



## 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)

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### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT-066
Project title	Legal Intelligence for Cheetah Illicit trade
Country/ies	Ethiopia, Somalia/Somaliland, Yemen
Lead organisation	Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF)
Partner institution(s)	International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), Legal Atlas
IWT grant value	BPS 394,750
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2019 – 31 March 2022
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 July 2019 – 31 March 2020 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Laurie Marker, CCF
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.cheetah.org">www.cheetah.org</a> @CCFCheetah; facebook.com/CCFCheetah
Report author(s) and date	Dr Laurie Marker and Edwin Brown, CCF - 30 April 2020

### 1. Project summary

Combating cheetah and gazelle trafficking in Ethiopia, Somalia/Somaliland and Yemen is hindered by lack of capacity, including incomplete understanding of existing laws by enforcers, prosecutors and judges. Authorities in these countries have attempted unsuccessfully to stem illegal trade, making it a low risk/high profit activity. LICIT addresses the need for stronger legislation and enforcement, greater cross-border cooperation to combat cross-border trafficking, and community action by increasing awareness of wildlife laws among stakeholders through researching and analyzing legislation to identify gaps and commonalities, recommending measures for strengthening, and developing adaptive tools to increase access to laws. This research will be applied through training and capacity building focused on wildlife law enforcement processes and skills and incorporating results from the legal analysis in Years 2 and 3 of the project. Enforcement capacity will also be strengthened by establishing networks for regional and national level communication and cooperation, including cross-border collaboration, and by establishing local stakeholder networks to facilitate community engagement.

Trafficking threatens cheetah populations in the Horn of Africa (HOA), where these CITES Appendix I-listed cats also face loss of habitat and human-wildlife conflict. Cheetah cubs and young of other species including three IUCN-listed Vulnerable/Endangered gazelles are taken from poor pastoral areas, smuggled through Somalia/Somaliland and Yemen to the Gulf States,

and sold as exotic pets. Yearly, an estimated 300 cheetah cubs may be successfully trafficked and about 200 more are intercepted by law enforcement. The annual loss of ~500 cubs to a known Horn of Africa population of ~300 adults (Durant et al, 2017) is devastating. Even among cubs intercepted by law enforcement, about 50% die due to inhumane treatment in the hands of traffickers, and most survivors lack the skills to be released in a wild environment.

The communities impacted by illegal wildlife trade in the project countries are generally pastoral, insular, and poor. Some are located in areas where cheetahs are found and captured; others are situated along the trade routes followed by traffickers as they smuggle their captive animals from origin to final destination. Communities along the border between Ethiopia and Somaliland have close cultural ties that facilitate cross-border transactions, both legal and otherwise. Poaching and trafficking has long been a means of supplementing income in these communities, even though it constitutes theft of important community resources and breeds insecurity. The problem has been worsened by recent drought, which has reduced livestock herds and increased incentives to engage in trafficking to replace lost earnings and reduce predation on remaining herds. Communities where cross-border trafficking activities take place and transit points, such as the coastal communities of Somaliland, will be included in project activities. LICIT engagement with these communities seeks to focus on outreach and participation in training and capacity building activities to increase awareness about the importance of wildlife as a resource that, sustainably managed, would protect threatened species, support ecosystem and community resilience, and provide opportunities for sustainable livelihood initiatives.

## **2. Project partnerships**

CCF, IFAW, and Legal Atlas have all been involved in planning, monitoring, and decision making, in consultation with non-financial partners when required. Working relationships with non-financial government partners in the project countries were driven by their interests in supporting the project as much as by the three main partners. This was reflected in requests for assistance in preparing new laws from Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen, willingness to help organize network building events on the part of Ethiopia, Somaliland, and IGAD, and agreements on the part of Ethiopia and IGAD to allow LICIT project networks to build on existing institutional frameworks (see section 3, below).

The LICIT partners have developed informal partnerships to support implementing elements of the Project:

- The United States Embassy in Ethiopia provided funds and diplomatic support to help LICIT partners convene the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) Executive Committee, a workshop on establishing a regional wildlife trafficking data base (Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange/TWIX), and a regional cheetah stakeholders meeting. These events were significant steps for the regional network building element of the LICIT project (See section 3.1 below).
- Colorado State University (CSU) has agreed to coordinate its wildlife conservation project in Somaliland that is funded by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and includes an element of law enforcement training with LICIT.
- CCF has developed relationships with two civil society organizations for veterinarians, the Somaliland Veterinarians Association (SOVA) and the Women Veterinarians Society of Somaliland (SOWVET), and seeks to train their members to examine and treat cheetahs. The trained vets and paravets, who work in communities throughout the country, including the LICIT project target communities, will be available to help provide rapid assessments and emergency care for cheetahs confiscated from illegal trade and assist with caring for cheetahs held at the CCF refuge in Somaliland. By training SOVA and SOWVET members, CCF aims to increase the percentage of confiscated cheetahs treated by trained vets and thus the short- and long-term survival rate of these animals. Training these veterinarians will help CCF establish a network of contacts to help facilitate outreach to rural communities impacted by wildlife trafficking. The skills acquired could also be used to treat other wildlife species. The relationships with SOVA and SOWVET will continue to be developed throughout the LICIT project.

The partnership with SOWVET will also provide gender equality benefits (See section 7 below).

Maintaining regular communication among project personnel and with key contacts in the project countries has presented challenges for the partnership. Internet and digital communications are not reliable in project countries, particularly Ethiopia. Partners have addressed communication issues in part through greater use of digital platforms that enable group work and communication such as Basecamp, a group work and project management platform.

Capacity issues and personnel changes at partner government institutions have also created challenges in terms of the ability of these institutions to collaborate on project activities. If a counterpart is not available, there often is no other official with the authority or knowledge to step in. In response, the partners have had to look for additional opportunities for confidence building between government agencies.

### **3. Project progress**

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

##### **ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 1: Legal and scientific knowledge products are available in support of the project.**

**Desk research on international and national laws** that pertain to cheetah and trafficking in the four project countries (**Activity 1.1**) was **completed** by the end of Year 1 with the collection of 81 documents, including 46 general bibliographic resources on cheetahs, CITES, sharia law and wildlife crime, plus 35 country resources (Annex 4(a)). The review of resources targeted the identification of critical elements providing context to the legal challenges of the region to combat IWT.

**Searching for, collecting, summarizing, and uploading four National frameworks of IWT laws** to Legal Atlas' online intelligence platform (**Activity 1.1**) was **completed** by the end of Year 1. A list of types of laws to collect was agreed as a starting methodological point, including a total of 39 possible types of laws related to the management of wildlife. (See Annex 4(b) for the list of types of laws searched). A total of 125 legal documents were collected and analyzed as a result of the search (See Annex 4(c) for the list of laws gathered). Once assembled, the four legal frameworks were published on the Legal Atlas online platform. They are accessible by registering with the platform at <https://legal-atlas.net>; selecting the Topic of "Wildlife Trade"; selecting the Database of "Legal Framework"; and then selecting the specific country either from the map or the dropdown menu. Once selected, the frameworks just described are presented as a list of clickable laws on the right side of the page. Each of the laws included in the frameworks contains a short overview describing its role in relation to the regulation of IWT that can be accessed clicking the (i) icon to the right of each law. (See Annex 4(d) for selected screenshots of the platform related to the LICIT studied jurisdictions).

Legal Atlas applied its established internal research methods and methodologies to **analyze national legislation for gaps and constraints** to: describe level of domestic protection provided in each jurisdiction for the targeted species and map their habitats or ranges; analyze and visualize legal strategies, legal hierarchies, and legal timelines for each of the legal frameworks; analyze, classify, and compare IWT offences and penalties; identify authorities and powers involved along the wildlife trade chain, and; report on international treaties compliance (**Activity 1.2**). Annex 4(e) includes sections of the instruments used and/or extracts of their application to the countries.

Legal Atlas also incorporated into its analysis regional instruments related to the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the sub-regional cooperation and development organization that includes Ethiopia, Somalia, and other Horn of Africa countries, and is a non-financial partner in the LICIT project (**Activity 1.2**).

Based on its research, Legal Atlas prepared **country reports** focused on the Legal protection of cheetahs and gazelles, containing both descriptions of current frameworks and guidelines to enhance legal frameworks to further deter illegal trade. The country reports were drafted to

compile findings after the application of the different research tools (**Activity 1.2**). All work under this activity was **completed** by the end of Year 1. (See Annex 4(f) for a sample of the Table of Contents used in these reports. Reports are available upon request.)

Legal Atlas applied the results of its work under Activity 1.2 to provide analysis and comment on a draft new Ethiopian wildlife management law and regulation in preparation for consideration by the Ethiopian Parliament. The input offers recommendations that would close gaps, clarify lines of authority, better define offenses, increase penalties, and harmonize the law with laws of other countries in the region (see Annex 4(g, h).

