



## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

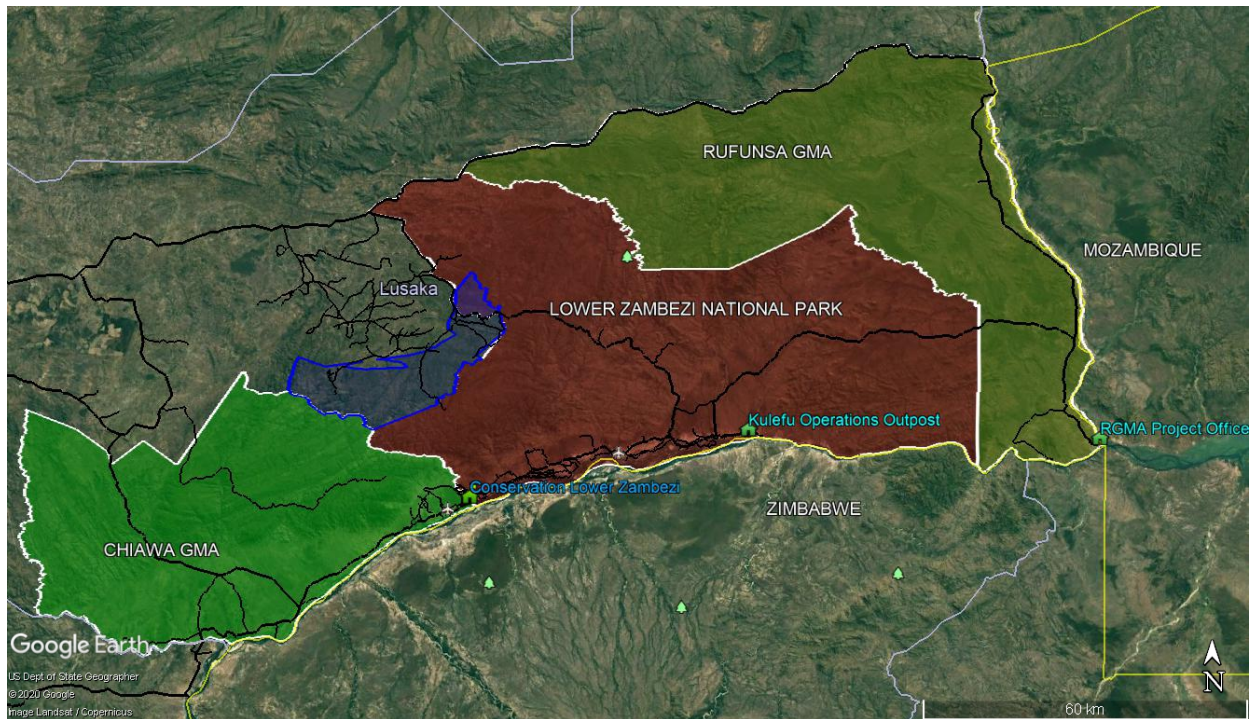
**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

### 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 (end date extended through approved Change Request)
Reporting period (e.g. April 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 April 2020 – 31 March 2021 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Ian Stevenson
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.conservtionlowerzambezi.org">www.conservtionlowerzambezi.org</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/CLZAfrica">www.facebook.com/CLZAfrica</a> <a href="https://www.twitter.com/CLZAfrica">www.twitter.com/CLZAfrica</a> <a href="http://www.wildlifecrimeprevention.org">www.wildlifecrimeprevention.org</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/WildlifeCrimePrevention">www.facebook.com/WildlifeCrimePrevention</a>
Report author(s) and date	Nikita Iyengar 07/05/2021

### 1. Project summary

In response to a surge in trans-border wildlife crime and trafficking through the Lower Zambezi Area 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 km<sup>2</sup>) and its surrounding Game Management Areas (GMAs) which are inhabited with communities and affected by IWT. The Conservation Lower Zambezi Basecamp (as indicated on the map) is based right outside the Lower Zambezi National Park (LZNP) in the Chiawa Game Management Area (2,344 km<sup>2</sup>) 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 transit 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). The 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 judicial 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 Rangers 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. While these are the governmental bodies that are in place to support the protection of the Lower Zambezi, they are severely underfunded and thus lack the resources to fulfil their mandates. CLZ, through donor funding play a technical and advisory role, supporting them with resources to mobilise, communicate, and effectively protect the LZAMU while being able to monitor and understand successes and failures in order to have pro-active and technologically advanced mechanisms in place for wildlife protection.

CLZ has engaged the British High Commission and both the previous High Commissioner – Fergus Cochrane-Dyett and the current one – Nicholas Woolley have visited the organisation in the Lower Zambezi, and are aware of the projects being undertaken as well as the funding from the UK Government.

### **3. Project progress**

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

##### Output 1 – Border Training to Combat IWT

###### Activity 1.1 Cross-Border Training

This activity was unable to take place in Year 2 due to COVID-19 and the inability to bring in external trainers as well as convene large groups of people. A change request was submitted and approved and this activity will take place in Year 3.

###### Activity 1.2 Cross-Border Refresher Training

Due to COVID-19, Activity 1.1 was unable to take place in Year 2, thus this follow-up training was subsequently unable to take place in Year 2. A change request was submitted and approved and this activity will take place in Year 3.

