



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT063
Project title	Combatting cross-border illegal wildlife trade in the Lower Zambezi, Zambia
Country/ies	Zambia/Zimbabwe
Lead organisation	Conservation Lower Zambezi
Partner institution(s)	Wildlife Crime Prevention
IWT grant value	
Start/end dates of project	01 July 2019 – 31 March 2022
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 July 2019 – 31 March 2020 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Ian Stevenson
Project website/blog/social media	www.conservtionlowerzambezi.org www.facebook.com/CLZAfrica www.twitter.com/CLZAfrica www.wildlifecrimeprevention.org www.facebook.com/WildlifeCrimePrevention
Report author(s) and date	Nikita Iyengar 30/04/2020

1. Project summary

**Please note that throughout this report when the term ‘Year 1 of this grant’ is referenced, we are referring to the period 01 July 2019 – 31 March 2020 as this project had a late start date. All data mentioned throughout this report is over that aforementioned period.*

In response to a surge in trans-border wildlife crime and trafficking through the Lower Zambezi Areas Management Unit (LZAMU), Conservation Lower Zambezi (CLZ) in partnership with the local wildlife authority – Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) and Wildlife Crime Prevention (WCP) as the cooperating partner, aims to disrupt IWT through a number of strategic and cohesive projects building enforcement capacity, strengthening investigations, supporting effective law enforcement and increasing the engagement of community stakeholders. Strong collaborations and essential capacity building will enable the relevant authorities to take down middle-higher tier criminal actors that are using the Lower Zambezi as a transit route for wildlife products.

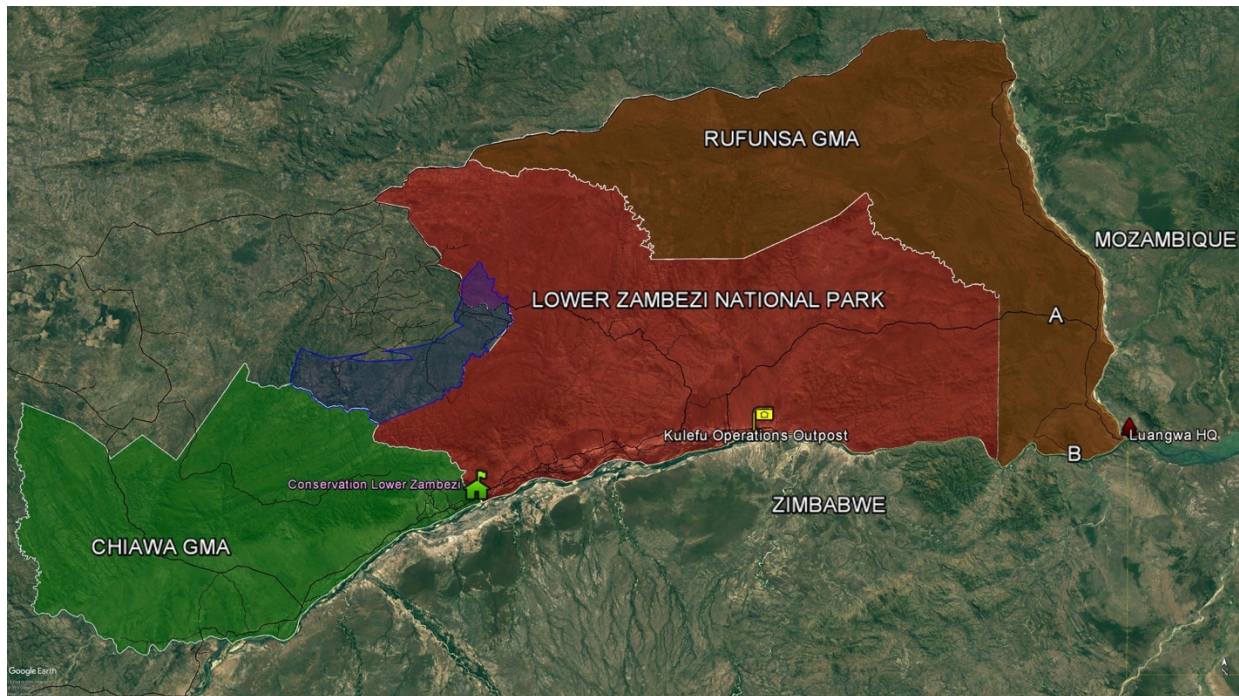


Figure 1: This project focuses on the Lower Zambezi Area Management Unit in Zambia and its key bordering countries Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The focus of the activities conducted by this project will concentrate in and around the Lower Zambezi National Park (4,092 km²) and its surrounding Game Management Areas (GMAs) which are inhabited with communities and affected by IWT. The Conservation Lower Zambezi Basecamp (as indicated as the green house) is based right outside the Lower Zambezi National Park (LZNP) in the Chiawa Game Management Area (2,344 km²) where most of the community work done through this project is focused. The IWT law enforcement operations and cross-border initiatives conducted through this project will be on key routes around the LZNP and at known trafficking border sites.

