held their national dialogue on the 18 and 19 March 2020 in Lusaka. The dialogue was attended by 42 participants from government, NGOs and academia, as well as 14 community representatives, including two traditional leaders. The dialogue explored the extent to which Zambia's conservation policy reflects the role of communities in tackling IWT and identified options for enhancing community engagement at both policy and project level. The timing of the dialogue coincided with the very beginning of the covid 19 pandemic and international participants - Dilys Roe and Holly Dublin – had to make a hard decision not to participate in person, but instead to join online. Little did we know at the time that this would become the norm and our very unstable Skype connection would soon be replaced by regular Zoom meetings! A report and video diaries are available on the People not Poaching events page <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/national-dialogue-zambia> and also in Annex 5 no. 11.



Colleagues at the Zambia National Dialogue hosted by ZCBNRMF – an early adopter of the “hybrid” event with Dilys Roe and Holly Dublin participating online

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 worked on throughout Years 3 and 4 (Activity 2.2). The development of the national framework involved the participation of communities from Community Resource Boards (CRBs) across the country as well as the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and NGOs such as Frankfurt Zoological Society and Conservation Lower Zambezi. In Year 3, ZCBNRMF held two workshops with community representatives, who were particularly interested to participate in the process to discuss the tangible benefits that could be

generated from protected areas with no poaching. In Year 4, IIED published a Q&A with Rodgers Lubilo, Board Chairperson at ZCBNRMF, which discusses their plans for the framework and what more needs to be done in Zambia to engage communities in tackling IWT <https://www.iied.org/qa-strengthening-community-voices-tackle-illegal-wildlife-trade-tanzania-zambia>. ZCBNRMF now have a final draft of the framework (available in [REDACTED]) and are planning follow up meetings with NGOs, local community groups, government agencies and the private sector on how best to collaborate and mobilise resources to implement the steps outlined within the document.

In Tanzania, opportunities to disseminate learning from the dialogue in Tanzania were restricted by the Covid-19 pandemic, and indeed TNRF were very affected by the pandemic with personal losses for some key staff members and severe restrictions on funding available. Their capacity to engage actively with the project was thus severely curtailed. Nevertheless, TNRF were involved in events surrounding the International Rhino and National Elephant Days in September 2020 and teamed up with the Tanzania Wildlife Authority, WWF, Nyerere National Park, Representatives from District Councils 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. This included 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. The week ended with a roundtable dialogue held with select stakeholders, which highlighted the need to operationalise the country's anti-poaching strategy as well as Tanzania's new HWC strategy, and in both cases discussing how to support affected communities as well implement effective species protection. A video of the events is available on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ucXABfWK2qk> and a field report available online <https://pubs.iied.org/20051g> and in [REDACTED].

In Year 3, inspired by the work in Zambia, TNRF also began the development of a national framework on engaging communities in tackling IWT (draft available in [REDACTED]). In Year 4 they began discussions with various stakeholders, including those in government, with the aim of influencing future anti-IWT strategies to focus more on the involvement of local communities. As above, their plans for government to formally adopt the framework are outlined in a blog published by IIED in March 2022 <https://www.iied.org/qa-strengthening-community-voices-tackle-illegal-wildlife-trade-tanzania-zambia>, which has been viewed by over 100 people.

Indicator 2.1a refers to the proportion of community representatives involved in the dialogues reporting **changes to their level of engagement/inclusion in IWT policy and practice** compared to the start of the project. Both TNRF and ZCBNRMF carried out baseline surveys at the start of the project with community representative. In Zambia, only 24% of people surveyed thought that the Department for National Parks and Wildlife recognised their role in the laws and policies they make. In a follow up survey of 60 representatives from 20 community resource boards (CRBs) in May and June 2020, 75% of respondents felt that the government *did* recognise their role in tackling IWT (report available online at <https://pubs.iied.org/20061g> and in [REDACTED]).

In September 2020 ZCBNRMF interviewed 43 community representatives and 31 policy makers who had attended the national dialogue the previous year. Following the dialogue, all community representatives felt they have a role to play in tackling IWT in Zambia but that they needed to be given more opportunities to benefit from wildlife and this is something the national framework developed by ZCBNRMF addresses. The interviews showed that 67% of respondents believed their community's level of engagement in anti-poaching activities had increased over the last 12 months. Meanwhile, the interviews with policy makers showed that, following the national dialogue, 71% were now more likely to consult communities about their views on poaching and IWT. However, they also cited that there were limited appropriate Zambian laws and policies in place to support this, which is a gap the framework aims to fill (report available online at <https://pubs.iied.org/20056g> and in Annex 5 no. 16).

In Year 4, ZCBNRMF carried out endline surveys with community representatives and policy makers who had been involved in activities led by ZCBNRMF on communities and IWT. When asked to compare to three years ago, the results show that 56% of community respondents thought that the government

was more likely to ask them about the approach they should use to tackle IWT and 72% thought that the government was more likely recognise their role in the laws and policies it makes. The interviews with policy makers showed that, when asked to compare to 3 years ago, 87% of respondents were now more likely to involve communities in the design and implementation of interventions and 91% think they are now more likely to engage communities in anti-poaching efforts (report available online at <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2022-06/Summary%20of%20LeAP%20%E2%80%93%20IWT%20Endline%20Survey%20Questionnaires%20Zambia%20CBNRM%20Forum.pdf> and in Annex 5 no. 17).

In Tanzania, the baseline survey undertaken by TNRF involved 682 households from five villages in Mugumu district (the northern circuit) and three villages in Morogoro district (the southern circuit). The results highlighted the differences between the two areas, with 55% of those from the northern circuit reporting that they thought government recognised their role in IWT laws and policies compared to 40% from the southern circuit (report available online at https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2020-03/Baseline%20report.Community.PolicyMakers_ProjectImplementers.pdf and in Annex 5 no. 19).