###### Activity 1.3 Purchase of Equipment

In CLZ's original application for this grant, Year 2 specified purchasing technological equipment for night operations, however since then, through other donor funding, CLZ has purchased a variety of night vision and thermal imagery equipment for operations. However, through the use, testing, and the advice from experts consulted in 2020, it has been seen that the equipment is not as effective as expected. Thus, a change request was submitted and approved to instead use the funds to purchase essential equipment that will still fulfil the outcome of supporting law enforcement and cross border operations as intended in the grant, but is more urgently required (but underfunded due to COVID-19 impact on funding). Within the budgeted amount, radio handsets, radio batteries, power packs, battery chargers, torches, Garmin In Reach tracking devices, GPSs and spotlights were purchased and are being used to support all law enforcement efforts. While the equipment is purchased to enhance patrolling by DNPW in Luangwa, it is being stored at CLZ and issued out to DNPW officers when being deployed for patrols in the area.

###### Activity 1.4 DNPW Capacity Building

In total, 12 DNPW Officials have been supported thus far with skills that were urgently lacking within their systems, as well as with higher level advanced education in order to build capacity.

In order to contribute to issues of mobility and licenced drivers to respond urgently to issues relating to wildlife crime and law enforcement, five people from DNPW Management were supported to obtain their drivers licences. A DNPW member was also supported with an operator training course in order to handle heavy machinery such as a grader, TLB and more, which DNPW require to open up roads and improve access for law enforcement. All Licences obtained can be seen in annex 4.

In addition, one DNPW Officer based in Luangwa was supported with a training course in Microsoft Excel and PowerPoint to streamline his work in handling the Rufunsa Community Scout Unit and being able to efficiently report on the finances and results of the unit with CLZ and DNPW. Training Certificate can be seen in annex 4.

Two DNPW investigations officers have been supported in their Bachelors of Law degrees. Both investigative officers' studies were delayed in 2020 due to COVID-19 and the Zambian Government closure on schools and thus they will continue their education in Year 3.

Three Senior DNPW Officials have also been supported with tertiary education in order to ensure more skills developed within them to continue to improve law enforcement decisions and learn analytical thinking on how to efficiently manage the LZAMU. A DNPW Area Warden has been supported for his third year of study for a Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Conservation. While Year 1 and 2 of his degree was supported by a different donor, this grant is supporting his last year and funds were disbursed to his school in February 2021. Results from Year 2 can be seen in annex 4, and results from his third year will be reported on in the next reporting period. Another DNPW Area Warden is being supported to also peruse a Bachelor of Science in Wildlife

Conservation. Funds were disbursed to the university in January 2021 and he has since submitted assignments, but will be going into residential study for 3-weeks in May 2021, after which results will be submitted. The Senior DNPW Ranger is being supported in his last year of a Masters in Climate Change and Sustainable Development. His last year has been field based and developing his thesis and he will be submitting his final research in May 2021, following which he will be called in to present his research and defend his thesis.

## 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 1,702 patrol man-days from April 2020 – March 2021. 40% of these days were spent on border areas surrounding the Lower Zambezi National Park (LZNP) as requested for under this project and funded by IWTCF. The Dog Unit had 24 poachers' arrests and 43 arrests of illegal miners in joint effort helicopter operations. They confiscated 4 firearms, 1 illegal ivory tusk, 10 rounds of ammunition, 27 snares and 374.8kg of bushmeat and 1 live honey badger in Year 2 of the project. After the death of one of the dogs in 2019, CLZ sourced funds to expand the K9 Unit and during Year 2 of this grant, the K9 Unit underwent an expansion where two new dogs were purchased and new officers were selected for the Unit. The K9 Unit now consists of 3 Dogs, 4 Dog Handlers, 5 permanent Attachments and 1 Kennel Keeper.

### Activity 2.2 Rapid Response Unit Operations

The DNPW/CLZ Rapid Response Unit conducted 2,091 patrol days from April 2020 – March 2021. 40% of these days were spent on border areas surrounding the Lower Zambezi National Park (LZNP) as requested for under this project and funded by IWTCF originally, an additional (39%) was supported by this grant from an approved Change Request on reallocating funds. The Rapid Response Unit had 28 poachers' arrests and 43 arrests of illegal miners in joint effort helicopter operations. They confiscated 12 firearms, 1 illegal ivory tusk, 28 rounds of ammunition, 12 snares, 238.5kg of bushmeat, 45 pangolin scales and 1 live honey badger in Year 2 of the project.

### Activity 2.3 Technical Advisor

This activity was unable to take place in Year 2 due to COVID-19 and the inability to bring in a suitable external trainer. A change request was submitted and approved and this activity will take place in Year 3.

## Output 3 – Intelligence and Investigation Unit Training

### Activities 3.1 IIU Training

Through this funding, project partner WCP facilitated a 12-day training course on intelligence and investigations for informant and crime scene management, which was held in February 2021. 12 officers participated from the LZAMU – Chirundu (4), Siavonga (3) and Chongwe IIUs (2), as well as officers from North Luangwa (2) and CLZ (1). The training delved into reviews on the Zambian legislation, intelligence handling, informant recruitment and management, suspect interviewing and interrogating, surveillance and undercover operations and equipment, crime scene theory, handling of a suspect and human rights, arresting procedures, report writing, docket opening and court procedures. These lessons were done in the form of lectures as well as practical demonstrations.

### Activities 3.2 IIU Refresher Trainings

Due to COVID-19, Activity 3.1 was only able to be conducted towards the end of Year 2, thus these follow-up trainings were unable to be conducted in Year 2. A change request was submitted and approved and this activity will take place in Year 3.