Work on the remaining elements of legal research and analysis, **preparation of legal agendas and guidebooks** for the countries (**Activities 1.3 and 1.4**) is ongoing and is on track for completion by the end of Q1 of Year 2, which will be 12 months from the project's delayed start date of 1 July 2019

## **ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 2: The networks for combating Horn of Africa's illicit trade of cheetah and gazelle have been established and their capacity built.**

**Start-up Partners' meetings** were held, and **cooperation agreements between them** were drafted and signed. (**Activity 2.1**). This activity is **completed**.

**A Regional Coordinator was hired to drive and support the implementation of the LICIT project in the target countries (Activity 2.2).** Work elements for the coordinator include: assisting with identifying and engaging key stakeholders to garner their interest in participating; conducting needs assessments in the three target countries; providing operational and tactical support to the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN), and the national and cross-border law enforcement networks established through the project; inciting their collaboration in tackling cheetah and gazelle trafficking, including through joint operations; building bridges between the networks established through continuous engagement; support selected stakeholders' work in their local communities to raise awareness, establish and manage community scouts; and mentoring individuals trained through the project.

During Year 1, the Regional Coordinator focused principally on identifying and engaging key stakeholders, building connections to the LICIT project among governmental networks and partners in the region and establishing links among these networks, establishing links with other projects and initiatives that can support the LICIT project, and providing operational and tactical support to the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) (Indicators 2.1, 2.2). Principal actions included:

- Advising the Ethiopian government on the creation of a multi-agency Environmental Crime Unit (ECU), and presenting the LICIT project to its member agencies. The ECU was formally established in December 2019, and is led by the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA). The Regional Coordinator was the only civil society representative participating in the process that established the ECU. His contributions included working on the formal mandate of the ECU, the institutional assessments of potential partner agencies, and drafting the Terms of Reference for the planning phase. Members of the ECU are key LICIT stakeholders and the ECU will be a core component of the LICIT national network in Ethiopia (see below and Annex 4(j)).
- Organizing and participating in field visits and events connected with stakeholder identification activities (Activity 2.3), including the visit of LICIT coordinators to Ethiopia in November 2019, and a field visit to Ethiopia by CCF Project Leader and IWT Lead in February 2020. These visits led to identification and engagement of stakeholders at the federal and regional levels that will participate in the national LICIT network for Ethiopia (see below and Annex 4(l, j, k).
- Assisting IGAD with planning and organization for the HAWEN 3<sup>rd</sup> Executive Committee meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2020. The HAWEN is an element of the

LICIT regional network. The meeting included a presentation by TRAFFIC on the Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (TWIX) platform, as a possible vehicle for information exchange and assistance on wildlife enforcement issues. (see below and Annex 4(l, m)).

- Working with LICIT partners and in informal partnership with the United States Embassy in Ethiopia to organize a cheetah stakeholders workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March 2020, held consecutively with the HAWEN Executive Committee meeting (see below and Annex 4(n, s)).

Results of the Regional Coordinator's work will be used to further extend project networks and identify participants for project training workshops in Years 2 and 3 (Indicators 2.3, 2.9).

The hiring element of this activity is **completed**. The work plan for the Regional Coordinator will be reviewed and updated throughout the project. Some elements of the Regional Coordinator's work apply to project activities scheduled for Years 2 and 3.

Efforts to **identify and select stakeholders in each of the target countries (Activity 2.3)** were pursued throughout Year 1. Stakeholder identification forms the basis for building the regional and four national networks envisioned by the project (Indicator 2.1), as well as community networks to support awareness, education, and information gathering in targeted communities (Indicator 3.1). Stakeholder identification in Year 1 focused on the regional and national level networks, which will provide a stronger governance base for establishing community networks, and on international organizations, NGOs, and governments of non-project countries that can offer support to the project.

At the end of Year 1, stakeholders have been identified and engaged for the LICIT regional network. In Ethiopia, stakeholders have been identified and engaged for the national network on federal and regional levels. Government and civil society stakeholders have been identified and engaged in Somaliland. Contacts needed to enable network building have been established in Somalia and Yemen, and engagement with them is expanding as the project can deliver more concrete benefits such as legal knowledge products and workshop participation. Stakeholders from Somalia attended LICIT-related events, which allowed some direct engagement (see below), but were mainly contacted electronically. As anticipated, all contact with stakeholders in Yemen has been through electronic means. Meetings and workshops organized through informal partnerships created opportunities to present the LICIT project to groups of government and non-government stakeholders (see section 2 above). In addition to these events, the partners engaged stakeholders on an individual basis throughout Year 1. See Annex 4(i).

Project Leader, CCF Project Coordinator, and CCF IWT Lead took advantage of opportunities to engage stakeholders during their participation in the 18th CITES Conference of the Parties in August, 2019 in Geneva. On the margins of the CoP and at wildlife trafficking-related side events, they presented the LICIT project to government and non-government stakeholders and held in-person planning discussions with representatives of non-financial partners Ethiopia, Somalia, and IGAD.

A significant part of the network building activity was organized around field visits. Project personnel made visits to Ethiopia in November, 2019, February, 2020, and March, 2020, and to Somaliland in September and November 2019 and February and March, 2020. During the November, 2019 visit to Ethiopia, the project coordinators presented the LICIT project to, and secured commitments of cooperation from, Ethiopian government and civil society stakeholders in Addis Ababa. Agreement were also reached with the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) so the LICIT national network for Ethiopia could be built around the government's Environmental Crime Unit (ECU), formally established in December 2019, and its supporting committee of environmental and law enforcement agencies (Annex 4(j)).

The LICIT Regional Coordinator served as an adviser to the government during the process that established the ECU (see above). Led by EWCA, the ECU is currently in a planning phase

and should start operations in the first half of 2020 with support from the Global Environment Fund (GEF). Eleven Ethiopian government agencies were represented at the ECU launch, with a core group consisting of EWCA, the Federal Police, Ethiopian Customs Commission (ECC), Addis Ababa Police, and the Federal Attorney General tasked with developing initial work plans and budgets. The involvement of the LICIT Regional Coordinator in this process should give the LICIT project ideal access to the ECU and thus to the core of the Ethiopian national LICIT network. This access will in turn facilitate identification of participants for LICIT training workshops

During the November visit to Ethiopia LICIT Coordinators also travelled to Jijiga, the capital of the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia, which borders Somalia and Somaliland, and in which the LICIT target communities for Ethiopia are located. In Jijiga, the coordinators reached agreement with regional officials that the regional element of the Ethiopia national network would be built around the regional government's Wildlife Trafficking Task Force, which consists of representatives from regional government agencies, including those responsible for environmental issues, law enforcement, and community economic and social development initiatives (see Annex 4(i, k)). Support from the regional authorities will facilitate engaging stakeholders in target communities, building community networks, and implementing community awareness and education activities.

In Somaliland during September and November, 2019, CCF Project Leader and CCF Project Coordinator held familiarization and planning discussions on the project with the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development, (MoERD) a non-financial partner. In November, a stakeholders meeting was organized that convened representatives from government ministries, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector (see Annex 4(i)). This event resulted in commitments of interest from several stakeholders, input on conducting public outreach in Somaliland, and, following further interviews, an opportunity for informal partnerships with the University of Hargeisa Veterinary School, Somaliland Veterinarians Association (SOVA) and the Somaliland Women Veterinarians Association (SOWVA) that would support project Activity 3.2 (see Section 2 above, and section 7, below).

In February, Project Leader and CCF IWT Lead travelled to Ethiopia for further meetings with stakeholders and partners in Addis Ababa and Jijiga. In Jijiga they presented the LICIT project to members of the Somali Regional State Wildlife Trafficking Task Force, which issued a statement endorsing the project and committing to participation in the Ethiopia national network and collaboration with the project partners (see Annex 4(k)). The project team also engaged other stakeholders from academia and civil society.

In March, 2020, the partners collaborated with IGAD, EWCA, and the U.S. Regional Wildlife Office in Ethiopia to organize a series of three meetings and workshops in Addis Ababa that advanced network building and provided stakeholder input relevant to strategies for implementing LICIT project activities.