2. Project partnerships

CLZ have been working in collaboration with WCP since their establishment in 2015 and has worked with the key players from WCP in their previous capacities at other organisations (including at CLZ itself). This partnership for this project was based on the joint needs to combat IWT in the Lower Zambezi by both organisations. The combination of skill sets that each organisation brings to the activities, complement each other and allow for effective achievements. WCP provide support through their work nationally with the Investigations and Intelligence Units (IIUs) and their knowledge on the legal system relating to wildlife crime. CLZ bring experience of working in the Lower Zambezi and implementing successful projects in the area for over 25 years. Through open and trusted communications between WCP and CLZ and experience collaborating on other grants together, this partnership has proven successful.

Other relevant bodies involved in this project include DNPW and Community Resource Boards (CRBs). All activities implemented by CLZ and WCP through this grant have received approval from DNPW. They have been directly involved in the activities through their officers and IIUs. The CRBs are involved in this project indirectly as this project supports Community Scout (CS) patrols and these CSs are hired under the CRBs.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

This project started on 1st July 2019 and over the first year (01/07/2019 – 31/03/2020), progress has been made on several activities:

Output 1 – Border Training to Combat IWT

Activity 1.1 Training Sessions

CLZ released funding to coordinating partner Wildlife Crime Prevention (WCP) in anticipation for these activities. Originally, the training was scheduled for early 2020, however due to COVID-19, WCP had to cancel the training course two weeks before it was due to commence. The

equipment (crime scene kits) has been procured to complement the crime scene management training when it will be able to take place.

Activity 1.2 Refresher Training

This activity is scheduled to take place in Year 2.

Activity 1.3 Purchase of Equipment

The boat and outboard to support DNPW Luangwa HQ were purchased in July 2019 and has been deployed in the area operational for cross-border operations and continued law enforcement efforts.

Activity 1.4 DNPW Capacity Building

Following an application from DNPW Investigations Officer Prosper Malambo, CLZ issued support for his Law Degree at the Zambia Open University under this IWTCF project. After completing the first semester, he was unable to sit for the exams due to administrative issues within the university. Therefore, he was told to sit for his exams in June 2020. Due to COVID-19, universities in Zambia have now been shut down with no notice as to when they will open up again. Once he has been able to sit for his exams, results will be reported on to IWTCF.

Output 2 – Dog Unit and Rapid Response Unit Operations and Technical Advisor

Activity 2.1 Dog Unit Operations

The DNPW/CLZ Lower Zambezi Dog Unit conducted 603 patrol man-days from July 2019 – March 2020. 40% of these days were spent on borders surrounding the Lower Zambezi National Park (LZNP) as requested for under this project and funded by IWTCF. The Dog Unit had 24 arrests and confiscated 7 firearms, 2 ivory tusks, 2 rounds of ammunition and 286.92kg of bushmeat in Year 1 of the project.

Activity 2.2 Rapid Response Unit Operations

The DNPW/CLZ Rapid Response Unit conducted 1,282 patrol days from July 2019 – March 2020. 40% of these days were spent on borders surrounding the Lower Zambezi National Park (LZNP) as requested for under this project and funded by IWTCF. The Rapid Response Unit had 34 arrests and confiscated 10 firearms, 5 ivory tusks, 2 rounds of ammunition, 20 snares, 401.24kg of bushmeat, 2 live pangolins and 1 illegal vehicle in Year 1 of the project.

Activity 2.3 Technical Advisor

An external Technical Advisor (TA) was identified and brought to CLZ to support the Dog Unit, RRU, IIUs, DNPW Officers and Community Scouts with a need's assessment on the current law enforcement operations. Unfortunately, after only 1 month of the TA being at CLZ he had to return to his home due to COVID-19.

Output 3 – Intelligence and Investigation Unit Training

Activities 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3

All activities under this output are scheduled to take place in Year 2 and will be reported on in the next report.

Output 4 – Community/Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation

Activity 4.1 Community Scout Patrols

This IWTCF grant supported two CS patrols per month in the Chiawa GMA from July 2019 – March 2020 (18 CS patrols in Year 1). These patrols support farmers by patrolling high-risk areas around the villages and crop fields. The scouts are able to deter elephants and respond to any cases of Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC).

Activity 4.2 Elephant Behaviour Workshops

Two workshops were conducted in the communities in October and November 2019. The first workshop brought in 120 attendees and was an understanding elephant behaviour workshop combined with an anti-snare campaign. The second workshop brought in 33 participants and was an understanding elephant behaviour workshop combined with chilli fence workshop as an HWC mitigation method. See annex 4 for agenda and objectives for both workshops.

Activity 4.3 Polytape Hippo Fences

The two communities where the Hippo Fences were to be erected had been identified and the materials required have been purchased. Due to COVID-19, the erection of the fences has not yet been possible.