### Activities 3.3 Equipment for IIU Trainings

WCP facilitated the IIU training, which included using crime scene kits and training the attendees on how and when to use them. Four kits were then handed over to the IIUs in Chirundu (2), Siavonga (1) and Mano (1) for their officers to use. The kits included a camera, phone, recording device, fingerprint and footprint lifting apparatus (including chemicals and tools) in order to be able to collect evidence from the scene. It also included pegs, flags and danger tape to mark out the crime scene as well as pens, markers, paper, measuring tape and a ruler to take notes and measurements at the crime scene. As well as basic first aid supplies such as bandages etc. for any emergencies. If required, any replacement equipment or equipment further needed will be purchased for the Refresher Training (Activity 3.2) in Year 3.

## Output 4 – Community/Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation

### Activity 4.1 Community Scout Patrols

This IWTCF grant supported 4 CS patrols per month in the Chiawa GMA from April 2020 – March 2021 (48 CS patrols in Year 2). Originally, only 2 patrols were to be supported per month (24 patrols annually), however through an approved Change Request and reallocation of funds, support to further patrols were enabled. Where required, 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/ COVID-19 Relief

Two Living with Elephant Workshops were conducted in the Chiawa communities in October and December 2020 where attendees were engaged in understanding how to live with elephants and learn ways in which to combat HWC. The first workshop included an Anti-Snare Campaign, where over the course of four days, the workshop was held in a different village each day, reaching 30 people per day, 120 attendees in total (50% female). These attendees were also engaged in understanding what the driving factors of snaring wildlife are and alternatives to the unsustainable act. The second workshop included a three-day Chili Workshop component, where 35 attendees (57% female) from four villages in the Chiawa GMA were taught to grow chili's and to use the seeds for chilli fences and chilli blocks to put around their fields as a deterrent to elephants.

In addition, through an approved Change Request and reallocation of the budget, CLZ was able to provide COVID-19 support to communities in the Lower Zambezi that were suffering greatly during a very unprecedented and difficult time. Through this grant, a needs assessment was conducted in the Chiawa and Rufunsa GMAs to engage the community heads and understand the urgent and pressing needs within the communities. This was invaluable as it not only shed light to what was required by the communities, but also gave them a sense of input and importance on their opinion on support for their communities. The needs assessments conducted in the Chiawa and Rufunsa GMAs engaged representatives from traditional leaders, police, clinics, schools and government institutions that were based in the area. COVID-19 emergency support was then distributed widely to the communities. Distributed materials included foot operated sanitising stations, infrared thermometers, face shields and face masks (that were made by the local community women's groups), gloves and gowns for the clinics, antiseptics, soaps, disinfectants, hand sanitisers and COVID-19 Survival Kit booklets (annex 4).

### Activity 4.3 Polytape Hippo Fences

After procuring the materials and selecting the two communities that would be supported with the Hippo Fences in Year 1, In August 2020 of Year 2, the two Hippo Fences were erected and the communities were given a training on how to use, test and maintain the fences. Pre- installation questionnaires were filled in by the farmers from the communities that would be involved in the Hippo Fences and since installation, the members have been filling in weekly forms to understand the effectiveness of the fences. Before the installation of the fences, farmers reported an average of loss ZMW in damages due to crop raids compared to an average of ZMW profit from selling

their crops, thus they were making a loss which was exacerbating HWC. In addition, prior to the fences going up, 100% of the farmers reported that their crops were raided on a daily or weekly basis and after the fences were erected, reports of crop raiding incidents have decreased by 74%.

### Output 5 – Operations Meeting

#### Activity 5.1 Project Management Annual Operations Meeting

The four-day annual Operations Meeting was held in February 2021. Key law enforcement representatives in the Lower Zambezi area attended this meeting to discuss key issues, successes and lessons learnt from 2020 and to lay out strategic goals for 2021.