The first of these events was a meeting of the HAWEN Executive Committee. IGAD is the sub-regional organization for political and development cooperation among countries in the Horn of Africa region. The HAWEN is a specialized network of IGAD established in 2017 to strengthen regional governance and cooperation on wildlife trafficking and wildlife enforcement. LICIT Project countries Ethiopia and Somalia are among the HAWEN members. Both participated fully in the meeting along with participants from IGAD/HAWEN members Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda. In addition to IGAD and the HAWEN member states, observer participants included the LICIT partners, the African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), African Wildlife Foundation, and TRAFFIC. Partners presented the LICIT project to the Executive Committee, which agreed that the LICIT regional network could be built around the HAWEN, designated itself as the focal point, and made other recommendations to increase its focus and cooperation on cheetah trafficking issues. As part of the institutional framework for regional cooperation, the HAWEN can provide high-level political and diplomatic support for anti-trafficking initiatives such as the LICIT Project, as well as a platform for information sharing, training and capacity building, and mutual legal

assistance that can benefit LICIT project activities and the functioning of LICIT Project networks. See Annex 4(l, m).

The second event was a workshop presented by TRAFFIC to introduce a concept for a regional digital platform for sharing information between governments on wildlife trade. The Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange (TWIX) platform consists of a centralised website which holds records on national, regional and international wildlife seizures, and a network that allows enforcement officials to communicate and seek assistance about wildlife law enforcement actions. TRAFFIC representatives explained how a TWIX platform could be developed to include the HAWEN member countries and provide a proven and secure means for exchanging information about illegal wildlife trade, including trade in LICIT project species. Such a platform would directly support the operations of LICIT Project regional and national networks (Indicator 2.9). The members of the HAWEN Executive Committee supported the concept and agreed to seek the necessary approvals and formal requests to participate from their governments (see Annex 4(l, m).

The third event was a cheetah stakeholders workshop, which convened LICIT partners and LICIT government partners in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Somaliland, together with other regional and donor governments and non-government organizations for a comprehensive assessment of the status of cheetahs in the Horn of Africa region, the means and extent of the illegal trade in cheetahs, and strategies to end the trade and protect the species. The workshop agreed on elements of a cheetah action plan that can inform the preparation of national action plans (Indicator 2.2) and the content of LICIT training workshops (Indicators 2.3, 2.5). The cheetah action plan can also serve as guidance for developing LICIT Project activities, particularly in relation to community awareness and education (Indicator 3.1). For LICIT project purposes, the workshop also provided an opportunity to strengthen relationships among government partners in the project countries. Participants from Somalia and Somaliland took part actively and constructively in workshop proceedings and engaged with each other on a cordial and professional basis. In particular the head of the Somalia delegation made important contributions to discussions on demand reduction (see Annex 4 (n,s).

In addition to field visits, network building efforts included individual contacts with stakeholders throughout Year 1. The stakeholder identification and network development process will continue throughout the project.

As part of a **consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress (Activity 2.4)**, Stakeholder discussions at the cheetah stakeholders workshop in March, 2020 concerning the status of efforts to protect cheetahs in the Horn of Africa provided a baseline assessment for project partners and networks, and led to an action plan that can inform future activities and assessments (see sections 2 and 3.1 above). Consultations supporting this activity also took place with individual stakeholders throughout Year 1.

**Needs assessments in Ethiopia, Somalia, Somaliland, and Yemen for the national TOT workshops (Activity 2.5)** will be conducted in Q1, Year 2, to allow for delivery of the legal research and knowledge products to stakeholders to inform the assessments. The assessments will be used to help develop content and identify participants. Timing of the assessments will not affect scheduling of the Year 2 workshops.

Partners will **organise two, 5-day national workshops to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it (Activity 2.6)** during Year 2. Planning has begun among partners to develop the content, structure, and participation in these workshops pursuant to the sub-activities of Activity 2.6: **Preparing training materials, inviting participants, and preparing logistics for the national workshops in Ethiopia and northwest Somalia (Somaliland) (Activity 2.6.1)**, including liaising with and inviting agencies from relevant GCC countries to participate; **delivering a five-day national TOT workshop in Ethiopia** for ~20 participants from Ethiopia and Somalia **(Activity 2.6.2)**, and; **delivering a five-day national TOT workshop in northwest Somalia (Somaliland) for ~20 participants from northern Somalia and Yemen (Activity 2.6.3)**.

Partners will **evaluate impact of national workshops (Activity 2.6.4)** after the workshops are delivered in Year 2.

Partners will **conduct needs assessment for inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen (Activity 2.7)** in Year 2.

As one of the major project activities in Year 3, the partners will **organise a three-day inter-regional workshop** to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it (**Activity 2.8**). An initial regional network-building meeting was held in March 2020 under the auspices of IGAD and the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN). See section 2, above. Work is continuing with these partners to further develop regional network concepts and operations as building blocks toward greater inter-regional cooperation. Planning for this workshop will begin in Year 2 to develop the content, structure, and participation for holding the event in Year 3.

**Preparation of training materials, inviting participants, and preparing logistics for the inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen**, including invitations to relevant GCC states to participate (**Activity 2.8.1**) will take place in Years 2 and 3.

**Delivery of the three-day inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop** for law enforcement officers from Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen (location: Ethiopia), with participation by agencies from relevant GCC states (~50 participants) (**Activity 2.8.2**) will take place in Year 3 at a date to be determined, and partners will **evaluate the impact of the inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop (Activity 2.8.3)** after the workshop is held in Year 3.

Partners will **provide post-workshops ongoing support and advice to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (Activity 2.9)** to operationalize trainings received and networks established before and after the workshops are held in Year 2.

Following the regional and national workshops in Years 2 and 3, **relevant stakeholders from the workshops will enter into collaborative agreements both at national and inter-regional levels (Activity 2.10)** including by engaging four to five stakeholders from each target country for national agreements including government officials and community/religious leaders; and 3 from each country for inter-regional agreement, to include government representatives in the environment, enforcement and judicial areas. The sub-activities of Activity 2.10. **Development of national and regional action plans** based on outcomes from national and inter-regional workshops (**Activity 2.10.1**), **development of relevant agreements for national and inter-regional networks (Activity 2.10.2)**, and **Formalizing and executing national and inter-regional action plans (Activity 2.10.3)** will all take place in Years 2 and 3.

Partners will conduct an **assessment of Year 3** for the final project report (**Activity 2.11**) in Year 3.

### **ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 3**

Work on development of **awareness messages and affordable delivery methods (Activity 3.1)** for community engagement is scheduled to take place in Years 2 and 3. LICIT partners and stakeholders discussed strategies for community engagement at a stakeholders workshop in Ethiopia in March 2020. The results of this discussion will inform planning for project activities (see above and Annex 4(n)).

Stakeholder engagement during Year 1 **included prominent women** in communities and professionals (**Activity 3.2**). Women participating in a stakeholders event in Somaliland in November 2019 included a former First Lady of Somaliland, a government minister, the heads of civil society organizations, and business owners. CCF's work with the Somaliland Women Veterinarians Association (SOWVA) will bring an organization of professional women into the LICIT network. In Ethiopia, several women professionals represented government agencies such as the Federal Anti-Corruption Commission and the Somali Region Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources in LICIT-related events.



## 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

### **Output 1. Legal and scientific knowledge products are available in support of the project**

At the start of the project, none of the Output 1 products were available to support the project. The indicators for Output 1 are measured directly, by evidence of completion of the associated work products. At the end of Year 1, the national legal frameworks (Indicator 1.1) have been completed and are available on the Legal Atlas platform. See Annex 4(c, d). The country assessments (Indicator 1.2) have been completed. See Annex 4(e, f). Work on the legal agendas and guidebooks (indicators 1.3, 1.4) is ongoing and on track to be completed by the end of Q1, Year 2, which is within 12 months from the project's delayed start date and thus the 12-month timeline set by the Output 1 indicators.

Legal knowledge and analysis generated by activities supporting Output 1 enabled LICIT partners to provide input to the Ethiopian government on proposed new legislation and regulations governing wildlife management (see section 3.1 above).

Based on these measurements, this Output has been partly achieved by the end of Year 1 and is likely to be fully achieved by the end of Q1 of Year 2.

### **Output 2: The networks for combating Horn of Africa's illicit trade of cheetah and gazelle have been established and their capacity built**

The network building element of the LICIT project aims to establish national networks of institutions and stakeholders in three project countries as well as a regional network to strengthen and facilitate efforts to end illicit trade in the project's focus species. At the outset of the project the project countries and the Horn of Africa region had baseline institutional structures dedicated to addressing wildlife trafficking in general, but these lack capacity and do not have a particular focus on the issues and challenges related to cheetah trafficking, which is one of the most significant streams of illegal live animal trade in the region. Nonetheless, the project partners decided to work through existing institutional structures where possible, to avoid duplication of effort, promote network sustainability, and facilitate coordination with governments. Network building in Year 1 focused on the regional and national level networks, as establishing these will provide a stronger governance base for building community networks.