Unfortunately, TNRF did not manage to engage with those who had attended the national dialogue due to staffing and travel restrictions caused by Covid-19. However, in Year 4, TNRF carried out endline surveys in the same eight villages. Although the results are more mixed for Tanzania compared to Zambia, they do show positive signs. For example, when asked to compare to three years ago, 60% of respondents from the northern circuit and 55% of respondents from the southern circuit thought that the government was now more likely to recognise their role in the laws and policies it makes. In the northern circuit, 59% thought that their engagement in anti-poaching projects had improved since the project started, in the southern circuit this was only the case for 24% of respondents. Also in the northern circuit, when asked to compare to three years ago, 74% thought that project implementers were now more likely to involve their community in projects to tackle poaching and IWT but in the southern circuit this was only 27% of responses. Although the differences in perceptions between the northern and southern circuit remain, the results show some positive steps in the northern circuit towards engagement and inclusion on this topic (report available online at <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/sites/default/files/uploads/2022-06/IWT%20endline%20survey%20report%20TNRF.pdf> and in Annex 5).

Indicator 2.2 refers to the number of **regional** dialogues involving community representatives or emphasising community engagement. In Year 2, the project supported community participation at two regional dialogues (Activity 2.4.) Firstly, at the IUCN Regional Conservation Forum in South Africa in July 2019 we provided a capacity development session for community representatives from East and Southern Africa to understand IUCN decision making processes and to contribute to the regional planning for the World Conservation Congress (which was eventually postponed to September 2021). This included specific sessions on communities and IWT. Secondly, in 2021, the project - led by IUCN SULi Latin America – supported community representatives to participate in the First High-Level Conference of the Americas on IWT (Lima Conference) in October 2021. At a pre-conference learning event (see Output 3) the project supported over 20 community representatives to develop a statement that was delivered in plenary at the Lima Conference. The statement is available at https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/Lima%20Community%20Statement_English.pdf. The resulting Lima Declaration from the conference recognises the impact of IWT on local communities and indigenous peoples and encourages their participation in anti-poaching efforts: "Remaining concerned about the serious consequences that the illegal wildlife trade has for the conservation of the region's biodiversity and cultural heritage, the livelihoods and well-being of indigenous peoples and local populations, and its adverse social and economic effects that seriously undermine the efforts to achieve the sustainable development for the region and its peoples... We encourage active participation and close collaboration with indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations". The full declaration can be found here: https://www.serfor.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Lima-Declaration_4.oct_.2019.pdf

Additionally, in Year 2, community representatives in our project WhatsApp group reported being invited as panellists to several regional meetings organised outside the scope of this project. These included meeting on the Greater Virunga Landscape, a Southern African regional conference co-hosted by the Namibian

Government in May 2019 “Crossroads – Leading the Way for Wildlife Conservation” and in a Wildlife Economy Summit held in Zimbabwe in June 2019.

We continued to look for additional opportunities for community participation in regional IWT dialogues in Years 3 and 4 however most events were postponed or cancelled due to Covid-19 – although we did organise some of our own events (see Output 3). However, although taking place after this project ends, but benefitting from the evidence, knowledge and networks built by this project, we have been designing an event on communities and IWT which will feature at the Africa Protected Areas Congress in Rwanda in July 2022 including presentations from community representatives.

Indicator 2.3 refers to the number of **international** IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives or emphasising community engagement and our main activity here was at the start of the project where, in Year 1, we worked closely with the 2018 London IWT Conference delivery team to integrate community voices into the conference agenda (Activity 2.5). We supported 42 community representatives to attend a pre-conference learning exchange (see output 3 below) which developed a joint statement that was delivered to the conference plenary. Three community representatives participating in a panel session on communities and rangers that was held in one of the plenary sessions. Community representatives also participated in a side event alongside government representatives to discuss common challenges in tackling IWT and how best to collaborate. The outcome statement of the London Conference emphasises the central role of communities: “We recognise the essential engagement role and rights of local communities and indigenous people to ensure a sustainable solution to addressing the illegal wildlife trade. We also recognise the importance of local communities acknowledging the value of protected species and habitats, and the benefit this value can bring.” The full statement is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/declaration-london-conference-on-the-illegal-wildlife-trade-2018/london-conference-on-the-illegal-wildlife-trade-october-2018-declaration>

Additionally, community representatives were also able to participate in the Evidence to Action International Research Conference held two days before the London Conference, a summary of which can be found online <http://www.illegalwildlifetrade.net/iwt18event/>

In Year 2 there were no international intergovernmental IWT conferences, however there were two international events at which we were able to support the active involvement of community representatives. At the CITES CoP in August 2019 we supported community representatives from Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, linking them with other community participants who were attended, including from Canada and Kenya. We ran a capacity development session for community representatives to help them understand the proposals before the CoP that were of direct relevance to them and provided technical support to help them participate (including making interventions) in the negotiations and working groups.

In December 2019, in collaboration with IUCN ESARO, we supported the attendance of seven community representatives from East and Southern Africa including our Tanzanian and Zambian partners to participate in a GEF international civil society consultation on IWT in Washington D.C. A summary of the meeting is available here <https://enb.iisd.org/gef/council57/16dec.html> and a report available in [REDACTED].

Although we had already met our logframe target of two international dialogues, in Year 3 and 4 we continued to look for international opportunities to involve communities, however we weren't aware of any IWT-specific opportunities, even online. We have, however, continued to raise the profile of community engagement in tackling IWT in, for example, CBD consultations and negotiations, CITES briefings and IUCN processes.

We have also developed our own opportunities for international events (see Output 3 below).

Overall, the dialogues organised or contributed to under this output have involved direct support to community participants ranging from 42 at the London Conference in 2018 to 7 at smaller events (the GEF CSO consultation and CITES CoP in 2019) We have generally had more male participants than female, despite our best efforts to encourage nomination of women when places we can support are limited. However, the gender split has generally been beyond our control and reflective of the decisions of the community organisations and networks we have engaged with. The table below summarises the number of community participants at each of the international, regional and national dialogues the project has been responsible for (*Indicator 2.4, no and representative ness of communities included in dialogues*).