## **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

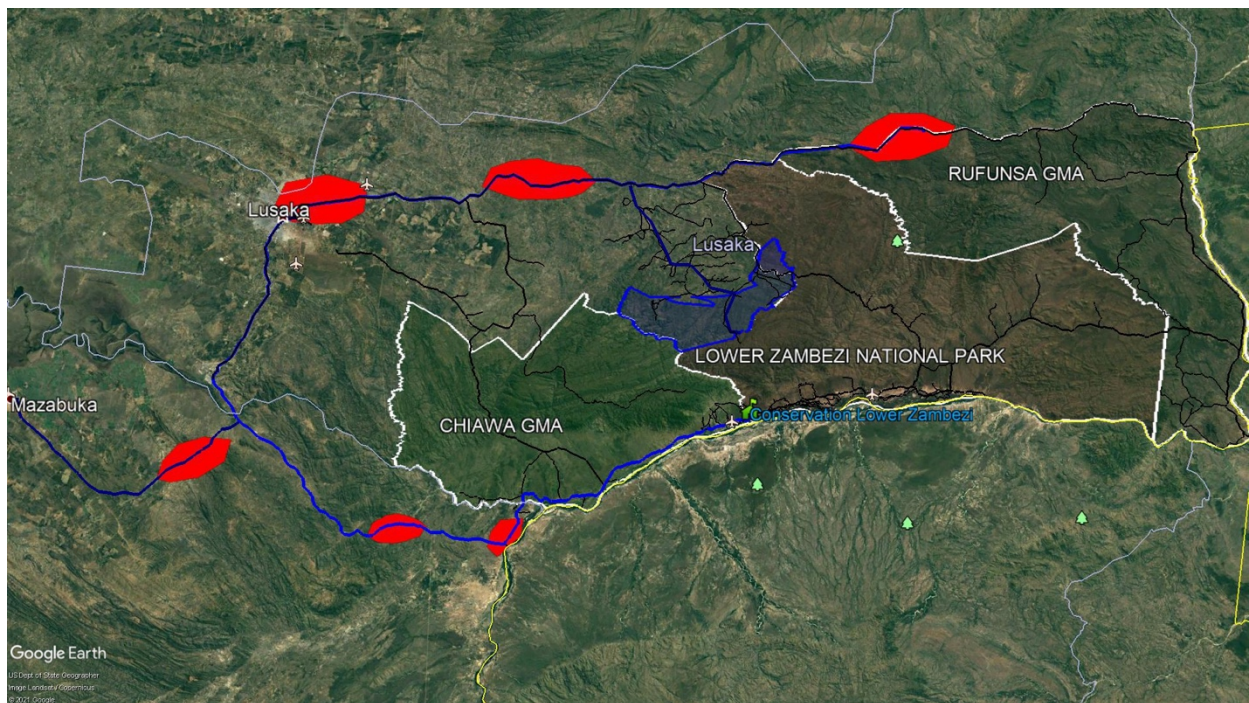
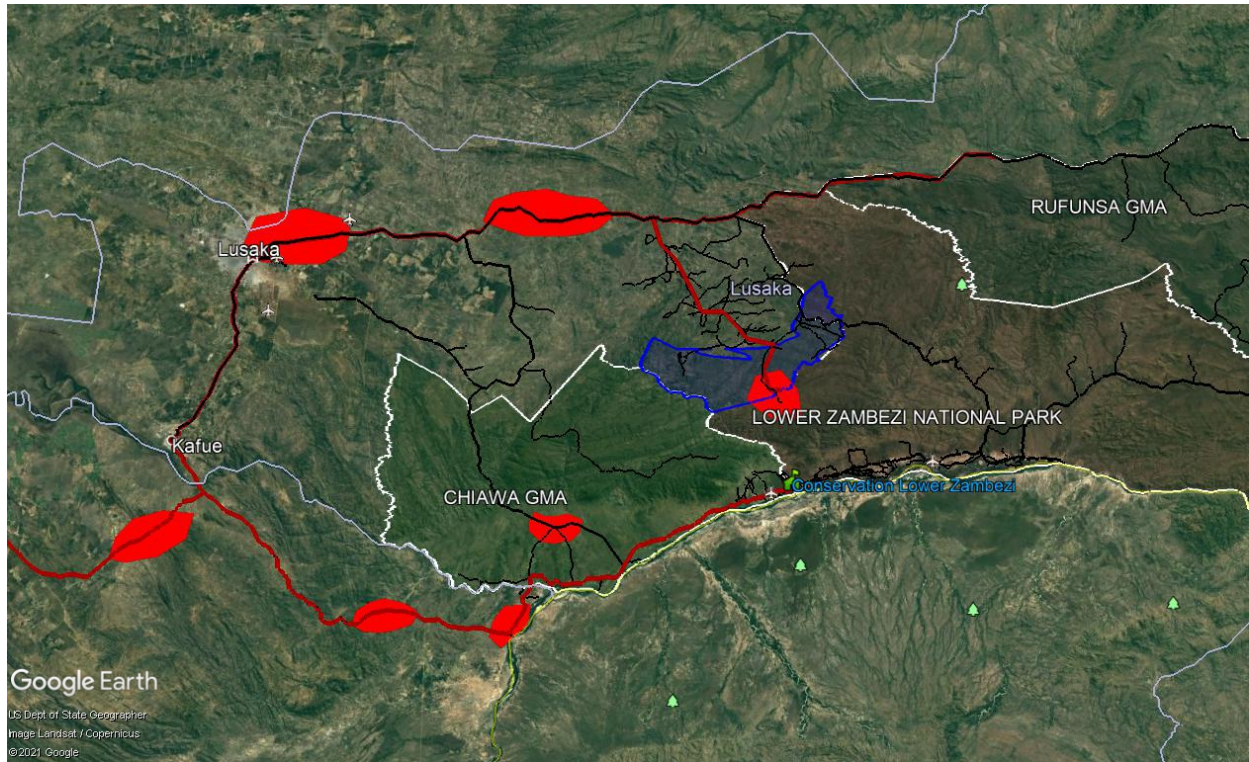
### Output 1 – Border Training to Combat IWT

While Activity 1.1 and 1.2 are yet to be conducted, through the completion of Activity 1.3 and 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, contributing to combatting the cross-border movement of IWT. Through the purchase of the boat from this grant in Year 1, continued regular patrols have been ongoing (annex 4) and in 2020, during an aerial survey being conducted on Zimbabwe, the plane crashed and CLZ's K9 Unit was called to help support the search and rescue mission. This boat based in Luangwa was used to ferry the team back and forth from Zambia and Zimbabwe during this mission showcasing the strengthened cross-border collaboration, necessity and use of the equipment, as well as the recognition of CLZ's K9 Unit. In Year 2, the equipment purchased (outlined in question 3.1 and annex 4) is being used effectively to ensure 24/hour communication with all teams on patrols for security and law enforcement responses, as well as enabling officers to continue their efforts more efficiently. Ongoing capacity building support to DNPW is ensuring that Officers are more equipped with the skills and resources to combat IWT and handle a higher level of decision making for improved proactive operations through their gained knowledge.