Output 5 – Operations Meeting

Activity 5.1 Project Management Annual Operations Meeting

The annual Operations Meeting was held in February 2020. Key law enforcement representatives in the Lower Zambezi area attended this meeting to discuss successes and lessons learnt from 2019 and to lay out strategic goals for 2020.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1 – Border Training to Combat IWT

While Activity 1.1 and 1.2 are yet to be conducted, through the completion of Activity 1.3 and the ongoing Activity 1.4, DNPW officers in the Luangwa Boma area of the Lower Zambezi that borders Zimbabwe and Mozambique are able to conduct more effective cross border patrols. They are now more mobilised to be able to communicate and meet with relevant border officials when necessary and respond to any illegal activities in a more efficient and rapid way, thus helping to combat IWT. The procured boat under this grant has been critical to law enforcement operations which has enabled regular trips across the river to Zimbabwe to the Chewore Conservancy next to Mana Pools National Park where the relevant authorities have been able to better communicate about their protected areas. The boat has also been used to respond to illegal activity in the gorge and responses to reported gunshots. The boat is an asset especially during the wet season when the roads are impassable by vehicles and the boat is the best means of transport. During this season, the boat has been used to pull out and deploy all teams going into the Lower Zambezi National park for patrolling. The boat has also been used for resupplies and restocking (rations, fuel, gas etc.) of CLZ's forward operating base (Kulefu – indicated as a yellow flag in Figure 1) in the LZNP in order to ensure scouts are able to be deployed deep into the Park and are securing the area from all fronts.

Output 2 – Dog Unit and Rapid Response Unit Operations and Technical Advisor

Through Activities 2.1 and 2.2, the Lower Zambezi Dog Unit and Rapid Response Unit have focused 40% of their operational time along border areas (Chirundu, Siavonga and Luangwa) as can be seen from Figures 2 and 3. While the K9 Unit and RRU are both weaving their own informer networks, they have also reinforced their relationships with the IIUs and border officials in order to strengthen border security and law enforcement. During Year 1 of this grant, the K9 Unit and RRU conducted 7 and 12 operations (respectively) with the various IIUs from Chirundu, Chongwe, Siavonga and Luangwa. These combined operations have led to higher success rates (see questions 3.1 for successes) by using all their various skill sets and intelligence to crack down on IWT. Through activity 2.3, while it was cut short due to COVID-19, some of this output was still achieved due to the TA being able to conduct his assessment of the Law Enforcement operations in the Lower Zambezi with the RRU, K9 Unit other DNPW and Community Scout Officers and CLZ's Operations Room. He was thus able to provide preliminary standard operating procedures for the following categories: security, communication, crime scene and captured persons management, road traffic collision procedure and battle rhythm. These SOPs, once put in place will streamline operations and strengthen collaboration between these units.



Output 3 – Intelligence and Investigation Unit Training

All activities under this output are scheduled to take place in Year 2 and will be reported on in the next report.

Output 4 – Community/Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation

Through the completion of Activities 4.1 and 4.2 in Year 1, this output is being achieved as communities have been supported and equipped with more understanding on HWC and how to manage it. In total, through this project period, 112 CS long patrols have been conducted, 18 of which were supported by this IWTCF grant. Patrol tracks in the Chiawa GMA can be seen in figure 4. Through the two Human-Wildlife Conflict workshops conducted in the communities, this awareness we hope, will assist with safeguarding the community in the long term. Once activity

4.3 is completed with the erection of the hippo fences, these communities will have another level of security for their livelihoods from wildlife interference.