Dialogue	No. male community representatives	No. female community representatives	Countries
National			
Tanzania National Dialogue, December 2019	11	9	Tanzania
Zambia National Dialogue, March 2020	8	1	Zambia
International Rhino and National Elephant Day, Tanzania, September 2020	13	4	Tanzania
CBNRM Annual General Meeting, Lusaka, September 2020	30	8	Zambia
Regional			
IUCN Regional Conservation Forum, South Africa, July 2019	6	5	Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe
Latin America IWT Conference t, Lima, October 2019	17	4	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Nicaragua, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela
International			
London IWT Conference October 2018	36	6	Colombia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Tajikistan, Cameroon, DRC, Kenya, Madagascar, <i>Namibia</i> , Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
CITES CoP, Geneva, August 2019	5	2	Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe
GEF CSO Consultation, Washington D.C., December 2019	5	2	Tanzania, Namibia, Mozambique, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia

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 was achieved, with community representatives and other stakeholders engaged in learning events and webinars and sharing experiences and knowledge, and those accessing both the People not Poaching platform and other outputs reporting enhanced understanding of community engagement in tackling IWT.

Our first international learning event was held in partnership with ZSL and FFI immediately prior to the 2019 London IWT Conference. We convened a “Community Voices” event the day before the conference at London Zoo. In total 42 community representatives from 15 countries participated, alongside 79 participants from community support NGOs, donor agencies and academia. The event was structured to allow the community representatives to present their experiences in tackling IWT to their peers and to the wider audience, but also allowed time for the community representatives to meet without an audience and to develop a statement that was delivered to the plenary of the London Conference. A summary report of the event is available online <https://pubs.iied.org/17633iied> and in Annex 5 no. 21. Video interviews with some of the community representatives (including project partners Rodgers Lubilo from ZCBNRMF and Sophia Masuka from TNRF) are available on [IIED's YouTube channel](#) and IIED also published two blogs after the event <https://www.iied.org/turn-volume-community-voices-illegal-wildlife-trade> (viewed by nearly 600 people) and <https://www.iied.org/qa-community-based-natural-resource-management-future> (viewed by over 1,000 people).

Following the London event we established a Community Voices WhatsApp group which has enabled the participants (and others who have subsequently joined that had been unable to get to London) to continue to share information and learn from each other. It continues to be a vibrant and active group with regular postings

In Year 2 we organised two regional learning exchanges. The first was co-organised with CIFOR and was held at the Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina, Lima, immediately before the First High-Level Conference of the Americas on IWT (Lima Conference) in October (Activity 3.3). The event focussed on the impact of IWT on local communities in Latin America and the Caribbean and the opportunities for sustainable use and legal trade in anti-poaching efforts. The event enabled over 20 community representatives to develop a statement that was delivered in plenary at the Lima Conference. The statement is available at https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/sites/default/files/2019-10/Lima%20Community%20Statement_English.pdf and the full event report is available online <https://pubs.iied.org/17657iied> and in [REDACTED], with an accompanying blog at <https://www.iied.org/whos-listening-community-voices-illegal-wildlife-trade> which has been viewed by over 600 people.

Secondly, with additional support from GIZ, we organised an Africa regional learning exchange involving our partners in Tanzania, Zambia and Namibia as well as community representatives from Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Kenya (Activity 3.2). The event aimed to enable key stakeholders from Eastern and Southern Africa to share lessons and insights and develop policy messages and recommendations to guide future work on community-based approaches to combat IWT, and was held over two days in Nairobi in November 2019. A full report is available online <https://pubs.iied.org/G04445/> and in [REDACTED].

A key activity for Year 3 was planned to be an Africa regional in-person learning exchange hosted by the Namibia Nature Foundation. However, the outbreak of Covid 19 meant we had to completely rethink that component of the project. In place of one in-person event we moved online and made the most of different opportunities to organise virtual events. The first of these was **thematic webinars**. The first, held in March 2020 focussed on the links between human wildlife conflict and IWT <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/webinar-community-based-approaches-poaching-and-illegal-wildlife-trade-why-tackling-human>. The webinar discussed seven case studies where decreasing the costs of living with wildlife has been particularly important for success (the presentation can be found here <https://www.slideshare.net/IIEDslides/people-not-poaching-communitybased-approaches-to-tackling-illegal-wildlife-trade>). The webinar was attended by 292 people based in 66 countries, and a recording is available online via IIED's YouTube channel https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jel5atabARI&feature=emb_logo. We also produced a Q&A with three of the panellists and this is available online <https://www.iied.org/qa-answering-your-questions-community-based-approaches-tackling-poaching-illegal-wildlife-trade>, which has been viewed by over 400 people.

In March 2021 we held a webinar on community rangers, which featured 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 184 people based in 43 countries <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> and we also published a follow up blog to the webinar <https://www.iied.org/can-community-rangers-help-tackle-illegal-wildlife-trade>, which has been viewed by over 500 people. In addition, we wrote an article for the IWTCF on community-ranger programmes, which included details of the webinar <https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/sites/3/2022/04/IWT-Newsletter-March-2022-The-Enforcement-Effort-FINAL.pdf>.

In addition to the thematic webinars, in Year 3 and 4 we also organised two regional online learning events for policy makers – one targeted at the East African Community (EAC) and the other at the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). Both we organised in collaboration with the IUCN East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO). In East Africa, we ran the learning event as a series of seven online sessions. A total of 130 (policy makers, NGOs, independent conservation practitioners) people joined one or more of the sessions with several participants were employed 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. Full details including all the recordings presentations are available at <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/training/communities-combating-illegal-wildlife-trade-online-learning-series-east-african-community>. At the end of the series we published a Q&A with three of the participants from different countries on why it's so important to engage communities in tackling IWT <https://www.iied.org/ga-communities-combating-illegal-wildlife-trade-east-africa> (viewed by over 800 people) and a presentation of feedback is available in [REDACTED]

The SADC learning events took place in year 4. The first event took place in July 2021 and was attended by 58 participants, primarily government representatives from SADC member states <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/event/engaging-local-communities-tackling-illegal-wildlife-trade-experience-sadc-region>. The second event took place in December 2021 and was a more focussed session focussed on the First Line of Defence (FLoD) methodology, attended by 37 participants, primarily government officials from SADC countries.

Finally, in Year 4, we organised three regional workshops with representatives from 12 case studies in our database from across South-East Asia, South America and Sub-Saharan Africa. In these workshops, we explored key success factors and lessons learned asking participants to illustrate the ones that were most important to their initiative with examples, and to suggest any necessary changes (please see the resulting Google Jamboards from the three workshops in [REDACTED]). We produced a multi-authored publication as the culmination of the process (a final draft that is awaiting copy-editing is available in [REDACTED]) and plan to submit a short communication to Oryx in the coming months.