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

While Activity 2.3 is yet to be conducted, through Activities 2.1 and 2.2, the Lower Zambezi Dog Unit and Rapid Response Unit have focused 40% and 79% (respectively) 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 2 of this grant, the K9 Unit and RRU conducted joint operations with the various IIUs from Chirundu, Chongwe, Siavonga and Luangwa. These combined operations have led to higher success rates by using all their various skill sets and intelligence to crack down on IWT. In addition, the maintained efforts but reduced findings of the K9 Unit and RRU at border posts indicates a reduction or displacement in IWT. This data will be further analysed in Year 3 through Activity 2.3, when a Technical Advisor is engaged to help investigate and strengthen CLZ's law enforcement data and use the robust systems in place to show trends and key improvements, as well as gaps in efforts and where to focus attention to.





**Output 3 – Intelligence and Investigation Unit Training**

While Activity 3.2 is yet to be conducted, through Activities 3.1 and 3.3, an IIU Training has been conducted and necessary equipment bought, trained on its use and handed over to the IIUs. Through the information learned from the training on how to handle wildlife crime scenes and collect evidence in order to make a stronger case in court. This is ensuring higher convictions of wildlife criminals, and the IIUs are now better geared with the equipment required to handle crime scenes more thoroughly and therefore are working more efficiently within the system.

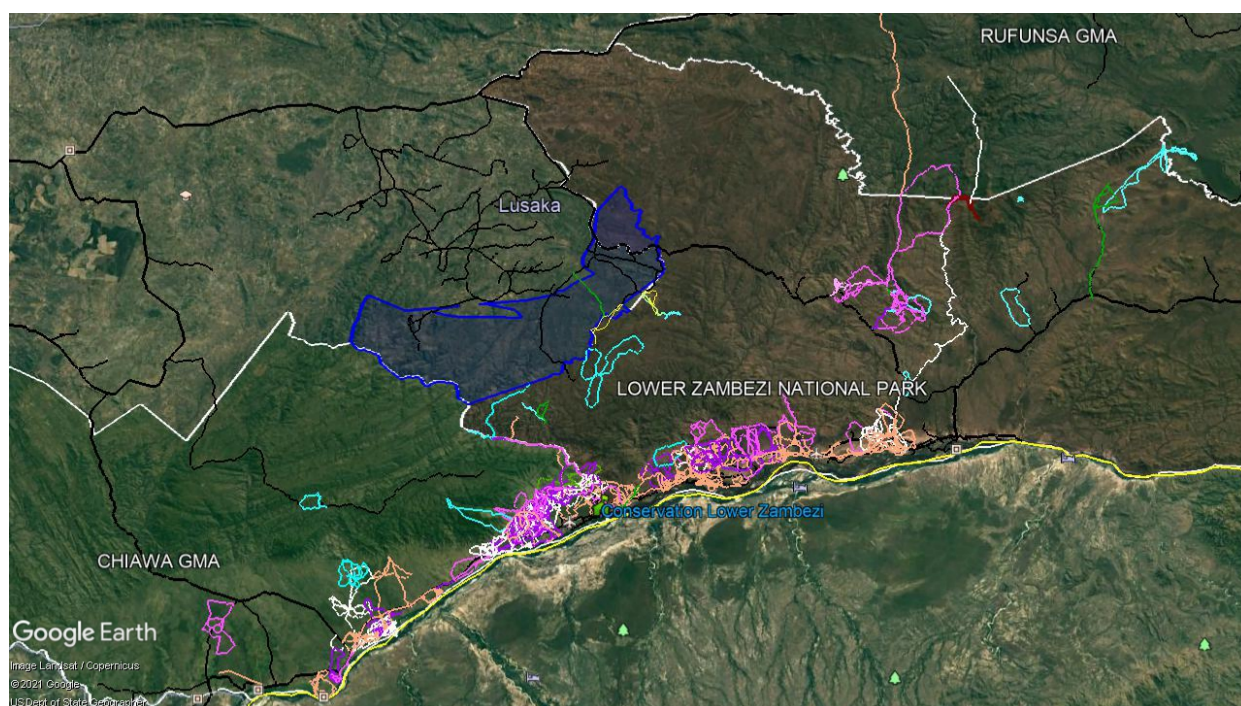


## Output 4 – Community/Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation

Through conducting Activity 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, 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, 83.1 CS long patrols have been conducted (3,656 Man-days), 58% of which were supported by this IWTCF grant. Patrol tracks in the Chiawa GMA and LZNP can be seen in figure 4 and monthly breakdown of man-days and long patrols in annex 4.

Through the Chilli Workshop, it was evident that community members were often using unsustainable and dangerous methods to ward off animals from their crops, such as using fireworks, fires, torches, and shooting around the animal, and after the workshop, 92% of attendees said they would put up chilli fences around their farms in order to use that method to protect their crops instead. 82% of the attendees mentioned that they had a better understanding on the importance of humans and wildlife coexisting. Through the Anti-Snare Campaign, 94% of community members that participated said that after this workshop they have a much better understanding of the importance of coexistence between humans and wildlife. By moving away from unsafe practices and understanding wildlife better, the communities are more equipped to reduce fatalities and injuries, ultimately protecting both the humans and the wildlife.

Through the erection of the two hippo fences, these communities have another level of security for their livelihoods from wildlife interference and are able to continue to grow their livelihood and economic income, while not wanting to harm wildlife.



## Output 5 – Operations Meeting

Through this Activity, and while adhering to COVID-19 safety protocols, 17 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**

From Year 2 results, the indicators are in line with the measurable indicators identified in the grant application. With the continued efforts through Year 3 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 2020 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 2020 145 arrests led to successful prosecutions, indicating a 437% increase.