Network building efforts began during Year 1 and will continue through Years 2 and 3 of the project (Indicators 2.1, 2.2). The LICIT project training activities scheduled for Years 2 and 3 are a key support for network building, as it is anticipated that training beneficiaries will become active in national and community networks and the skills and knowledge transferred via the trainings will facilitate network functioning (Indicators 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7).

At the end of Year 1, the institutional framework for a regional network is in place through collaboration with IGAD and the HAWEN (see section 3.1 above). HAWEN members, with support from project partners, are considering an opportunity to develop a formal communication and information sharing platform that could support communication among LICIT project networks (Indicator 2.9).

In Ethiopia, the institutional framework for a national network is in place at the federal level through links with the government's Environmental Crimes Unit and its supporting committee of government environmental and law enforcement agencies. In the Ethiopia's Somali Regional State, the LICIT network will be built around a regional wildlife trafficking task force consisting of representatives from regional government agencies involved in natural resource conservation, law enforcement, and economic and social development (see section 3.1 above and Annex 4(j, k)).

Government and civil society stakeholders who can help form a national network were identified in Somaliland, and CCF initiated collaboration with some of them through informal partnerships (see sections 2 and 3.1 above). Contacts needed to enable stakeholder identification and network building have been established in Somalia and Yemen. Officials from the LICIT non-financial partner institutions in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Somaliland participated in principal stakeholder/network building events. Non-network stakeholders also

participated in these events and contributed to the development of strategies that benefit LICIT activities (see Section 3.1 above).

Network building efforts are ongoing, but there is already some evidence that LICIT network building in Year 1 has had a positive impact. In February, 2020, CCF received word through regional level LICIT stakeholders in Ethiopia that law enforcement authorities in a rural community in the Somali Regional State had confiscated three cheetah cubs from traffickers and were holding them at a local police station, but were struggling to give them proper care. One cub sadly died, but project partners worked with stakeholders in the national and regional LICIT networks to arrange the rescue of the remaining two cubs and transfer them to a wildlife refuge. See Annex 4(o). This incident is an example of the responses and results the network building elements of the LICIT Project (Indicator 2.1) are intended to achieve, and of the kind of evidence that will be used to help measure progress on Output 2.

Based on progress to date, the project is likely to achieve Output 2 for the regional network and the national networks.

### **Output 3: Cheetah and gazelle area communities increase their awareness of the importance of halting trafficking and conservation of the species**

Evidence of the involvement of target communities in illegal trade of cheetahs and other wildlife, either through active participation or passive tolerance, indicated a baseline of low awareness related to cheetah trafficking and the needs and benefits of wildlife conservation.

Most of the work directly related to Output 3 and its associated indicators (3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) and activities (3.1, 3.2) will take place in Years 2 and 3 of the project; thus at the end of Year 1 there are not yet significant data to show change in community awareness and attitudes.

The cheetah cub rescue that took place in February 2020 (See above and Annex 4(o)), offers some evidence, however, that LICIT efforts in Year 1 to build networks and engage communities has had a positive impact, as the rescue would not have been possible without cooperation from regional stakeholders and the local authorities who had custody of the cubs. This incident was an example of the kind of response and result the community awareness and network building elements of the LICIT Project (Indicators 2.1, 3.1) are intended to achieve, and of the kind of evidence that will be used to measure progress on Output 3.

CCF began developing an informal partnership with the Somaliland Women Veterinarians Association (SOWVA) that would provide its members with training to provide basic veterinary services to cheetahs confiscated from trafficking (Indicator 3.2). This would create opportunities for women to benefit from LICIT Project activities and increase the survival rate for confiscated animals (see section 7).

The Year 1 legal research and network building accomplishments are important building blocks for achieving Output 3. The legal guidebooks under development (Indicator 1.4) will become a key community training and reference tool in Year 2 and 3 activities. Progress on building national networks (Indicators 2.1, 2.2; see section 3.1 above) has helped build the institutional basis needed to facilitate establishment and functioning of community networks that will be important vehicles for increasing community awareness.

Elements of the LICIT training activities scheduled for Year 2 are also intended to have an impact at the community level by providing knowledge and skills to community members who will disseminate them through a training of trainers process (Indicators 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8). This will be a key element in the process of building community networks and awareness.

It remains likely that Output 3 can be achieved by the end of the project.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

The outcome of the LICIT project is that **a public/private network of key regional players is actively cooperating to combat wildlife trafficking between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.**

At the outset of the project the target countries and the Horn of Africa region had baseline institutional structures to address wildlife trafficking, but these uniformly lack capacity and do not have a focus on cheetah trafficking. The LICIT project aims to strengthen existing structures through training and capacity building, fill gaps where these structures do not exist, and promote cooperation among them. Although many of the activities to establish networks will not take place until Years 2 and 3 of the project (see, e.g. Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.9, Activity 2.10), network building efforts started in Year 1 and will be pursued throughout the life of the project.

Establishing the national networks is also necessary to build out the governance framework needed to support creation and functioning of community networks that will be a principal means by which the project will work in Years 2 and 3 to increase community awareness and involvement, including through engaging women (Output 3, Outcome Indicators 0.3, 0.4, 0.5).

Year 1 network building accomplishments directly support the formation and operationalizing of the national and regional networks envisioned by the project outcome (Outcome Indicator 0.1). Frameworks for two of the five project networks (regional and Ethiopia national) have been established. Partners have identified stakeholders for a national network in Somaliland and key network building contacts in Somalia and Yemen (see sections 3.1 and 3.2 above). These results were aided by partners' strategy of working through existing institutions where possible rather than creating separate entities, and by the willingness of those institutions to collaborate (see sections 2 and 3.1, above). The cheetah stakeholders workshop held in Addis Ababa in March 2020 drew up an Action Plan that can inform the creation of national and regional network action plans (see section 3.1 above and Annex 4(n)). Development of all networks will continue in Year 2.

Year 1 legal research outputs (Output 1) are building blocks toward achieving the project outcome. The completed legal frameworks (Indicator 1.1) and country reports (Indicator 1.2), and the agendas and guidebooks under development (Indicators 1.3, 1.4) will provide materials that enable national and regional networks to act to strengthen legal frameworks for wildlife management and support wildlife law enforcement through new or revised policies, laws and regulations (Outcome Indicators 0.2, 0.3). The legal materials will also become key references for Year 2 and 3 national and regional workshops (Indicators 2.3, 2.9) that support network formation. The guidebooks will again serve an important role in Year 2 and 3 activities to educate and train local law enforcement officials and other community members (Indicators 2.5, 3.1, 3.2) who will support local law enforcement in taking action against trafficking, (Outcome Indicator 0.3), become sources for information about cheetah trafficking (Outcome Indicator 0.4), or become directly involved in other community anti-trafficking efforts (Outcome Indicator 0.5).

At the end of Year 1, the outcome indicators are generally adequate for measuring the project outcome, but as significant network building activities will take place in Years 2 and 3, the partners will consider whether the outcome indicators could be refined to match more closely with the approach to the network building process set forth in the project outputs, output indicators, and activities.

The project is likely to achieve its outcome by the end of funding, but with the caveat that the disruptions and uncertainties caused by the coronavirus pandemic, which include travel restrictions that prevent project field work, closure of government offices in project countries, and restrictions on holding group events such as workshops, could affect progress (see section 11). If and as necessary, the partners will consider actions in response including adjusting the project timeline and sequence of activities, requesting changes to redefine the scope of activities or indicators, or setting priorities for activities based on time and funds available. If needed to support such changes, partners could request to move funds from Year 2 to Year 3.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

## **ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO PROJECT OUTCOME**

- **Interest of public and private stakeholders to join LICIT, as well as civil society, academia and rural communities.**

This assumption was valid during Year 1 among government and civil society stakeholders engaged by the project partners. Interest on the part of IGAD member countries resulted in agreement that the LICIT regional cheetah trafficking network will be established in cooperation with the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) (See 3.1 above). Interest on the part of Ethiopian government officials facilitated the establishment of key elements of that country's national LICIT framework (See 3.1 above). Interest on the part of government, academic, and civil society stakeholders led to opportunities for several informal partnerships that facilitate LICIT objectives (See Section 2 above). Interest on the part of public and private stakeholders who participated in a March, 2020 workshop on cheetah trafficking organized by the LICIT partners helped create an action plan that provides valuable input for LICIT strategies and approaches (See 3.1 above and Annex (4n)).

- **Horn of Africa political situation remains stable for the duration of the project.**

This assumption was valid during Year 1 in the sense that the situation did not change in any significant way. This also means, however, that it did not improve in ways that would have facilitated the work of the project. The main impact of the political situation continued to be travel limitations related to conflict and insecurity in project countries. Partners were more successful in dealing with political issues arising from the status of Somaliland. The partners were able to persuade government officials from both Somalia and Somaliland to participate together in a stakeholders workshop organized by the partners in March 2020, which was an important confidence building step toward the cooperation necessary for effective action by both governments against illegal cheetah trade.