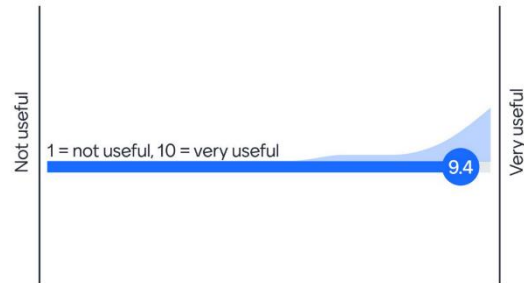
Indicator 3.1 refers to the number and type of stakeholders engaging in Learning Platform activities each year and these are summarised in the table below (breakdown of the type of stakeholder is not available for all events due to the nature of information collected).

Activity	Countries	Total no. people engaged		Community reps		NGOs		Govt		Other	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Community Voices event, London, October 2018	Global	121		36	6	79		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Voices event, Lima, September 2019	Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Suriname, UK, USA, Venezuela	49	34	17	4	11	11	12	12	9	7
IUCN Regional Conservation Forum, South Africa, July 2019	Kenya, Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe	6	5	6	5	N/A focus was on supporting community attendance					
CITES CoP, Geneva, August 2019	Tanzania, Namibia, Zambia, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe	5	2	5	2	N/A focus was on supporting community attendance					
Tanzania National Dialogue, December 2019	Tanzania	41	10	8	1	11	4	16	2	6	3
GEF CSO Consultation, Washington D.C., December 2019	Tanzania, Namibia, Mozambique, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia	5	2	5	2	N/A focus was on supporting community attendance					
Zambia National Dialogue, March 2020	Zambia	36	20	11	9	9	4	10	3	6	4
Webinar: Community-based approaches to poaching and illegal wildlife trade – why tackling human-wildlife conflict is important	Top 5 of attendees: UK (26.7%), USA (11.3%), South Africa (6.5%), Netherlands (4.1%), France, Germany, Kenya (3.1%) NB the list includes 66 countries	292		Unknown							
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 Kilis conducted	4 Kilis conducted						
Online learning series for the EAC region, September-December 2020	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: Community-based rangers – an effective approach to tackling IWT?	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)	
Online learning series for the SADC region, July and December 2021	Botswana, DRC, eSwatini, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, UK, Zambia, Zimbabwe	58		1	0	N/A	N/A	53		1	3
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
Twitter	Unknown	1,114 followers (of which 14 responded to a poll for type of user)				50%		7%		43% academic or researcher	
People not Poaching web portal	Top 5 of all users: UK, USA, Indonesia, India and Canada	C. 45,000 total users (of which 466 surveyed for type of user)		10		108		22		326 (includes 181 academics/researchers)	

Indicator 3.2 refers to the proportion of stakeholders engaging with the activities that *report an increase in knowledge, experience and understanding of community engagement in illegal wildlife trade*. We have already reported on this under Output 2 for the national engagement processes. On the international side, because a lot of our events and engagement processes were online where the potential for collecting detailed information and contact details for each individual participant is limited, we tested this through various surveys and/or informal collection of feedback. For example in Years 2 and 3 we ran short surveys on the PeopleNotPoaching website. Comments included: “It has helped with understanding the role local communities can play in anti-poaching and IWT, the design of community-based anti-poaching initiatives, connecting with other people and access to important information.” In Year 3 we collected feedback from the EAC learning event We conducted a quick poll at the end of the EAC learning event which gave it a score of over 9/10 for usefulness and feedback included comments such as: “Insightful sessions, the facilitators very knowledgeable of the subject. Learnt a lot about how communities can be engaged in the management of wildlife to reduce illegal wildlife trade”

At the end of year 4, a short Twitter poll revealed followers thought following us and visiting our website had increased their knowledge, experience or understanding of engaging communities in tackling IWT. Further analysis of feedback is available in [REDACTED].

How useful did you find this session?



3.2 Outcome

The anticipated outcome for this project was “Anti-IWT strategies at local, national and international levels, reflect best practice in community engagement as a result of improved access to evidence and improved profile and voice of local communities”

Indicator 0.1 is that by the end of the project, local community representatives in at least 2 African countries report improved engagement in national IWT policy processes.

This indicator was achieved. In Year 1, our partners in Tanzania and Zambia carried out baseline surveys to understand community perceptions of IWT. These were repeated by both countries in Years 3 and 4.

As discussed under Output 2 above, results from Year 3 show that 97% of representatives surveyed from 20 CRBs think they have a role to play in tackling IWT (compared to 46% baseline), with 75% stating that they thought the government recognises this role (compared to 24% baseline). Also, of those engaged in an anti-poaching project, 68% thought that their level of engagement had improved from the previous year. Interviews with community representatives also showed that 67% of respondents believed their community’s level of engagement in anti-poaching activities had increased from the previous year.

The endline surveys show that all community representatives think that their community has a role to play in tackling IWT (compared to 46% baseline). When asked to compare to three years ago, 56% of respondents thought that the government is now more likely to ask them about their views on the approach they should take to tackle IWT and 72% thought that the government is now more likely to recognise their role in the laws and policies they make. Additionally, 73% of community representatives thought their level of engagement in anti-poaching projects they are involved in had improved since the project started, and 78% thought that, when asked to compare to three years ago, project implementers were more likely to involve the community in projects to tackle IWT (full results available in Annex 5 no. 30).

The endline surveys also show that, when asked to compare to three years ago, 88% of policy makers were now more likely to support community consultation about IWT decision making. All respondents indicated that they're involved in an anti-IWT intervention which includes strategies to engage communities, and 87% said they were more likely to involve communities in the design and implementation of interventions when asked to compare to three years ago.

In Tanzania, endline surveys highlighted the continuing differences between community representatives based in the north of the country compared to the south. When asked to compare to three years ago, 60% of respondents from the northern circuit and 55% of respondents from the southern circuit thought that the government is now more likely to recognise their role in the laws and policies it makes. In the northern circuit, 59% thought that their engagement in anti-poaching projects that they are involved in had improved since the project started, however in the southern circuit this was only the case for 24% of respondents. Also in the northern circuit, when asked to compare to three years ago, 74% thought that project implementers are now more likely to involve their community in projects to tackle poaching and IWT (full results available in a presentation in [REDACTED]).