#### Indicator 0.3

The baseline in 2017 the length of the shortest sentence was 9 months and longest sentence 60 months. The fines in the area were up to ZMW. In 2020 the length of the shortest sentence was 0.5 months and longest sentence 60 months. The fines in the area varied from ZMW.

#### 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 2020 there were 109 arrests, which indicates a 3% increase.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Assumption 1 (Output 4): Communities support the combined effort of combatting IWT, generating sufficient income and a reduction in involvement in IWT activities.

Comments: This assumption was made based on the fact that support from IWT to continue Community Scout patrols to protect community farms, as well as conducting workshops within these communities to bring awareness and alternative livelihoods and by supporting farmers and women with hippo/elephant fences that would keep wildlife out would help to reduce communities engaging in illegal activities. While support has continued, and communities have been engaged, unfortunately the number of poached elephants in the GMA increased by 40%, snaring increased by 200% and HWC incidences increased by 50% in 2020 from the previous year. It is believed that these drastic increases in poaching in the Chiawa GMA are linked to COVID-19 and its impact on the communities through wide spread, drastic revenue and job losses from the closure of tourism. In order to help communities during this difficult year, through this grant as well as other emergency community support grants secured, CLZ was able to continue to bring support to these communities during a time of great need, while also maintaining Community Scout patrols. It is worthy to note however that while the overall HWC incidences increased in 2020, the specific communities which were engaged through Output 4, Activity 4.3 reported significantly less HWC incidences, therefore showing that even through unforeseen circumstances, the activities pursued under this grant are still working towards the intended purpose.

All other outcome and output level 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 continued trainings in Output 3 will take place in Year 3 and 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 are 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. In addition, Community Scouts are hired and trained from the local communities, thus this funding enabled revenue generation within the communities through job retention. From the 43 Community Scouts hired by CLZ, 70% of them did not have jobs before becoming Community Scouts. 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 multiple benefits from this activity. In addition, with the added provisions to the communities through COVID-19 relief, they were supported during an unprecedented time when many community members around the area had lost jobs and revenue from the tourism industry. Therefore, this added support enabled community members to have measures in place to also fight the pandemic and keep themselves aware and safe. Through erecting the two hippo fences (Activity 4.3), communities were given an added layer of protection to their crops which have helped them to increase their income as the fences are enabling them 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 IUs 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 3 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 few 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. In addition, the annual law enforcement coordination meeting (Activity 5.1) ensures the planning for the year is put in place to streamline wildlife protection initiatives throughout the year and improve on challenges from the years before.

2. Increased capacity building. By supporting DNPW in their personal education levels which are related to conservation (Activity 1.4) and with the training and resources provided to the Investigations Officers (Activity 3.1 and 3.3), law enforcement officials 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 continued trainings they will undergo in Year 3), they will be equipped with more knowledge and skills which will enable more efficient and better law enforcement decisions.
3. Increased awareness and support to the local communities. By conducting workshops in the communities mostly affected by IWT (Activity 4.2), and equipping people with resources to protect their livelihoods from being destroyed by wildlife (Activity 4.3), 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 2, 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 have now developed Zambia's first all-female 10-women Community Scout Unit through other donor funding). There are a few women in positions within DNPW and they are always invited and encouraged to join in meetings and seminars.

Output 2 – Activity 2.1. After the expansion of the K9 Unit and adding permanent DNPW and Community Scout attachments to the Unit, 22% of the Unit is now female.

Output 4 – Activity 4.1. There are 2 female Community Scouts in the Lower Zambezi 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. 50% and 57% of both these two IWT funded workshops had female participation. In addition, through the two groups set up with hippo fences in the Chiawa GMA, one group is 100% female and the other group is 96% female.

CLZ and WCP will continue to encourage women empowerment into Year 3 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 2 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 3 of the project in order to ensure that the goals are achieved by the end of the grant.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

Through conducting the Operations Meeting (Output 5, Activity 5.1), it was recognized by all law enforcement partners that within the DNPW and Community Scouts, continued refresher and further skills development training is required in order to have more efficient, motivated and proactive scouts. It has been decided that a Technical Advisor (Output 2 Activity 2.3) will be brought to the Lower Zambezi in Year 3 to develop a long-term training plan for the Lower Zambezi Officers where they will also look into working on the chain of command, refresher courses, planning, financial training, close target reconnaissance, leadership, mentorship and more. CLZ is developing this annual training programme in order to ensure that the officers are not just provided with the correct equipment and through data deployed into the right areas, but that they are also refreshed on the various ways in which to tackle any situation they find themselves in and how to do their job to the highest of standards.

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

Five points were brought up to address from the Year 1 review, that CLZ have taken on to resolve.

1. CLZ has implemented stronger processes to monitor the impact of the HWC support, as surveys were conducted with the communities under Activity 4.3 before the fences were put up and after the fences were put up in order to identify the effectiveness of the fences.
2. CLZ did not state clearly in the Year 1 report that the IIU training that was scheduled in Year 1 did not take place in that year due to COVID-19 and in an approved Change Request, the activity was moved into Year 2 of the grant. Thus, there was some confusion with the timeline and the reporting of the activity from the reviewer.
3. Within this report, further evidence has been provided on disrupting IWT, as can be seen from Question 3.2. CLZ is also in the process of developing a stronger matrix to measure other contributing factors of disrupting IWT such as displacement and more, and be able to compare effort against results. The Technical Advisor in Output 2, Activity 2.3 which will be brought to CLZ in Year 3 will help to develop these baselines and systems.
4. CLZ would like to emphasise that while the organisation is focused on fulfilling a mandate of protecting the wildlife in the Lower Zambezi, we have also recognized the importance of communities valuing the wildlife and the threat they pose to sustaining the area if they are not involved in conservation. Community engagement is therefore not an afterthought for CLZ and can be seen as one of CLZ's pillars of support is Community Empowerment. This programme focuses on uplifting communities and providing them with knowledge and resources with the hopes that they will be able to use this to improve their livelihoods and ultimately protect the wildlife that surrounds them. Output 4 of this grant contributes to this pillar of CLZ's work, and within this report, further evidence on livelihood support, as can be seen in Question 3.1.