- **Governments of Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen and GCC keep detailed records on IWT investigated cases, seizure numbers and cases prosecuted.**

This assumption was not tested in Year 1. The project activities that would validate this assumption are ongoing, but enough data is not yet available.

- **Governments of Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen and GCC share information on IWT investigated cases, seizure numbers and cases prosecuted with media and stakeholders.**

This assumption was not tested in Year 1. The project activities that would validate this assumption are ongoing, but enough data is not yet available.

## **ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO OUTPUT 1**

- **Field investigations can be conducted without undue security risks.**

This assumption was valid during Year 1. Project field work in Year 1 was not affected by security risks.

- **Legal materials are accessible online from official and secondary sources.**

This assumption was valid during Year 1. The research team was able to gather 117 legal documents online from the 4 targeted jurisdictions, which represents an estimated 90-95% of relevant existing documents (See Section 3.1 above).

ETHIOPIA - Ethiopia was the least challenging jurisdiction thanks to the existence of the site <https://www.lawethiopia.com/index.php>. The site compiles laws, cases, enforcement statistics, policy documents and other key resources and, although it has a poor search system, it contains workable links to gazetted laws. Ethiopia's Federal Gazette can be accessed online

(<http://www.fsc.gov.et>). As it is published in a two-column format in the Amharic language and English, there was no need for legal translation of Ethiopian national laws.

**SOMALIA** – No official national online sources of any kind were identified that provide the legislative documents for Somalia that are being targeted by this project. Instead, global and regional pages, such as Ecolex and InfoMEA, were used to identify relevant legislation from Somalia. Some laws referred to in online articles and news have so far not been located from any source. All laws gathered were available in English.

**SOMALILAND** – No official site publishing law was found for Somaliland. A private national site offers legislative documents in their original version and, in some selected cases, their English translations (<http://www.somalilandlaw.com>) so the project is relying in this secondary source.

**YEMEN** – At least three national official sites were identified that publish Yemen's legislation. These are: <http://www.yemen.gov.ye>; <http://centralbank.gov.ye>; and <http://www.customs.gov.ye>. Additional research was completed using some international sources offering English translations, as the official sources only publish in Arabic.

- **Local partners gather and share legal materials that are not available online.**

This assumption was partly valid in Year 1: Partner government institutions in project countries were not always as responsive as hoped, but their responses enabled incorporation of an additional six laws and regulations that were not available online. Texts of unpublished draft legislation in Ethiopia and Somalia were obtained from government contacts in Addis Ababa and Mogadishu. The text of a key piece of Yemen wildlife legislation was obtained through a government contact in Yemen.

## **ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO OUTPUT 2**

- **Interest of public and private stakeholders to join LICIT.**

This assumption was valid during Year 1. Stakeholders approached about the LICIT Project were uniformly interested and offered varying degrees of support. Some were strongly supportive and have entered into informal partnerships that have leveraged additional resources to further LICIT objectives (See section 2 above).

- **Law enforcement agencies are committed and able to contribute through dedication of staff time and other support within the scope of their resources.**

This assumption was partly valid during Year 1. Law enforcement agencies approached about the project were generally interested and supportive of the LICIT project. Some agreed to contribute staff time to activities that would support the project, but these were mainly agencies based in donor countries (such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) or tied to international organizations (such as Interpol). Agencies in the project countries were not able to contribute substantial personnel or other resources, although they participated in events where the LICIT project was presented and agreed to actions that benefit the project, such as alignment with the Ethiopian Environmental Crimes Unit. The LICIT law enforcement training activities to be carried out in Years 2 and 3 will involve more active engagement from agencies in project countries, which will further test this assumption.

- **Local communities are interested in participating in the network and send members to become trained as community scouts and collaborate with law**

This assumption was partly valid during Year 1. Civil society stakeholders engaged about the LICIT project generally expressed interest and support. In two cases this has led to possible informal partnerships (See Section 2 above) and there is potential for others. The training activities to which this assumption refers will be carried out in Years 2 and 3, so this assumption has yet to be fully tested.

## **ASSUMPTION RELATED TO OUTPUT 3**

- **Communities interested and engaged in anti-trafficking, and the conservation of cheetahs and gazelles.**

This assumption was partly valid during Year 1. Civil society stakeholders informed about the LICIT project generally expressed concern about illegal trade in cheetahs and other wildlife and interest in helping with conservation measures. The community engagement activities to which this assumption applies will mainly be carried out in Years 2 and 3, so this assumption has yet to be fully tested.

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

As conceived, the LICIT Project will contribute to poverty alleviation by helping local communities in Ethiopia and Somaliland better understand the value of their wildlife resources and better protect those resources from losses due to poaching and illegal trade. This will be accomplished through outreach and training in targeted communities, including elders, women, youth and religious leaders. Training these beneficiaries will help build networks of community contacts that can influence community attitudes and activities to oppose poaching and trafficking and facilitate the introduction of further initiatives to support their communities.

The project's higher-level impact on illegal wildlife trade in Year 1 is its contribution to strengthening the legal, diplomatic, and policy frameworks necessary to support the scope and intensity of cooperative efforts to end trafficking in cheetahs and other wildlife and wildlife products. The legal analyses and guides produced in Year 1 for the project countries will not only help governments strengthen their domestic anti-trafficking laws and regulations, but will help establish a stronger legal and policy basis for inter-governmental cooperation in the region and for working in partnership with international organizations and NGOs on cross-border anti trafficking initiatives (Indicator 1.4). An illustration of this is the analysis and comment on a draft new Ethiopian wildlife management law and regulation that Legal Atlas offered based on the results of its work under Activity 1.2 (see above and Annex4(g, h)). The results of LICIT Year 1 network building activities with IGAD, the HAWEN, and international stakeholders have contributed to strengthening the regional and national level institutional framework within which strategies and initiatives can be developed (Indicator 2.1).

The project's higher-level impact on poverty alleviation is based on the role of wildlife as an important resource in community landscapes, on the same level as other resources such as water, forests, livestock, or agricultural land. Wildlife contributes to ecosystem services by maintaining biodiversity and balance within the ecosystem. Wildlife related programs offer opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, training, education, capacity building, and development of civil society. The LICIT project will provide an example of how protection of wildlife resources, in particular ending the loss of those resources to poaching and trafficking, can be an organizing theme around which poverty alleviation initiatives can be implemented. The LICIT community outreach, training, and education activities (Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) will take place mainly in Years 2 and 3 of the project.

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

The LICIT project supports the IWT themes of Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Strengthening Law Enforcement. The LICIT Project also supports Commitments VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII of the London Conference Declaration, Commitments 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, and 13 of the Kasane Declaration, and Actions B and C of the Hanoi Statement, since these provisions reflect these same IWT themes. The LICIT Project encompasses both themes because, in the context of combating wildlife trafficking, they are two sides of a coin; ending cheetah trafficking requires both effective laws and strong enforcement. This project is designed to create the former and translate them into the latter through specific activities and outputs.

- The work of the LICIT partners, in particular Legal Atlas, over the first project year to research and analyze the laws of project countries relevant to wildlife trafficking, prepare assessments and recommendations for strengthening legal frameworks, and prepare guidebooks for use by wildlife enforcement officials directly facilitates the IWT themes of Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Strengthening Law Enforcement, and the related elements of the London and Kasane Declarations and the Hanoi Statement. See section 3 above and Annex 4(a-f).
- LICIT network building activities during the first year also supported these objectives by taking steps toward strengthening national frameworks and promoting cooperation among government entities to address illegal wildlife trade. See Section 3 above and Annex 4(m, n).

## **5. Impact on species in focus**

Because the principal activities during the first year of the LICIT project were legal research and analysis and network building, the project has not yet had a significant direct impact on the project focus species. However, the first year's work has provided materials that can be used to strengthen laws that protect the focus species in the project countries, particularly laws relevant to wildlife law enforcement, and has enabled the partners to begin identifying and establishing relationships with officials in project countries who can participate in networks to facilitate the application of stronger laws to create impacts on the ground. This work is detailed in Section 3 above, and supports project indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 2.1.

We expect a positive impact on the focus species will begin to appear in Years 2 and 3 as the results of Year 1 are translated into training and capacity building, which is then applied to activities on the ground that bear directly on the status of the focus species. As an example, LICIT network building activities in Ethiopia led directly to an intervention that rescued two confiscated cheetah cubs that had been held in unsatisfactory conditions at a local police station for several weeks and moved them to a wildlife refuge where they can receive professional life-time care. CCF and LICIT collaborating agencies in Ethiopia organised the rescue just before the Ethiopian government imposed COVID virus-related travel restrictions, which would have prevented movement of the animals (see Annex 4(o)).