In addition, the dialogues held in Tanzania and Zambia provided opportunities for 29 community representatives to meet with policymakers, hear their views and highlight issues of concern to them (see Indicator 2.1 for more information). Also, in Year 3, 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.

This indicator was achieved. In Year 3, both TNRF and ZCBNRMF initiated the development of a new national framework on communities and IWT in their respective countries (draft copies available in Annex 5 no. 12 and 14). In both countries, our partners have been engaged in discussions with government officials, as well as other stakeholders such as NGOs, community groups and the private sector, to have the frameworks officially recognised and implemented into future decision making on IWT projects and policies.

In addition, Tanzania, developed a new HWC 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. For example, one of the strategic objectives of the strategy is about increasing the benefits that people perceive from wildlife to achieve human-wildlife coexistence, which includes a number of activities to strengthen livelihoods and improve resilience to withstand losses due to wildlife. TNRF were involved in the development of this strategy and facilitated the attendance of Wildlife Management Area leaders during the process.

Additionally, interviews with policy makers who had attended the national dialogue in Zambia show that, following their attendance, 71% were now more likely to consult communities about their views on poaching and IWT. The results of endline surveys undertaken in Zambia with policy makers also show that, when asked to compare to 3 years ago, 87% of respondents are now more likely to involve communities in the design and implementation of interventions and 91% think they are now more likely to engage communities in anti-poaching efforts (for all results see a presentation in Annex 5).

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

This indicator was achieved. As reported under Output 2, the language on communities in both the London Declaration 2018 and Lima Declaration 2019, as well as the level of community involvement throughout, were a positive indication of progress at the international level. In addition, regional learning events for the EAC and SADC regions highlighted the importance of community engagement in tackling

IWT and have paved the way for further collaboration between IIED, SULi and IUCN ESARO and policy makers from these countries in the future.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Our assumptions broadly held true as discussed below:

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 (117) we have on People not Poaching, as well as willingness to participate in webinars and other events, it is clear that these assumptions remained valid.

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

Comments: It is clear that international policy makers and practitioners have remained interested in the evidence related to community-based approaches to poaching and IWT. This has been 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: This remained true, however while the evidence we have collected on peoplenotpoaching.org is accessible and user friendly for academics, policy makers and NGO employees, we did struggle 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: In Year 2 the national dialogues hosted by our partners were attended by over 100 representatives of government, NGOs and communities in Tanzania and Zambia. This remained true in Years 3 and 4, when we held online learning events with both the EAC and SADC regions, attended overall by over 80 government representatives.

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

Comments: The national framework on communities and IWT that has been developed by ZCBNRMF was the result of the dialogue process, whilst in Tanzania the International Rhino and National Elephant Day events also came out of discussions on HWC at their own dialogue, suggesting that this assumption held true.

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

Comments: In Years 1 and 2 we took full advantage of the many regional and international opportunities as discussed throughout this report. Whilst Years 3 and 4 were impacted by Covid-19 and subsequent travel restrictions and event postponements/cancellations, we did manage to hold online learning series for both EAC and SADC countries.

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 webinars, both online learning series plus national and regional meetings, highlight that there was significant appetite for south-south learning throughout the project timeline.

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

Comments: This assumption broadly remained true. We found it possible to develop mechanisms to account for these factors, for example by having one English speaking WhatsApp group and one Spanish speaking group, plus in our webinar on community rangers 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 held true. A good illustration of this has been our two webinars, where despite subject matter being focused on a specific topic (HWC, community rangers), 476 people attended, demonstrating a keenness and interest to share experience widely. Also, we have been invited to share lessons learned from the People not Poaching case studies at an international conference in July 2022, demonstrating that these lessons are relevant and interesting to others.

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

The anticipated impact of this project was “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.”

While it is not possible within the scope of project to monitor a reduction in pressure on rhinos and elephants, or levels of local benefits derived, we firmly believe our project contributed 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 nationally, regionally and internationally so that their views could be heard and integrated into IWT responses. Endline surveys and interviews with community representatives, policy makers and practitioners in Zambia and Tanzania indicated that poverty is a key driver of poaching. Community representatives stated that would like to be more involved in anti-IWT projects to reduce poverty and to increase economic opportunities from wildlife. Policy makers were interested enough in community engagement to draft national frameworks on communities and IWT, and regional and international IWT policy statements reflected much stronger appreciation of the critical role of communities in tackling IWT.

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

Our project contributed directly to the Kasane statement commitment to develop information sharing mechanisms on community engagement and we are not aware of any other information sharing mechanisms on community engagement to tackle IWT that have been developed other than through this project. The People not Poaching platform captured 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 platform details first-hand experiences from project implementers on what works, what doesn't work, and why, when establishing community-based approaches.

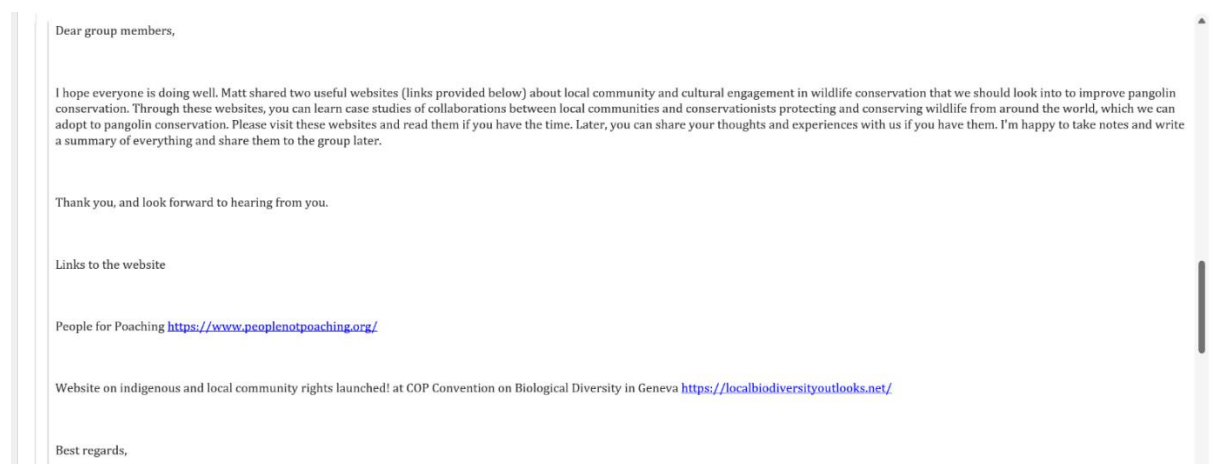
Our project also addressed the various reviews of progress since London and Kasane that found very limited progress and evidence on how best to promote the pillar of sustainable livelihoods. One of the challenges for this pillar is that there is no blueprint response for developing strategies that benefit communities and tackle poaching and IWT. Using the platform, we have shared 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 responded 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 have been just one step taken by this project to elevate community voices in national discussions on policy and legislature responses to poaching and IWT, and particularly to ensure that such responses include the vital (and often unrecognised) role communities play.