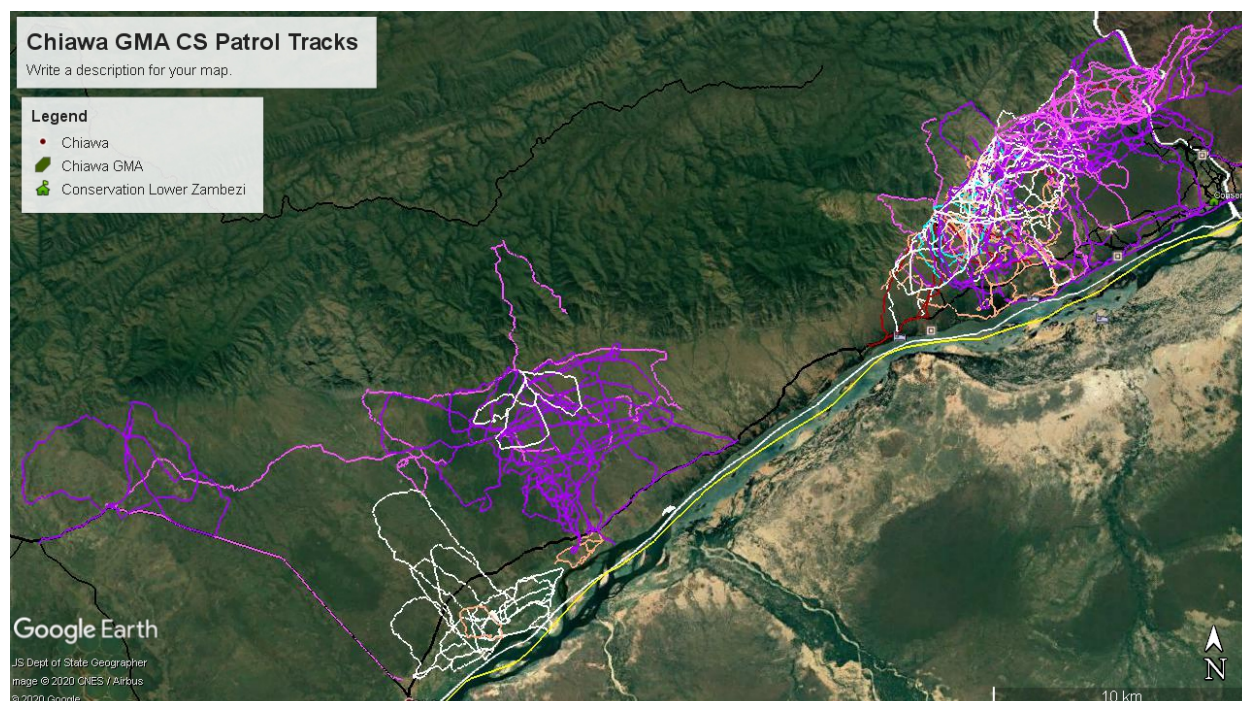


Figure 4: Community Scout Patrols conducted in Year 1 in the Chiawa GMA to protect the communities and their crops.

Output 5 – Operations Meeting

Through this Activity, 32 attendees were invited to the CLZ Basecamp. Discussions brought about the issues that project partners were facing and came up with solutions in order to ensure all law enforcement activities are not hindered by these issues and are continuing smoothly in order to achieve this project outcome as well as that of other projects in the Lower Zambezi.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Thus far the indicators are in line with the measurable indicators identified in the grant application. With the continued efforts through Year 2 of this grant, CLZ hopes to see continued reductions in poaching and increases in arrests and successful prosecutions in the area, and thus achieve the outcome of this project.

Indicator 0.1

The baseline in 2017 was 28 elephants poached in the LZAMU. In 2019 there were 11 elephants poached in the LZAMU, which indicates a 61% reduction in the illegal killing of elephants in the Lower Zambezi Area Management Unit.

Indicator 0.2

The baseline in 2017 for the number of wildlife crime arrests that resulted in successful prosecutions was 27. In 2019 71 arrests led to successful prosecutions, indicating a 163% increase.

Indicator 0.3

The baseline in 2017 for the length of sentences was shortest sentence 9 months and longest sentence 60 months. The fines in the area were around ZMW. In 2019 the length of sentences and was shortest sentence 1 month and longest sentence 60 months. The fines in the area varied.

Indicator 0.4

The baseline in 2017 was 106 arrests (this is a correction from incorrect 78 arrests that was put in the application to IWT). In 2019 there were 168 arrests, which indicates a 58% increase.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

N/A all assumptions still hold true.

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

The impact of this project in the original application form to IWT was: Reduction of wildlife crime and trafficking of wildlife products in and around the LZAMU and disruption of the cross-border transit routes between Zambia-Zimbabwe and Zambia-Mozambique.

Activities conducted through this project in Outputs 1, 2, 3 and 5 can all be directly related to contributing to the outlined impact of reducing IWT. While other projects conducted by CLZ all contribute to this as well, this project in particular has a higher-level impact due to it tackling not just the Lower Zambezi in Zambia, but including the cross-border efforts in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. By expanding the scope of this project and the areas of focus, greater awareness and efforts are being made reaching more people and thus supporting a bigger system of protection. The training in Output 1 and 3 that will take place in Year 2 will be essential to the cross-border capacity building which will ensure the continuation of these activities and protection even after the project funding is over.

Activities conducted through this project in Output 4 is contributing to the impact on human development and wellbeing and poverty alleviation. Support from HWC patrols (Activity 4.1) where scouts patrol the high HWC areas and ward off wildlife from houses and crops, gives the community direct personal security and also allows them to protect their livelihoods (crops) from being raided and destroyed by wildlife. This enables their crops to flourish and provide for themselves and their families and create income for their sustainability. Support to the communities on understanding elephant behaviours (Activity 4.2), also gives them the opportunities and skills to protect themselves from accidents or fatalities. Lifting the communities up by providing security from wildlife assists in allowing their growth and income. During the Elephant Behaviour Workshops, the communities are taught to grow chilli fences around their crops. These fences help ward off elephants from their fields, thus protecting their crops. Communities that have attended these workshops in the past have now used the chillies as a cash crop thus creating community income showcasing double benefits from this activity, which we hope to see from the new communities that attended the workshop under this grant in 2019. Similarly, once Activity 4.3 is completed in Year 2 and the hippo fences are up, the communities will have an added layer of protection to their crops and we hope to see this lead to an increase in income for these communities that are able to safely grow and harvest their crops for consumption and sale.

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

As can be seen from the activities conducted through this project (summarised in question 3.1) and from the responses to question 3.5, this project is working to support all the objectives in the London Declarations and Kasane Statement. Through working with the communities in Objective 4, this project directly addresses developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT. The vulnerable communities and their crops (main income) are being protected through Community Scout patrols and through awareness raising workshops funded by this project. Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5 of this project directly addresses strengthening law enforcement, ensuring effective legal frameworks and reducing the demand for IWT products. Through the increase in operations conducted by the specialised units (K9 and RRU) working in collaboration with the IIUs and on intel, they are managing to cover key trafficking hot spot areas to strangle the road networks and reduce the movement of illegal products. Simultaneously, legal systems are being monitored and cross-border capacity building will be conducted in Year 2 in order to further support officers and government officials with the resources to combat IWT.