5. The grant end date has been discussed with IWT and through an approved Change Request, the grant will run until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, in order to continue activities that were delayed or put on hold due to COVID-19 and in order to ensure that the momentum in fulfilling the intended outcome is maintained and carried out.

## **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 three years of implementation, CLZ and WCP have a proven track record of sourcing external funds over many years.

Through the support to the communities and the workshops conducted in Year 2 (Output 4), the trainings and resources provided to DNPW (Outputs 1, 3 and 5), and the ongoing support to DNPW in Year 3 (Outputs 1 and 2), 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 has recognized that given the current global COVID-19 pandemic, funding for the coming years has been affected, and in 2020, CLZ implemented a number of cost-cutting measures for the organisation in order to ensure operations were continued. 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 in Year 2 that have been mentioned on any of CLZ's media platforms (social media or in CLZ's newsletter – links below) has been credited to IWTCF and the UK Government for funding the activity. For Activity 4.2, one of the workshops provided t-shirts to attendees with awareness slogans on it, including the UK Government logo and IWTCF acknowledgement in writing. In addition, COVID-19 booklets printed for distribution within the communities also included the UK Government logo. Through Activity 4.3, plaques were put up at both the hippo fences with the UK Government logo and IWTCF acknowledgement in writing. Links below for online acknowledgement and pictures provided in annex 4 on printed visibility.

CLZ Website (Donor Page): <https://www.conservationlowerzambezi.org/supporters/>

CLZ 2020 Annual Report: <https://view.publitas.com/clz/impact-report-2020-conservation-lower-zambezi/page/1>

CLZ July 2020 Newsletter: <https://mailchi.mp/f86a1d559850/july2020news>

CLZ August 2020 Newsletter: <https://mailchi.mp/b790f960b92a/aug2020news>

CLZ September 2020 Newsletter: <https://mailchi.mp/59e9827bef47/sept2020news>

CLZ November 2020 Newsletter: <https://mailchi.mp/96adcf3c44b5/nov2020news>

CLZ February 2021 Newsletter: <https://mailchi.mp/80b6e5fd296b/feb2021news>

## **14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

COVID-19 has had a significant impact on the organisation and the livelihoods of the people in the Lower Zambezi. Tourism in the Lower Zambezi plays a vital role to providing jobs and income to very low-income community members and due to most operators either closing down or operating at minimum capacity, many people in 2020 were let go and had no means to provide for themselves and their families. CLZ also receives a generous amount of membership fees annually from tourism operators and due to the situation, were receiving significantly less in fees or none at all in 2020 leading to an estimated loss is \$. This put a very serious strain on the

organisation as the money from memberships are used as unrestricted funds to operate the camp and for administration costs such as salaries, maintenance and unplanned/unbudgeted support to DNPW and the communities.

CLZ came up with financial measures to take to try to support the staff (80% of which are hired from the local communities) and retain jobs and put together a strategy for funding for community support and administrative costs.

In addition, CLZ put in standard operating procedures for all staff and rangers in order to ensure that while operations carried on that people were protecting themselves and the staff around them. As per Zambian Government regulations, majority of meetings, workshops and group gatherings were either postponed or when possible to conduct, done with reduced numbers and therefore while law enforcement activities carried on, CLZ's Environmental Education Programme and other trainings were put on hold for 2020.

As 2021 has progressed, COVID-19 rates in Zambia are dropping, and CLZ and project partners WCP are able to commence meetings, trainings are workshops that were previously put on hold, however with added safety measures on social distancing and wearing masks etc. still being enforced.