5. Impact on species in focus

This project was not designed to assess species-specific impacts. However, our previous work 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 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. As has been demonstrated in the journal article we published in *Frontiers in Conservation Science*, our lessons learned publication and our article planned for *Oryx*, as well as in presentations at webinars, conferences and learning events, we expect that this project will contribute to more inclusive design effective IWT interventions, resulting in better protection of elephants, rhinos and other iconic species by communities.

Although not the direct impact of this project, many of the case studies in the database 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 Indonesia where a IWTFCF project led by Planet Indonesia has significantly reduced illegal hunting and logging <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/reducing-illegal-wildlife-trafficking-through-community-based-conservation-approach-west-kalimantan> and in Venezuela where no whale sharks have been poached due to the success of the project in the last few years <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/caribbean-sharks-education-programme>. The learning shared by these case studies – including on key factors for success for reducing IWT – are easily accessible to others, and have been shared with a diverse audience via social media, webinars, case study compilations, and national, regional and international policy-related meetings. Additionally, the People not Poaching website has been shared within the IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group and highlighted as a key source of information on community-based approaches to tackling IWT of the species (please see email below).



6. Project support to poverty alleviation

We expected 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 has also helped 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.

Survey and interview results from Zambia show that poverty is the primary reason why community members become involved in poaching activities. The results indicate that communities would like to be more involved in anti-IWT efforts as a way to earn an income and to benefit from wildlife through increased employment opportunities. Policy makers also recognise that poverty is a key driver of IWT in the country. The endline results show that 73% of community representatives think their level of engagement in anti-IWT projects that they are involved in has increased since the project first started. Also, when asked to compare to three years ago, 78% of community representatives believe that project implementers are now more likely to engage them in projects to tackle poaching and IWT (please see the full presentation of results in [REDACTED]).

Throughout the project we 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 in Year 3 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, we hope 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 should 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 People not Poaching case studies we have asked:

“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?”*

In our formal analysis of lessons learned, we found that case studies frequently highlight that female involvement has been key to success, particularly where women are given leadership and decision-making roles because they are influential members of the community. For example, in a IWTCF funded project led by Planet Indonesia, they have found that providing income generating opportunities for women, as well as access to healthcare and equitable livelihoods, has significantly reduced local involvement in IWT. Another 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. However, since we began collecting case studies, we have noticed that there are an increasing number with

female ranger programmes. For example, 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.

Throughout this project we have described the difficulties we've had in ensuring equal participation of men and women in our learning events and activities, despite our attempts to address this issue. For example, the representation of women at meetings with communities present in both Tanzania and Zambia was low (see Indicator 2.4 for a full breakdown). Similarly, at the online learning events for the EAC region there were 92 male participants compared to 38 female participants. Also, of the 20 community representatives at the Lima Community Voices event, 4 were women and 16 men, which was the result of who was nominated to attend or put themselves forward to attend. Generally, we found that men are more likely than women to be in leadership roles and able to take up opportunities to travel and participate in events.

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 DNPW about the role communities can play in tackling poaching and IWT. In Year 3, ZCBNRMF carried out surveys with representatives from CRBs, with the results showing that fewer female respondents (67% female vs. 77% male) compared to male respondents think their role in helping to stop IWT is recognised by the government. This is however much higher than the baseline figure of 14%. Key informant interviews also showed that female respondents involved in anti-poaching projects, all think that their level of engagement has improved over the last year and all respondents would like to be more involved in anti-poaching projects in the future (please see presentation in Annex 5 no. 30 for more information). In Tanzania, endline surveys show that more men (75% vs. 63%) of women think they have a role to play in helping to stop IWT. Also, when asked to compare to three years ago, 60% of male respondents, versus 50% of female respondents, thought that the government is now more likely to recognise their role in the laws and policies it makes. These results illustrate the importance of ensuring equal participation of men and women in anti-IWT projects.

Also, in Year 4, we were contacted by two PhD students based at the University of Waterloo in Canada who are interested in using information in the People not Poaching case studies to conduct a review of the interlinkages between gender and wildlife crime. We are in preliminary discussions with them about how the LeAP project team can contribute to this piece of work, which we hope will be conducted later on in 2022.

8. Sustainability and legacy

Internationally, the project has gained a strong profile through our efforts to promote the platform 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, views of our blog posts and attendance at our webinars and other learning events.

As discussed in the partnerships section, we have benefitted from our project leader, Dilys Roe, being appointed chair of IUCN SULi in January 2019, and we expect that our relationship with IUCN ESARO will continue to remain strong post-project. Overall, we expect that the partnerships and networks, and the momentum already built by this project, will continue after the project. For example, in July 2022 we are co-hosting a pavilion with Maliasili and the African Nature-Based Tourism Platform at APAC. This includes a session on People not Poaching, where two participants (and community representatives they work with) who attended our lessons learned workshop focussed on sub-Saharan Africa will discuss the initiatives they're involved in, and Rodgers Lubilo, our partner from ZCBNRMF, will discuss the national framework they've developed.

The project also 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, such as attendance at the National CBNRM Meeting in Zambia and at the International Rhino and National Elephant Day in Tanzania.

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 hope to be able to continue to raise funding to continue active development of the platform (beyond routine updating and maintenance) and we have submitted a concept note to GIZ, the German Development Agency, who are very interested in the database and contributed co-funding to the project in Year 1. Regardless, both IIED and SULi will continue to operate well beyond this project, and we plan to continue to take lessons and learnings forward into our work, including IUCN's policy engagement in CITES and other international policy forums and events.