5. Impact on species in focus

The Lower Zambezi is home to one of sub-Saharan Africa's last population strongholds for the African Elephant other focal species in the areas include African lion, Pangolins, African Wild Dog, Hippopotamus and Leopard. This project is protecting these species in three different ways:

1. Increased security. By providing equipment for law enforcement activities (Activity 1.3) and support towards patrols conducted by the K9 Unit, Rapid Response Unit and Community Scouts (Activities 2.1, 2.2 and 4.1), this project is assisting in the direct protection of the wildlife. Patrolling in and around the LZNP by these units and following

intel, allows for an increased presence in these high poaching areas thus leading to more arrests (Indicator 0.4, Question 3.3) and less wildlife crime in the area. Poaching of elephants in the Lower Zambezi has been on the decline since 2017 (Indicator 0.1 Question 3.3) following the implementation of these specialised units and more intel led operations.

2. Increased capacity building. By supporting DNPW in their personal education levels which are related to conservation (Activity 1.4) and with the aid of a Technical Advisor being introduced to support the Department and their operations (Activity 2.3), they are able to make better decisions on the management of the Lower Zambezi which will ultimately benefit the wildlife. Through their gained knowledge from these activities (and the trainings they will undergo in Year 2), they will be equipped with more knowledge and skills which will enable more efficient and better law enforcement decisions.
3. Increased awareness. By conducting workshops in the communities mostly affected by IWT (Activity 4.2), people are better able to understand why the wildlife need to be protected. They are taught various ways in which to protect themselves from wildlife and given resources to do so and once they do not see the wildlife as a threat to their livelihoods anymore, they will be less likely to be involved in wildlife crimes.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

This project (through Output 4) supports the very low-income communities surrounding the Lower Zambezi National Park. While these communities already have very little income generating opportunities and many rely on tourism and conservation to get by, their main form of income is through subsistence farming. These community members live with the daily fear that their crops could be raided and in one night their livelihoods destroyed, which both negatively affect the people and their perception on wildlife and therefore the security of the wildlife as well. While patrols support the wellbeing of community members and their crops and the workshops bring awareness on ecosystem services and the importance of keeping wildlife alive, as the community continue to be safeguarded and start to develop, there are longer term ecosystem benefits that may come up with regards to their perception on wildlife.

Please see response to question 3.5 (last paragraph) for how this project is assisting these communities through activities from Output 4.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Through all outputs and activities conducted in Year 1, CLZ encourages women to take part in the project where possible. Unfortunately, due to the nature of the job, law enforcement sadly does not have a lot of female employees (although CLZ and DNPW are looking into developing an 8-women patrol unit through other funding). There are a few women in positions within DNPW and they are always invited and encouraged to join in meetings and seminars.

Output 4 – Activity 4.1. There are 3 female Community Scouts in the Lower Zambezi (one in the Chiawa GMA and two in the Rufunsa GMA). Applications for women scouts have been available when recruiting and is being encouraged even more now. Women are given a fair chance during the selection process and are not discriminated against when making the selection.

Output 4 – Activity 4.2. During the two Elephant Behaviour Workshops, funded by IWT (and any community activity that CLZ conducts), equal attendance of females is encouraged and where possible enforced. During the first workshop in October, of the 120 attendees, 60 (50%) of them were women. During the second workshop in November, of the 33 attendees, 24 (73%) of them were women.

CLZ and WCP will continue to encourage women empowerment into Year 2 of this project as activities are being conducted.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

CLZ has an established database/data management system that is dedicated to collecting and storing all data regarding law enforcement operations – from patrol teams (patrol tracks, wildlife encountered on patrols, illegal activities recorded on patrols etc.), aerial patrols, data relating to the Dog Unit and RRU operations and information gathered through intelligence, as well as number of arrests, confiscations, types of confiscations etc. The database is managed by CLZ's Data Management Officer and is used to evaluate CLZ's/DNPW's wildlife protection efforts on a

daily, monthly and annual basis. CLZ also collaborate with WCP with regards to information on the legal operations tapping into their extensive court case monitoring database information on the Investigations and Intelligence Units. All data is shared with DNPW.

Through these established data management systems, CLZ is able to generate the quantitative figures required to support the Indicators outlined in the application, thus showing if the project is achieving the outcome and if not, where the differences lie. After completing Year 1 of the project, the indicators show (Question 3.3) that this project is on track to achieving the overall project outcome. CLZ and WCP hope to continue these efforts into Year 2 of the project in order to ensure that the goals are achieved by the end of the grant.

9. Lessons learnt

CLZ ensures that all officers are equipped with everything they need to protect themselves while on operation such as firearms, pepper spray, medical kits, 24/7 communication capabilities, torches etc. This is because of the heightened risk that these officers take during every operation due to the nature of their work. We are continually grateful for these men that put their lives on the line for wildlife protection.

In October 2019, the Rapid Response Unit (Activity 2.2) were on operation following up on intel from an informer on someone in possession of an illegal firearm. During their village sweep, one of the RRU officers knocked on the door of a house where the owner came out and severely beat the officer on the head with the back of an axe handle. The officer experienced severe head injuries and had to undergo multiple brain surgeries. He is still in recovery and is now waiting to have a titanium plate put into his skull.