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

LICIT partners will contribute to poverty alleviation by offering outreach and training in targeted communities, including elders, women, youth and religious leaders. This will help build networks of community contacts that can influence community attitudes and activities to oppose poaching and trafficking and facilitate the introduction of further initiatives to support their communities, including through support for sustainable livelihoods and empowering women.

The project had an indirect impact on poverty reduction in Year 1, but the work accomplished provides the foundation for activities in Years 2 and 3 that are designed to have a more direct impact on poverty in target communities. For example, the legal analyses and guides produced in Year 1 will contribute to capacity building and training that will give law enforcement authorities improved skills and tools to protect community wildlife resources (Indicator 2.3), and will educate communities on laws relevant to poaching, trafficking, protected areas and conservation-related activities (Indicator 1.4). Network building activities in Year 1 have begun to establish the institutional framework and contacts needed to support anti-wildlife initiatives on a policy and governance level (Indicators 2.1, 2.2), as well as community-focused training, outreach, and education in Years 2 and 3 (Indicators 2.5, 2.7, 2.9).

## **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

Gender equality is integrated into the training, network building, and local community outreach elements of the LICIT Project. Every effort will be made to identify and include women in LICIT training activities with a target of no less than 30 percent women participants. LICIT will seek to include women's civil society associations in national stakeholder networks and to create

opportunities for women and women-led organizations to participate in and benefit from community-level initiatives related to wildlife protection.

Creating opportunities for professional women is an element of the project gender strategy (Activity 3.2). CCF's proposed partnership with the Somaliland Women Veterinarians Association (SOWVA) to train its members to examine and treat cheetahs will promote increased survival rates for individual animals confiscated from traffickers and support efforts to establish contacts to facilitate awareness and education in rural communities impacted by wildlife trafficking (see Section 2 above). Gender equality impacts of the partnership with SOWVA include strengthening the role of women in civil society and promoting the role of women in veterinary medicine. The partnership with SOWVA supports Indicators 2.1 and 3.2 in the LICIT logframe. Several professional women took part in LICIT-related events in Ethiopia and Somaliland (see section 3.1 above).

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

Partners have shared M&E work with primary responsibility under the coordination of the lead partner. The group of key project personnel is small enough that information can be shared directly among them. This communication uses a number of digital platforms for conferences and document exchanges.

Legal Atlas provided quarterly reports on the progress of its legal research and analysis (Annex 4(q)). M&E was also conducted through direct communications with Legal Atlas principals and review of the Legal Atlas platform (Annex 4(d)) to verify that results had been posted. The IFAW Regional Coordinator reported on a regular basis to the IFAW project manager for LICIT and the IFAW Wildlife Crime Program Director, and all three were in frequent, regular contact with CCF Project Coordinator. CCF developed an internal monitoring process using the Basecamp group work software platform to supplement direct communication among project staff.

Since strengthening legal frameworks is a key element of the project networks, activities that provide the legal materials and analysis necessary to support strengthening, such as the country assessments prepared by Legal Atlas (see section 3.1 above and Annex 4(e)) demonstrate a direct contribution to the related project output (see Output 1) and the project outcome.

Likewise, since the project outcome envisions the establishment of networks, activities that produce concrete steps to achieve this, such as the agreement with Somali Regional State authorities in Ethiopia to build the regional element of Ethiopia's national network around the regional state Wildlife Trafficking Task Force (see section 3.1 above and Annex 4(k)), demonstrate a direct contribution to the related project output (see Output 2) and the project outcome.

The M&E plan for Year 1 has been changed to reflect the status of project work. The questionnaire-based stakeholder consultation described in Activity 4.1 will be conducted in Q1 of Year 2 to correspond with the completion of 12 months of work since the (delayed) project start date and delivery of the legal research and knowledge products to stakeholders.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary by the partners as part of their assessment and planning for Year 2.

## **9. Lessons learnt**

A strategy that worked well was deciding to make use of existing institutions where possible to build regional and national networks as described in Section 3 below. Taking this approach avoided the necessity to build new organizations that would require independent means of support and would not be well-placed to provide policy and strategy recommendations to governments. On the regional level this meant working with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to establish the framework for a regional cheetah network within the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN). In Ethiopia, this meant working with federal government institutions and authorities in the Somali Regional State to build national and Somali regional networks through existing anti-wildlife entities such as the ECU and Somali Region Task Force. See Section 3.1 above.



The process of identifying and recruiting community stakeholders has not progressed as rapidly as hoped. Fewer than expected opportunities for fieldwork, the need to work through higher levels of authority to authorize contacts, and communication difficulties have extenuated this process. A do-over approach would allow for a more sustained field presence in the target communities to identify potential network members, establish contact, and conduct in-depth interviews.

These lessons will be incorporated into the planning process for Years 2 and 3 to respond through new strategies and adjustments to project parameters.

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

There are no previous reviews as this is a first-year report.

At the time this project was funded, IWT provided the following feedback: *It was recognised that your project is proposing to work in a very difficult context. The first annual report for your project...will need to demonstrate that the project is able to deliver its objectives despite these challenges. This applies especially to the work planned in Yemen and Somalia.*

The geopolitical and institutional context for the LICIT Project remains difficult. Lack of capacity in governmental institutions, unreliable communications, the unrecognized status of Somaliland, and ongoing active conflicts in Somalia and Yemen have created challenges for project implementation. Despite these obstacles, the LICIT legal research and analysis objectives have been met and the legal products are on track to be delivered for all project countries including Somalia and Yemen (Output 1). Network building activities have made progress in all countries (see section 3.1 above). As anticipated, it has proved more difficult to expand contacts in Somalia and Yemen. Despite the obstacles, partners have established contacts in these countries through which the project's legal products can be delivered, and efforts to learn more about the illegal cheetah trade and build national networks can be pursued, including through identifying participants for the LICIT training workshops in Year 2.

## **11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

A substantial additional risk now faced by the Project is that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and actions, or lack thereof, taken by governments and individuals in response such as organizational closures, travel restrictions, bans on physical gatherings, and social distancing will affect the partners' ability to conduct project activities as planned. In particular, government counterpart organizations have cut back their operations, which has reduced their responsiveness. It is difficult to predict the course of the pandemic in countries such as those involved in the LICIT project, which do not have strong public health systems. In principle, some elements of the project work can be done remotely but experience has demonstrated that access to the internet and digital communication tools is not always reliable in the project countries. Some project activities such as meetings, interviews, and workshops cannot be implemented digitally, and it is becoming clear that the current timeline for these events is no longer feasible. The economic impacts of the pandemic could also affect the financial position of the three partner organizations, including their operating and program budgets.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

As noted in Section 2 above, interest in the LICIT project on the part of government partners and stakeholders remains strong, though limited by lack of capacity.

In fulfilment of the LICIT partners' commitment to open access, the IWT legal frameworks for the project countries resulting from Year 1 research and analysis are freely available on the Legal Atlas platform ([www.legal-atlas.net](http://www.legal-atlas.net)). See Annex 4(d).

The LICIT Project exit strategy is that by the end of the project, trained trainers in stakeholder organizations and target communities will have imparted their knowledge throughout their communities and government institutions to promote awareness and change attitudes and behaviors to support action to combat trafficking and protect wildlife resources. These kinds of changes will promote sustainability of LICIT outcomes as they become part of an institutional or

community ethos. Legal Atlas' intelligence platform is and will remain openly available to all stakeholders after the project concludes and can be used by the countries to continue reviewing and strengthening their existing legislation as well as helping sustain enforcement on the ground. New or amended laws and regulations can codify LICIT-proposed improvements. New or improved national and regional action plans and agreements to combat wildlife trafficking developed by LICIT-supported networks should serve as guidelines for post-LICIT activity.

At the end of Year 1, this strategy is still generally valid. Partners will assess whether changes are necessary in Year 2 as part of their evaluation and planning process.

### **13. IWT Challenge Fund identity**

Some government and civil society stakeholders engaged for the LICIT project were familiar with DEFRA and the IWT. When they were not, the LICIT partners explained IWT's role and support as part of their presentation of the project.