At the national level our exit strategy suggests that ZCBNRMF will continue to convene annual community forums and dialogues as part of their routine workplan. They are now a member of IUCN and IIED remains engaged with them on another project. In Tanzania, TNRF has also indicated that they would like to continue their work on communities and IWT and are currently working with WWF on a related project. In both countries, the national frameworks that have been developed by our partners (both available in Annex 5 no. 12 and 14), provide clear evidence of their intentions of taking this work forward, with both organisations engaging in positive discussions with stakeholders about how they can work together to have the document officially recognised by government.

9. Lessons learnt

Overall, we found that our web portal has been used by academics, policy makers and practitioners worldwide, who have all provided positive feedback on it. We have found that IPLCs have tended to NOT use the platform directly and suspect this is a combination of a combination of language barriers, WiFi access, and remoteness. Similarly our webinars were mainly 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 partly due to internet connection issues, as well as needing access to the Zoom platform. We found that although we have very good engagement on Twitter, this is mainly from academics and NGO employees and that generally IPLC 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 have sought to engage IPLCs in other ways including informal WhatsApp groups – which appear to be a preferred means of communication but remain keen to learn from others as to how to better reach IPLCs directly.

Although we achieved our target for community representation at national, regional and international events, we found generally fewer opportunities to share our work during the project timeline than we had originally anticipated. This was largely due to the Covid-19 pandemic, when many events were cancelled or postponed. We are however confident about taking this work forward, and already have confirmed plans to present the web portal and database at international meetings in July 2022, at CITES CoP in November 2022 and the International Conference on Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence in March 2023.

Throughout the duration of the project we had very few (less than 10) case studies submitted directly to us, either via downloading, completing and emailing us a case study template, or by directly uploading a case study on our contribute page <https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/contribute>. To try and encourage more people to submit case studies directly (opposed to us reaching out) we did re-design the contribute page to make it more user friendly, and put out frequent calls for submissions that took people to the website. We aren't sure why we received so few direct submissions, but suspect project leads are just too busy and/or possibly put off by making information on potentially very sensitive topics publicly available. This meant that most case studies added to the platform since launch were 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 required a lot more effort, and in many cases project staff appeared interested but ended up not getting back to us. Finding information online was quicker and easier, however we found it difficult to source quality information on lessons learned.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

M&E activities were shared amongst the partners, with 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 monitored 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 measured changes in perceptions of communities, policymakers and practitioners 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 repeated these surveys and carried out additional interviews in Years 3 and 4, and Tanzania also repeated their surveys in Year 4. Although we gained some good insight from these surveys, they proved an expensive and time-consuming way to assess perceptions. This was particularly the case for community representatives, as collecting this data involved a lot of travelling as well as time to input on a computer. Whilst it was easier to reach policy makers and practitioners using online surveys, which are much less costly and time consuming, this isn't the case for community representatives. A more targeted approach, where we tracked changes in perceptions of fewer community representatives who had been engaged in various project activities, could have been a more useful way of undertaking our M&E.

In Year 3 we recognised the difficulty of measuring some of the indicators that we set. In some cases, relevant information was not available or hard to collect, and in other cases the changes that we were seeking were hard to quantify (and in particular our contributions to change were hard to quantify). We reviewed the indicators early in Year 3 and updated our logframe to reflect what we were more able to measure, and suggested the below changes, which were agreed in July 2020.

Outcome Indicator – Means of verification

0.1 Baseline and end of project surveys of community perceptions on level of involvement in, and influence over, national IWT policy processes; national dialogue meeting agendas, minutes and meeting participant lists.

Changed to:

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

Outcome Indicator – Means of verification

0.2 Content of strategies/plans/project compared to pre-project interventions

Changed to:

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

Output 1 Indicator:

1.2. No of policy makers and practitioners accessing and using evidence in 2018, 2019, 2020.

Changed to:

1.2. Changes in the no. of people (practitioners, policymakers, researchers and Indigenous Peoples and Local Community representatives etc) accessing evidence via the People not Poaching site, Newsletters and Tweets and using evidence in 2018, 2019, 2020.

Additional indicator for Output 1:

1.3 No. of countries where people are accessing evidence on the People not Poaching Learning Database in 2018, 2019, 2020.

Output 2 Indicator:

2.1 No of national IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)

Changed to:

2.1 No. of focal country (Zambia and Tanzania) national IWT-related dialogues or consultations involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)

Plus additional indicator:

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)

Output 2 Indicator

2.2 No. of regional IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)

Changed to:

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)

Output 2 Indicator

2.3 No of international IWT dialogues held involving local community representatives in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)

Changed to:

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)

Output 2 Indicator

2.4 No and representativeness of communities included in dialogues in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)

Changed to:

2.4. No. and representativeness of community members included in dialogues organised as part of the project in 2018, 2019 and 2020 (against baseline determined at start of project)

Output 3 Indicator

3.2 No. and type of stakeholders from each focal country and elsewhere reporting enhanced capacity to design and implement initiatives to engage communities in tackling IWT in 2018, 2019, 2020 (against baseline of 0)

Changed to:

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.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

There are no outstanding issues. Throughout the project only two issues were flagged. The first was the need to revisit project indicators (especially 2.4). In a change request submitted in July 2020 we modified the indicators to better reflect changes that were under the direct control of the project and measurable with accessible data, in contrast to those that we could monitor and report on but that were beyond the control of the project. The second was a revision of the Year 3 workplan to take account of Covid-19, particularly with regards to a learning exchange in Namibia that we were unable to hold in person due to travel restrictions. Given we had a significant amount of budget allocated for the learning exchange we submitted a second change request in July 2021 to reflect subsequent increases to other budget lines (e.g. publication costs, staff time).

10. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

We publicised the IWT Challenge Fund as the sponsor of this project in all communications and in all outputs (please see a few examples in the links below).