Thankfully, there were some protocols already in place to support the scout such as workers compensation and insurance for the scouts, however after this very shocking and unfortunate incident, CLZ has re-evaluated security measures and has looked into what the organisation can do to better protect these officers. CLZ is looking to conduct advanced training for the RRU as soon as it is possible to bring in external trainers/specialists into the country to conduct the training. Training will cover various situations and scenarios such as entry into different areas and close quarter combat to better protect themselves without weapons. CLZ has replaced their pepper spray and is looking to provide them with hand-guns. One of the activities that was on the agenda for the Technical Advisor that was brought in through this IWTCF grant (Activity 2.3), was going to cover village sweep tactics etc. however due to his early departure due to COVID-19, this has been postponed. CLZ is ensuring that all the scouts have the necessary training and equipment to protect themselves while conducting operations.

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

N/A

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

The planned exit strategy outlined in the application is still valid. While it is unforeseeable how self-sufficient the proposed project will be beyond the two years of implementation, CLZ and WCP have a proven track record of sourcing external funds over many years.

Through the workshops conducted in Year 1 (Output 4) and the ones that will take place in Year 2, (Output 1 and 3), this will build capacity within community members and DNPW that we hope will equip them with the lasting skills and knowledge in order to continue to grow their efforts even after the funding is complete.

CLZ hope that with the current global COVID-19 pandemic, funding for the coming years will not be too badly affected, however given the uncertainties, CLZ has implemented a number of cost-cutting measures for 2020 in order to ensure that operations are still ongoing. The organisation is also in the process of developing a contingency plan for how this may affect us in the years

going forward. It is in the interest of both organisations to keep the law enforcement operations running and ensure that the hard work of bringing down the poaching in the area is continued and sustained in order to protect the Lower Zambezi at all costs.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Any activities funded by IWTCF and UK Government sponsors in Year 1 that have been mentioned on any of CLZ's media platforms (social media or in CLZ's newsletter) has been credited to IWTCF for funding the activity. For Activity 4.2, one of the workshops provided t-shirts to attendees with awareness slogans on it. Through consultation with IWTCF and using the visibility guidelines provided, the t-shirts were printed with credit to the UK Government for funding this activity with the appropriate logo and writing.

Safeguarding

As mentioned in the application, CLZ has relevant policies in place to ensure that vulnerable people are fully protected at all times during these project activities and any other project that CLZ conducts within the communities.

14. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

**Please note that CLZ has submitted a Change Request identifying the underspent activities and explaining the reasoning behind under-expenditure.*