## 15. Safeguarding

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

## 16. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

## 17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum).

N/A



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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></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>A reduction in poaching has been evidenced through the lower rates of elephants poached in the LZAMU and a reduction in the IWT of products through maintained efforts and lower findings on main transit routes.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 baseline 2017 = 28 elephants poached. 2020 = 11 elephants poached. 61% reduction of # poached elephants in the LZAMU.</p> <p>0.2 baseline 2017 = 27 arrests that resulted in successful prosecutions. 2020 = 145. 437% increase.</p> <p>0.3 baseline 2017 = shortest sentence 9 months, longest sentence 60 months. Fines around ZMW 3,000. 2020 = shortest sentence 0.5 months, longest sentence 60 months. Fines around ZMW 1,500 - ZMW 120,000.</p> <p>0.4 Corrected baseline 2017 = 106 arrests. 2020 = 109 arrests. 3% increase in the number of arrests around the LZAMU.</p>	<p>Continued and strengthened capacity building and trainings will take place in Year 3. All in order to increase the number of arrests and reduce wildlife crime in the Lower Zambezi.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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>1.1 Training not conducted due to COVID-19. Change Request to conduct meeting in Year 3 has been approved.</p> <p>1.2 Training not conducted due to COVID-19. Change Request to conduct meeting in Year 3 has been approved.</p> <p>1.3 Equipment procured and being used for operations. Evidence provided in annex 4.</p> <p>1.4 11 DNPW Officials supported through capacity building. 5 drivers' licences, 1 heavy duty machine handling licence, 2 law degrees and 3 university degrees Results evidenced in annex 4.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	1.4 DNPW Capacity building for selected candidates to further their skills and education		
Activity 1.1 Cross-Border Training		Incomplete due to COVID-19	Will be conducted in Year 3
Activity 1.2 Cross-Border Refresher Training		Incomplete due to COVID-19	Will be conducted in Year 3
Activity 1.3 Purchase of Equipment		Completed and equipment being used	Equipment will continue to be used
Activity 1.4 DNPW Capacity Building		Partially complete. Support is ongoing	Continued support in Year 3
<b>Output 2.</b> 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 1,702 patrol man-days conducted (40% covered by IWTCF). The Dog Unit had 24 poachers' arrests and 43 arrests of illegal miners and confiscated 4 firearms, 1 illegal ivory tusk, 10 rounds of ammunition, 27 snares and 374.8kg of bushmeat and 1 live honey badger. Evidence provided in Figure 2.</p> <p>2.2 2,091 patrol man-days conducted (79% covered by IWTCF). The RRU had 28 poachers' arrests and 43 arrests of illegal miners and confiscated 12 firearms, 1 illegal ivory tusk, 28 rounds of ammunition, 12 snares, 238.5kg of bushmeat, 45 pangolin scales and 1 live honey badger. Evidence provided in Figure 2.</p> <p>2.3 TA not brought in due to COVID-19. Change Request to bring in TA in Year 3 has been approved.</p>	
Activity 2.1 Dog Unit Operations		Ongoing activity until the end of grant	Operations continue in Year 3
Activity 2.2 Rapid Response Unit Operations		Ongoing activity until the end of grant	Operations continue in Year 3
Activity 2.3 Technical Advisor		Incomplete due to COVID-19	Will be conducted in Year 3
<b>Output 3.</b> 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>3.1 Training provided to IIU officers: 10 days of training provided to 10 IIU officers in 2019</p> <p>3.2 6 visits in total to 3 locations by WCP technical advisors provided for ongoing technical support over length of program</p> <p>3.3 Proposed equipment is purchased and deployed</p>	<p>3.1 12-day training provided for 12 IIU Officers. Evidence provided in annex 4.</p> <p>3.2 Training not conducted due to COVID-19. Change Request to conduct meeting in Year 3 has been approved.</p> <p>3.3 Equipment purchased and used during Activity 3.1</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.1 IIU Training		Completed	N/A
Activity 3.2 IIU Refresher Trainings		Incomplete due to COVID-19	Will be conducted in Year 3
Activity 3.3 Equipment for IIU Trainings		Equipment for Activity 3.1 purchased	Any Equipment required for Activity 3.2 will be purchased in Year 3.
<b>Output 4.</b> 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 engage in HWC mitigation and understanding of wildlife and elephants over the two years</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>	<p>4.1 4 CS patrols per month have been conducted and supported by IWT. Tracks 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 35 attendees (57% female). Evidence provided in annex 4.</p> <p>4.3 Two fences installed, supporting 32 farmers. One with an all-female group of 8 women and the other with a mixed group of 24 men and women. 74% decrease recorded in crop raids on their farms since erection of fences.</p>	
Activity 4.1 Community Scout Patrols		Ongoing activity until the end of grant	Operations continue in Year 3
Activity 4.2 Elephant Behaviour Workshops/ COVID-19 Relief		Completed	N/A
Activity 4.3 Polytape Hippo Fences		Erection of fences completed	Ongoing monitoring in Year 3
<b>Output 5.</b> 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.	Operations meeting was held at the CLZ Basecamp in February 2021 with 17 attendees. Evidence provided in annex 4.	
Activity 5.1 Project Management Annual Operations Meeting		Completed	Another meeting scheduled for Year 3



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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> 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><b>Outcome:</b> 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 WCP’s court case monitoring database</p> <p>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><b>Output 1</b> 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>1.1 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
	1.4 DNPW Capacity building for selected candidates to further their skills and education		
<b>Output 2</b> 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	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	2.1 Operation book logs and vehicle logs  2.2 Operation book logs and vehicle logs  2.3 Technical Advisor reports and timesheets	The DDU and RRU will work together with the IIUs successfully in partnership with CLZ and WCP
<b>Output 3</b> 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	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.	3.1 Training attendance sheets, assessment results by expert trainers  3.2 Time recording sheets  3.3 Financial records	DNPW supports the capacity building training in partnership with WCP and CLZ
<b>Output 4</b> Communities in the Chiawa GMA better equipped and with more understanding of how to manage HWC	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	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	Communities support the combined effort of combatting IWT, generating sufficient income and a reduction in involvement in IWT activities

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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>		
<p><b>Output 5</b> Project Partners are managed correctly and efficiently ensuring the best outcome of the project.</p>	<p>5.1 Annual Operations Meeting held at CLZ with project partners DNPW, WCP etc. to strategise, share results and findings.</p>	<p>5.1 Meeting register and minutes</p>	<p>DNPW supports the meeting and are able to send representatives to attend.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p>			

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Gender of people (if relevant)</b>	<b>Nationality of people (if relevant)</b>	<b>Year 1 Total</b>	<b>Year 2 Total</b>	<b>Year 3 Total</b>	<b>Total to date</b>	<b>Total planned during the project</b>
Established codes								

N/A

**Table 2 Publications**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (authors, year)	<b>Gender of Lead Author</b>	<b>Nationality of Lead Author</b>	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

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

**Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	N/A
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. 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.	