<https://pubs.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/migrate/17650IIED.pdf>

<https://www.peoplenotpoaching.org/about>

<https://pubs.iied.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2021-04/20051g.pdf>

11. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

As discussed in the Outputs section, Covid-19 impacted project Outputs 2 and 3. For Output 2, the main impact was on our Tanzanian partner TNRF. Our key contact at TNRF, who had specific technical expertise and capacity, left due to personal reasons in July 2020. If we had been able to travel, we would have visited TNRF to support them with their staffing changes, however this was not possible with Covid-19. Instead, and to ensure that project activities would still be delivered, we worked with TNRF throughout Year 3 to develop a more realistic workplan based on their capacity. In Year 4 we continued to support TNRF with regular calls to report on progress, and are very pleased that they delivered on all their project activities

Our partners in Zambia also faced initial challenges in collecting survey and interview responses due to restrictions on travel, however they were also able to complete all their workplan activities. In Year 3, IIED developed a supplement to its Research Ethics Policy to guide researchers and project managers in navigating the ethical issues that arose as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, and this was used to support the development of fieldwork plans in Zambia.

Covid-19 also impacted regional or international dialogues where we could have supported community participation, as most events were either cancelled or moved online which can be problematic for community involvement.

For Output 3 the main impact was on our second learning exchange in Namibia, which was originally planned to be an in-person event facilitated by Namibia Nature Foundation in Year 3. Initially, we pushed the event back to Year 4 in the hope that international travel might have been feasible by then, however it soon became clear that this was not going to be the case. We submitted a change request to use these funds for one further year (Year 4) to allow us more time to formally analyse the People not Poaching case studies as well as give extra time to our partners in Tanzania and Zambia to carry out endline surveys. This also allowed us to collaborate with IUCN SULi and IUCN ESARO on two further online learning events for the SADC region. In general, we expect to continue to hold more meetings online than pre-pandemic in the future as a way of reaching policy makers, international donors and NGO audiences.

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Current Year's Costs	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain any variance)
Staff costs (see below)	████████	████████	██████	
Consultancy Costs	████████	████████	██████	
Overhead Costs	████████	████████	██████	
Travel and subsistence	████████	████████	██████	One partner needed more enumerators to reach the anticipated sample of the household respondents
Operating Costs	██████	██████	██████	The production costs for one partner have not been used (████████)
Capital items (see below)	██████	██████	██████	
Others (see below)	████████	████████	██████	3 open access fees have been budgeted however IIED only published one article and is exploring free publish access
Audit costs	████████	████████	██████	

Staff employed (Provide name and position)	Date work commenced and finished in 2021/22	Proportion of this time spent on this work	Cost to IWT/Darwin (£)
Dilys Roe - Project Leader - IIED	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	10%	████████
Francesca Booker - Researcher - IIED	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	5%	████████
Fiona Roberts, Christele Riou, Ranak Maher, Melanie Vaufrey - Project management - IIED	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	10%	████████
Alasdair Brown - Logistics - IIED	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	2%	██████
Communication team - IIED	01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022	4%	████████
Project Officer - ZCBNRMF	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021	10%	██████
Project Assistant - ZCBNRMF	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021	25%	██████
Project Accountant - ZCBNRMF	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021	7%	██████
Executive Director - TNRF	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021	5%	██████
Assistant - TNRF	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021	75%	████████
TOTAL			████████

Capital items – description	Capital items - location	Capital items – cost (£)
N/A		██████
TOTAL		██████

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Other costs - office costs (telephone, bank charges on income, printing, stationery) - ZCBNRMF	██████

Publication production costs - IIED	
Virtual learning event translation costs - IIED	
TOTAL (Must match Others total in Section 8)	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
IUCN GIZ funding - Rosie Cooney SuLi	
IUCN GIZ funding - London conference event costs	
IUCN GIZ funding - web development	
IIED biodiversity team reserves or Frame Funds	
Traffic USAID funding - web development	
IUCN GIZ funding - Platform content developer	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

This project provided value for money in terms of its achievements in bringing community engagement to the forefront of international policy making on IWT. From the start the project was able to attract additional support, sponsorship and co-funding from additional organisations, largely because of the subject matter. The Community Voices event we organised prior to the London Conference was absolutely instrumental in securing community participation in the conference itself – a feature that turned out to be a stand out characteristic of the London Conference, even attracting royal attention. Because of the high-profile nature of the event a wide range of conservation organisations (and some private sponsors) were willing to support participants to attend.

Development of our web portal also inspired interest from other donors from the outset. The development costs were co-funded by GIZ, who have also indicated interest in continuing to support the portal once IWT CF funding has expired – discussions are to follow at the Africa PA Congress in July.

We were also able to seize opportunities provided by other donors and other organisations to use the web portal and expand our reach. The EAC and SADC learning exchanges, for example, were co-funded by USAID via a project being implemented by IUCN ESARO.

This project responded directly to a specific recommendation coming from the Kasane Conference on the need to share learning and best practice on communities and IWT. Databases, websites, events and other learning processes are not cheap activities if done well. We think this project filled a critical need - and continues to do so – at a cost to the IWT Challenge Fund of way less than might be expected from the number and quality of outputs. In an ideal world we would hope the Fund would see the resource we have created as worthy of continued support.

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

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

The London Conference on IWT was held in October 2018 was the first of the intergovernmental IWT conferences that has a strong and clear focus on communities. This was not the case at the start of the development of the event but our project, by virtue of organising a Community Voices event immediately prior to the Conference was the driving force behind making community participation possible and practical. All the 32 community representatives at our event attended the London Conference. This included Dickson Ole Kaelo, CEO of the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, who presented the Community Statement in the first panel session during the conference plenary on day one. A video of the presentation can be found here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8FgmECRYtcE>.

Three community representatives, Dickson Ole Kaelo (Kenya), Khalil Karimov (Tajikistan) and Clara Lucia Sierra Diaz (Colombia), were also part of a panel session on communities and rangers that was held in one of the plenary sessions of the conference. We were pleased to see the outcome statement emphasise the central role of communities, which was unlikely to have been the case had we not worked hard to ensure community voices were heard at the conference:

“We recognise the essential engagement role and rights of local communities and indigenous people to ensure a sustainable solution to addressing the illegal wildlife trade. We also recognise the importance of local communities acknowledging the value of protected species and habitats, and the benefit this value can bring.” The full statement is available here <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/declaration-london-conference-on-the-illegal-wildlife-trade-2018/london-conference-on-the-illegal-wildlife-trade-october-2018-declaration>

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.	Y
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.	N
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?	N/A
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.	Y
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.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	