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

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduction of wildlife crime and trafficking of wildlife products in and around the LZAMU and disruption of the cross-border transit routes between Zambia-Zimbabwe and Zambia-Mozambique.</p>		<p>Communities dealing with IWT have been given the skills and tools to protect themselves from HWC and are informed on the importance of keeping wildlife alive which we believe they understand.</p>	
<p>Outcome Improved capacity and providing essential equipment will initially lead to an increased number of arrested wildlife criminals and ultimately to a reduction in wildlife crime in the Lower Zambezi.</p>	<p>0.1 20 % reduction of # poached elephants annually in the LZAMU by end of the project (2021) (2017 = 28 elephants poached)</p> <p>0.2 25% increase in number of wildlife crime arrests that result in successful prosecution (baseline to be established by project start date in line with ongoing activities)</p> <p>0.3 7% increase in length of sentences and/or size of fines from focal areas, by the end of the project (June 30th 2021) (baseline to be established by project start date in line with ongoing activities)</p> <p>0.4 30% increase in the number of arrests annually by June 30 2021 in and around the LZAMU area (2017 = 78 arrests)</p>	<p>0.1 2019 = 11 elephants poached. 61% reduction of # poached elephants in the LZAMU.</p> <p>0.2 baseline 2017 = 27 arrests that resulted in successful prosecutions. 2019 = 71. 163% increase.</p> <p>0.3 baseline 2017 = shortest sentence 9 months, longest sentence 60 months. Fines around ZMW 3,000. 2019 = shortest sentence 1-month, longest sentence 60 months. Fines around ZMW 300, - ZMW 120,000.</p> <p>0.4 Corrected baseline 2017 = 106 arrests. 2019 = 168 arrests. 58% increase in the number of arrests around the LZAMU.</p>	<p>Continued and strengthened capacity building will take place in Year 2. Workshops and training will be conducted and ongoing operations will continue. All in order to increase the number of arrests and reduce wildlife crime in the Lower Zambezi.</p>
<p>Output 1. Selected border officials will be able to better detect IWT, collect evidence and follow procedures, and border authorities will more effectively collaborate to combat IWT</p>	<p>1.1 Training provided to border officials: 15 days of training provided to 30 border officials on 3 border locations (10 per border – at least 25% female)</p> <p>1.3 Essential equipment for cross-border operations procured for DNPW Luangwa HQ</p> <p>1.4 DNPW Capacity building for selected candidates to further their skills and education</p>	<p>1.1 Training planning completed and procured crime-scene kits however training not conducted due to COVID-19.</p> <p>1.3 Equipment procured and deployed in project area. Evidence provided in annex 4.</p> <p>1.4 Support to DNPW Investigations Officer for Law Degree ongoing however currently postponed due to COVID-19. Evidence provided in annex 4.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.1 Training Sessions		Incomplete due to COVID-19. Session planned but has now been postponed.	Session will be conducted in Year 2 if funds change request submitted is approved by IWTCF.
Activity 1.3 Purchase of Equipment		Equipment purchased and deployed in project area.	Deployed equipment will continue to be used in project area.
Activity 1.4 DNPW Capacity Building		Partially complete. Has been postponed due to COVID-19.	Once Universities open up again continuation of studies will take place in Year 2.
Output 2. DNPW's Dog Unit and Rapid Response Unit are able to focus 40% and 40% of their time respectively to covert operations based on the Luangwa, Siavonga and Chirundu borders allowing for effective collaboration with IIUs and border officials to strengthen border- security and law enforcement	<p>2.1 40% of operational time is spent by the DDU on Luangwa, Chirundu and Siavonga border areas, working with the IIUs throughout each year of the project</p> <p>2.2. 40% of operational time is spent by the RRU on Luangwa, Chirundu and Siavonga border areas, working with the IIUs throughout each year of the project</p> <p>2.3 500 hours of technical support from an external technical advisor to support DDU and RRU operations and collaboration with Investigators and Prosecutors</p>	<p>2.1 603 patrol man-days conducted (40% covered by IWTCF). The Dog Unit had 24 arrests and confiscated 7 firearms, 2 ivory tusks, 2 rounds of ammunition and 286.92kg of bushmeat. Collaborated on 7 joint operations with the IIUs. Evidence provided in Figure 2.</p> <p>2.2 1,282 patrol man-days conducted (40% covered by IWTCF). The RRU had 34 arrests and confiscated 10 firearms, 5 ivory tusks, 2 rounds of ammunition, 20 snares, 401.24kg of bushmeat, 2 live pangolins and 1 illegal vehicle. Collaborated on 12 joint operations with the IIUs. Evidence provided in Figure 3.</p> <p>2.3 Technical Advisor did assessment on the RRU, K9 Unit other DNPW and Community Scout Officers and CLZ's Operations Room and preliminary SOPs developed. Spent only 1 month at CLZ instead of 3, due to COVID-19. Evidence is provided in Annex 4.</p>	
Activity 2.1 Dog Unit Operations		Ongoing Activity till end of grant.	Operations to continue into the next period.
Activity 2.2 Rapid Response Unit Operations		Ongoing Activity till end of grant.	Operations to continue into the next period.
Activity 2.3 Technical Advisor		Partially complete. Has been postponed due to COVID-19.	Once it is safe to travel internationally again, CLZ will bring back the TA for the remaining two months to continue his assessments and trainings.
Output 4. Communities in the Chiawa GMA better equipped and with more understanding of how to manage HWC	<p>4.1 CS Patrols at least two community scout patrols undertaken per month over two years supporting at least 500 farmers in the Chiawa GMA</p> <p>4.2 Two elephant behaviour workshops held with at least 60 participants to</p>	<p>4.1 Two CS patrols per month have been conducted. Evidence provided in Figure 4.</p> <p>4.2 Two elephant behaviour workshops conducted. One workshop with 120 attendees (50% female) and the other workshop with 33 attendees (73% female). Evidence provided in section 3.1 and annex 4.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>engage in HWC mitigation and understanding of wildlife and elephants over the two years (at least 50% participants female)</p> <p>4.3 Two polytape hippo fences installed in the Chiawa GMA (one with a women's group the other with a mixed group) to protect community gardens from crop raiding hippos in the first year of the project with ongoing monitoring and evaluation. Fences will be able to protect an area of 600 sq metres each and support 20 farmers each - 40 total. (50% women)</p>	4.3 Equipment for hippo fence procured. Programme on hold due to COVID-19. Evidence in Annex 4.	
Activity 4.1 Community Scout Patrols		Ongoing Activity till end of grant.	Operations to continue into the next period.