Examples of opportunities the LICIT partners have taken to recognize DEFRA/IWT support for the project include:

- DEFRA and the IWT are clearly identified as funders of the LICIT project in the standard project presentation prepared by the partners, which has been used on multiple occasions to introduce the LICIT project to potential stakeholders, partners, and supporters including at network building events discussed in section 3.1 above. See Annex 4(p).
- CCF invited the Head of the UK office in Somaliland to participate in stakeholders events held in November, 2019 in Somaliland and March, 2020 in Ethiopia that served as LICIT network-building events. On both occasions, the Head of Office delivered remarks to an audience of government and NGO representatives during which he emphasized the role of DEFRA and the IWT Challenge Fund in supporting the LICIT project and efforts to end illegal trade in cheetahs and other wildlife in the Horn of Africa.
- CCF issued a press release in April 2020 about the rescue and transfer to sanctuary of two cheetah cubs that had been confiscated from traffickers and held in a local police station in rural Ethiopia for several weeks. This recovery mission was facilitated by LICIT network building activities. CCF credited DEFRA and the IWT Challenge Fund as a LICIT project funder. See Annex 4(o)

### **14. Safeguarding**

The LICIT partners are committed to safeguarding in all LICIT Project activities.

- CCF has a combination of formal policies, including privacy and whistleblower policies, and practices that address the principles and requirements for safeguarding. CCF has initiated a process to develop current safeguarding practices into formal policies.
- IFAW has a dedicated Safeguarding and Welfare Policy as well as a range of organization wide policies and processes relating to physical, verbal and sexual harassment, human trafficking, privacy, and discrimination. There is a dedicated Ethics Policy and telephone hotline that covers whistleblowing, and a Code of Conduct to which all staff are required contractually to adhere.
- Legal Atlas has an Equal Employment Opportunity Policy in place addressing harassment, inequality and other discriminatory practices.

No safeguarding issues have arisen in connection with the LICIT Project in Year 1.

### **15. Project expenditure**

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

<b>Project spend (indicative) since last annual report</b>	<b>2019/20 Grant (£)</b>	<b>2019/20 Total Actual IWT Costs (£)</b>	<b>Variance %</b>	<b>Comments (please explain significant variances)</b>
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section

Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF), Legal Atlas and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) are working together to deliver the components of the Legal Intelligence for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT) project, which is funded in part by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, through its Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund. LICIT aims to build networks among the government and civil society institutions in Ethiopia, Somalia, Somaliland, and Yemen to strengthen the ability of these countries to combat illegal trade in cheetahs and other wildlife.

LICIT partners convened a Cheetah Stakeholders Workshop at the African Union facility in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 5 March 2020. Governments from the LICIT countries, plus representatives from civil society and the LICIT partners came together to discuss illegal wildlife trade issues involving cheetah and to formulate coordinated strategies to address.

In March 2020, LICIT network building efforts led directly to the rescue of two three-month-old cheetah cubs from illegal trade. Network contacts informed that the cubs had been confiscated from traffickers and were being held in a local police station in rural eastern Ethiopia. The police were unequipped to provide for the young cats, a third confiscated cub had already died, and it was clear that the surviving two needed to be transferred as quickly as possible to a refuge where they could receive veterinary care and an adequate diet.

Drawing on the LICIT Ethiopia network, CCF and IFAW worked closely with the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) and members of the Somali Regional State Illegal Wildlife Trade Task Force who were in contact with the local police holding the cubs, to obtain the permissions necessary to move the cubs and arrange pick up and safe transfer of the cubs to the Ensessa Kotteh Wildlife Rescue, Conservation & Education Centre operated by the Born Free Foundation in Holeta, Ethiopia. At Ensessa Kotteh, the cubs will receive sanctuary and care for the rest of their lives.

This rescue was an example of the responses and results the LICIT networks are intended to provide. It is far less likely authorities or organizations involved in the rescue could have done it alone, but they were able to succeed through their newly developed LICIT network connections. See Annex 4(o).



*LICIT Project Director, Dr Laurie Marker of Cheetah Conservation Fund, makes a presentation at the Cheetah Stakeholders Workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 5 March 2020*



*Group photo from the Cheetah Stakeholders Workshop at the AU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 5 March 2020*

## 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><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Trafficking of live cheetahs and gazelle decreases between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula as an established public and private sector network effectively enforces wildlife trafficking legislation.</p>		<p>The LICIT project impact on trafficking of cheetahs and gazelles in Year 1 has been mainly indirect. Legal research and analysis has provided a basis for strengthening legal frameworks for wildlife law enforcement in the project countries. Network building efforts have begun identifying and establishing relationships with officials in project countries who can facilitate the application of stronger laws to create impacts on the ground. Year 1 work provides the foundation for training, capacity building, and community engagement activities in Years 2 and 3 that are designed to have a more direct impact.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>A public/private network of key regional players is actively cooperating to combat wildlife trafficking between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.</p>	<p>0.1 At the end of year 1 and until the end of the project, network partners are executing their action plans and actively collaborating with each other at least on a monthly basis.</p> <p>0.2 At the end of Y1 and until the end of the project, network actively involved in supporting the wildlife management community to</p>	<p>0.1 Year 1 network building accomplishments directly support the formation and operationalizing of the national and regional LICIT networks. Frameworks for two of the five project networks (regional and Ethiopia national) have been established, and partners have identified stakeholders for building national networks in Somalia, Somaliland, and Yemen.</p> <p>0.2 Completed legal frameworks and country legal reports, and the legal agendas and guidebooks</p>	<p>0.1 Continue network building process at regional and national levels and extend to community level through identifying stakeholders and training workshop participants; deliver training workshops and post-workshop deliverables including network agreements and action plans</p> <p>0.2 Complete legal agendas and guidebooks by end of Q1, Year 2; work with national networks and government stakeholders to apply legal materials to strengthen laws</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>strengthen legal frameworks and increase ability to deter wildlife offences and increase penalties.</p> <p>0.3 At the end of Y1 and until the end of the project, network actively involved in supporting the enforcement community to enhance the rule of law against wildlife crimes.</p> <p>0.4 By the end of Y2 and Y3, cheetah-trafficking related news in focus countries' media channels by 50%/year (from 10-15).</p> <p>0.5 The number of local volunteer scouts, informants and cheetah caregivers in key areas (Ogaden region of Ethiopia and the Somaliland region of Somalia) increases by 600% (from 2 to 12) by the end of Year 3.</p>	<p>under development will provide materials that enable national and regional networks to act to strengthen laws and regulations for wildlife management by revising or enacting new laws and regulations.</p> <p>0.3 Completed legal frameworks and country legal reports, and the legal agendas and guidebooks under development will provide materials that enable national and regional networks to act to support enhanced rule of law against wildlife crimes through increased knowledge of laws and regulations and support to operational enforcement activities.</p> <p>0.4 Project legal materials increase knowledge of wildlife enforcement laws and regulations available for law enforcement officials and community network members who</p>	<p>and regulations, and inform training workshops and community engagement initiatives</p> <p>0.3 Complete legal agendas and guidebooks by end of Q1, Year 2; work with national networks and government stakeholders to apply legal materials to support enforcement and enhance rule of law, and inform training workshops and community engagement initiatives</p> <p>0.4 Extend network building to community level and develop contacts between networks and media to increase knowledge of community members and media about wildlife conservation and enforcement</p> <p>0.5 Extend network building to community level and begin developing community engagement programs to increase number of community members involved in wildlife conservation and enforcement</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>can become sources of information about cheetah trafficking</p> <p>0.5 Establishing the national networks builds out the governance framework needed to support creation and functioning of community networks that will be a principal means to increase community awareness and involvement, in wildlife conservation and enforcement</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Legal and scientific knowledge products are available in support of the project</p>	<p>1.1 Four new national legal frameworks are available on the online Legal Atlas platform for Somalia/Somaliland region, Yemen and Ethiopia containing at least 15 laws and regulations applicable to IWT of cheetah and gazelle each (45 in total) by end of Year 1.</p> <p>1.2 Four country assessments identifying gap and constraints for the IWT legal frameworks (currently 0) are produced to guide legal reform in Ethiopia, Somalia/ Somaliland and Yemen before the end of Year 1.</p> <p>1.3 Four National legal agendas, produced for each LICIT country before end Year 1, based on gap analysis of their legislation, recommending policy creation and</p>	<p>1.1 Completed: The four national legal frameworks are available on the Legal Atlas platform. See section 3.1 above, and Annex 4(d)</p> <p>1.2: Completed: Evidence provided in section 3.1 and Annex 4(c, e, f).</p> <p>1.3 In progress. Expected completion by end of Q1, Year 2 (One year from delayed project start date, based on 12-month completion date for this work.)</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>updates to improve current legal frameworks before the end of Year 1 (currently 0).</p> <p>1.4 Four guidebooks (1/country) for enforcement officials are produced and distributed in support of enforcing IWT laws before the end of Year 1 (currently 0).</p>	<p>1.4 In progress. Expected completion by end of Q1, Year 2 (One year from delayed project start date, based on 12-month timeline for completing this work.)</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Find relevant laws through online research and local networking, upload them to the Legal Atlas Platform after reading, writing a short summary and performing quality control checks, and make this available to the public at no cost to them.</p>		<p>This activity is completed; relevant laws in the project countries have been collected, analyzed, summarized, and are openly available on the Legal Atlas Platform</p>	<p>Legal Atlas will continue to refine its Platform based on new or additional information</p>
<p>Activity 1.2: Data from the laws to be extracted and compared, using previously used methodology, to prepare an analytical report on gaps and constraints in current national legislation as it applied to IWT offenses.</p>		<p>This activity is completed; data from collected laws has been analyzed and country reports prepared.</p>	<p>Legal Atlas can update its country reports based on new or additional information</p>
<p>Activity 1.3: Based on gaps and constraints identified, and based on international agreement recommendations, a list of actionable items to improve the national legislation will be produced for the local government/wildlife management agency.</p>		<p>This activity is in progress and on track to be completed at the end of Q1, Year 2 (One year from delayed project start date, based on 12-month timeline for completing this work.)</p>	<p>Assessments will be completed and provided to partner authorities in project countries.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4: The legal data extracted will be assimilated in an easy to read and use format and compiled into guidebooks for use by enforcement personnel, especially those on the ground.</p>		<p>This activity is in progress and on track to be completed at the end of Q1, Year 2 (One year from delayed project start date, based on 12-month timeline for completing this work.)</p>	<p>Guide books will be completed and provided to partner authorities in project countries.</p>