Activity 4.2 Elephant Behaviour Workshops		Completed.	Two more Workshops will be conducted in Year 2 in different communities.
Activity 4.3 Polytape Hippo Fences		Partially complete. Has been postponed due to COVID-19.	Installation of fence will take place in Year 2 along with fence management and monitoring and evaluation.
Output 5. Project Partners are managed correctly and efficiently ensuring the best outcome of the project.	5.1 Annual Operations Meeting held at CLZ with project partners DNPW, WCP etc. to strategise, share results and findings.	5.1 Operations meeting was held at the CLZ Basecamp in February 2020 with 32 attendees. Evidence provided in Annex 4.	
Activity 5.1 Project Management Annual Operations Meeting		Completed.	CRB meeting to be conducted in Year 2.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduction of wildlife crime and trafficking of wildlife products in and around the LZAMU and disruption of the cross-border transit routes between Zambia-Zimbabwe and Zambia-Mozambique.			
<p>Outcome: Improved capacity and providing essential equipment will initially lead to an increased number of arrested wildlife criminals and ultimately to a reduction in wildlife crime in the Lower Zambezi.</p>	<p>0.1 20 % reduction of # poached elephants annually in the LZAMU by end of the project (2021) (2017 = 28 elephants poached)</p> <p>0.2 25% increase in number of wildlife crime arrests that result in successful prosecution (baseline to be established by project start date in line with ongoing activities)</p> <p>0.3 7% increase in length of sentences and/or size of fines from focal areas, by the end of the project (June 30th 2021) (baseline to be established by project start date in line with ongoing activities)</p> <p>0.4 30% increase in the number of arrests annually by June 30 2021 in and around the LZAMU area (2017 = 78 arrests)</p>	<p>0.1 Statistics of CLZ and DNPW on # of poached elephants</p> <p>0.2 & 0.3 WCP’s court case monitoring database</p> <p>0.4 – 0.6 Monthly IIU reports including arrest and seizures and DNPW reports on night and day river operations including any finds/arrests/seizures</p>	<p>Increased capacity of border officials and IIU officers, supported by DNPW’s RRU and DDU will lead to arrests of wildlife criminals and disrupted trade routes, which will lead to reduced trafficking and reduced poaching in the target area.</p>
<p>Output 1 Selected border officials will be able to better detect IWT, collect evidence and follow procedures, and border authorities will more effectively collaborate to combat IWT</p>	<p>1.1 Training provided to border officials: 15 days of training provided to 30 border officials on 3 border locations (10 per border – at least 25% female)</p> <p>1.2 One refresher training / workshop per location provided in order to maintain a high standard post initial training</p> <p>1.3 Essential equipment for cross-border operations procured for DNPW Luangwa HQ</p> <p>1.4 DNPW Capacity building for selected candidates to further their skills and education</p>	<p>1.1 Training attendance sheets and time recording sheets</p> <p>1.2 Assessment results by expert trainers</p> <p>1.3 Invoices for equipment and DNPW reports on night and day river operations including any finds/arrests/seizures using procured equipment</p> <p>1.4 Class registers, assessment results</p>	<p>Those chosen will not be corrupted by criminals using the selected border posts</p> <p>DNPW supports the capacity building training in partnership with WCP and CLZ</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 2 DNPW's Dog Unit and Rapid Response Unit are able to focus 40% and 40% of their time respectively to covert operations based on the Luangwa, Siavonga and Chirundu borders allowing for effective collaboration with IIUs and border officials to strengthen border- security and law enforcement</p>	<p>2.1 40% of operational time is spent by the DDU on Luangwa, Chirundu and Siavonga border areas, working with the IIUs throughout each year of the project 2.2. 40% of operational time is spent by the RRU on Luangwa, Chirundu and Siavonga border areas, working with the IIUs throughout each year of the project 2.3 500 hours of technical support from an external technical advisor to support DDU and RRU operations and collaboration with Investigators and Prosecutors</p>	<p>2.1 – 2.2 Operation book logs and vehicle logs 2.3 Technical Advisor reports and timesheets</p>	<p>The DDU and RRU will work together with the IIUs successfully in partnership with CLZ and WCP</p>
<p>Output 3 Intelligence and investigations officers of the LZAMU selected units will be better able to apply interview-, surveillance - and informer handling techniques and to follow cross border procedures and will be better equipped allowing for more effective operations.</p>	<p>3.1 Training provided to IIU officers: 10 days of training provided to 10 IIU officers in 2019 3.2 6 visits in total to 3 locations by WCP technical advisors provided for ongoing technical support over length of program 3.3 Proposed equipment is purchased and deployed by Q1 to be used in training.</p>	<p>3.1 Training attendance sheets, assessment results by expert trainers 3.2 Time recording sheets 3.3 Financial records</p>	<p>DNPW supports the capacity building training in partnership with WCP and CLZ</p>
<p>Output 4 Communities in the Chiawa GMA better equipped and with more understanding of how to manage HWC</p>	<p>4.1 CS Patrols at least two community scout patrols undertaken per month over two years supporting at least 500 farmers in the Chiawa GMA 4.2 Two elephant behaviour workshops held with at least 60 participants to engage in HWC mitigation and understanding of wildlife and elephants over the two years (at least 50% participants female) 4.3 Two polytape hippo fences installed in the Chiawa GMA (one with a women's group the other with a mixed group) to protect community gardens from crop raiding hippos in the first year of the project with ongoing monitoring and evaluation. Fences will be able to</p>	<p>4.1 Patrol Tracks and man-days 4.2 Workshop attendance sheets and evaluation forms 4.3 Invoices for polytape and fence equipment, community agreement per fence</p>	<p>Communities support the combined effort of combatting IWT, generating sufficient income and a reduction in involvement in IWT activities</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	protect an area of 600 sq metres each and support 20 farmers each - 40 total. (50% women)		
Output 5 Project Partners are managed correctly and efficiently ensuring the best outcome of the project.	5.1 Annual Operations Meeting held at CLZ with project partners DNPW, WCP etc. to strategise, share results and findings.	5.1 Meeting register and minutes	DNPW supports the meeting and are able to send representatives to attend.
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
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.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	