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>The networks for combating Horn of Africa's illicit trade of cheetah and gazelle have been established and their capacity built.</p>	<p>2.1 Four national networks and one international regional network (from 0-5) are formally established as a public-private initiative with at least 15 governmental units signed on (from 4 to 15) before end of Year 3.</p> <p>2.2 Four national and one international regional action plans (from 0-5) are created by the networks with a common vision for tackling cheetah and gazelle illegal trade in the Horn of Africa in a coordinated manner among the partners before the end of Year 3.</p> <p>2.3 At least 30 law enforcers, prosecutors, and judiciary invited from Yemen, Ethiopia, and Somalia/Somaliland (8 per country) participate in the illegal wildlife trade training that covers topics on</p>	<p>2.1 LICIT partners, together with external partners, supported a meeting of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) in March, 2020 that facilitated engagement with regional-level stakeholders. The meeting included presentation of the LICIT project and a workshop on opportunities to establish a regional communication and information sharing platform. This See Section 3 and Annex 4(l, m). This event facilitated building a regional network.</p> <p>LICIT partners and external partners organized a Horn of Africa cheetah stakeholders meeting in March, 2020. Participants included both government and NGO stakeholders (See Section 3 and Annex 4(n)). Partners presented the LICIT project and the workshop proposed an Action Plan that will be used as a resource in developing a regional network.</p> <p>In Ethiopia, elements of a national network have been identified at federal and regional levels (see section 3.1 and Annex 4(j, k)). Government and civil society network members have been identified in Somaliland (see Section 3.1 and Annex 4(i)). Key stakeholders have been identified and engaged to build networks in Somalia and Yemen.</p> <p>2.2 A draft stakeholders action plan was created at a cheetah stakeholders meeting organized in March, 2020 by the LICIT partners with support from external partners (See Section 3 and Annex 4(n)). This action plan will be used as a resource to guide development of the regional and national plans.</p> <p>2.3 This training will be provided through workshops delivered during Year 2. Partners have begun planning the content, structure, and participation in these workshops.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>wildlife identification, trafficking detection and smuggling techniques, interdiction, intelligence use, evidence management, confiscation procedures, and support for prosecutions, as well as a module on wildlife laws and regulations through the Legal Atlas tool by Year 2.</p> <p>2.4 80% of the class of law enforcers, prosecutors and judiciary receive a 70% or higher score on the post assessment in understanding and awareness of the illegal wildlife trade topics covered in the training.</p> <p>2.5 At least 20 selected community scouts from Ethiopia and Somalia/Somaliland (10 per country) participate in the “Training of Trainers” (TOT) training on wildlife identification, trafficking detection techniques, basic intelligence collection and evidence preservation, and communication procedures with enforcement to report trafficking incidents.</p> <p>2.6. 80% of the TOT class received 70% or higher score in knowledge and skills of the overall TOT training class from pre- to post-assessment.</p>	<p>2.4 This indicator will be measured at the conclusion of the training workshops. Partners will prepare the evaluations as part of the workshop planning process .</p> <p>2.5/2.6/2.7/2.8 The activities relevant to these Indicators will take place in Years 2-3 of the project.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>2.7 The newly trained scout trainers will select approximately 25 community members to become community scouts and train them on the topics they learned in the TOT training (approx. 12 per country)</p> <p>2.8 80% of the class of community members trained to become community scouts received 70% or higher score on the post assessment in knowledge and skills.</p> <p>2.9 At least 30 network members attend the multi-stakeholder regional workshop from Yemen, Ethiopia, and Somalia/Somaliland to reinforce their network, build connections, share and learn updates about the project and its progress, discuss future work to be done, and develop a formal communication and information sharing platform by Year 3.</p>	<p>2.9 The workshop relevant to this Indicator will take place in Year 3 of the project. The LICIT partners have taken actions to begin building the regional network that will be the focus of this meeting. See Indicator 2.1 above, Section 3, and Annex 4(l, m)</p>	
Activity 2.1: Start-up Partners' meeting. Draft and sign MoUs.		Partners meetings held; MoUs drafted and signed	This activity is completed
Activity 2.2: Regional Coordinator hired to drive and support the implementation of the LICIT project in the three target countries. This will include assisting with identifying and engaging key stakeholders to garner their interest in participating; conducting needs assessments in the three target countries; providing operational and tactical support to HAWEN, and the national and cross-border law enforcement networks established through the project; inciting their collaboration in tackling cheetah and gazelle trafficking, including through joint operations;		Regional Coordinator hired with work plan based on the elements of this activity.	The Regional Coordinator's work plan will be reviewed and updated throughout the life of the project.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
building bridges between the networks established through continuous engagement; support selected stakeholders' work in their local communities to raise awareness, establish and manage community scouts; and mentoring individuals trained through the project.			
Activity 2.3 Identify and select stakeholders in each of the target countries/regions via interviews with existing government contacts and field visits. Stakeholders must include government officials (judicial, environment, enforcement), as well as religious and elders from communities identified as key through illegal cheetah trade data.		Stakeholder identification process is ongoing. In Ethiopia, stakeholders have been identified on national and regional levels. Government and civil society stakeholders have been identified in Somaliland. Key stakeholders have been identified in Somalia and Yemen.	Continue/complete stakeholder identification process in all project countries with particular emphasis on Somalia and Yemen
Activity 2.4: Consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress so that necessary adjustments can be made, and appropriate targets set for the remainder of the project.		LICIT partners leveraged support from government and informal partners to convene a cheetah stakeholders workshop in March, 2020 to assess the status of efforts to protect cheetahs in the Horn of Africa and develop an action plan. Consultations have also taken place with individual stakeholders.	Finalize action plan from stakeholders workshop and use it as basis for ongoing stakeholder consultations, including preparations for national and regional workshops in Years 2-3
Activity 2.5: Conduct needs assessments in Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen for the national TOT workshops.		These assessments will be conducted in Q1, Year 2	Complete assessments and use results to inform planning for national workshops
Activity 2.6: Organise two 5-day national workshops to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it.		Planning discussions have begun among partners to develop the content, structure, and participation in the workshops, which will be held in Year 2.	Continue/complete planning for content, structure, and participation in the national workshops.
Activity 2.6.1: Prepare training materials, invite participants, prepare logistics for the national TOT workshops in Ethiopia and northwest Somalia. Liaise with and invite agencies from relevant GCC to participate.		Planning discussions have begun among partners to develop the content, structure, and participation in the workshops.	Continue/complete planning for content, structure, and participation in the national workshops.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.6.2: Deliver 5-day national TOT workshop in Ethiopia for Ethiopia and southern Somalia (~20 participants)		Planning discussions have begun among partners to develop the content, structure, and participation in this workshop.	Fix workshop dates; complete development of content and structure; identification of participants and trainers; arrange logistics.
Activity 2.6.3: Deliver 5-day national TOT workshop in northwest Somalia for northern Somalia and Yemen (~20 participants)		Planning discussions have begun among partners to develop the content, structure, and participation in this workshop.	Fix workshop dates; complete development of content and structure; identification of participants and trainers; arrange logistics.
Activity 2.6.4: Evaluate impact of national workshops.		This activity will take place in Year 2 following the workshops	Develop and conduct impact evaluations with stakeholder input
Activity 2.7: Conduct needs assessment for inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen		This activity will take place in Year 2	Develop and conduct assessment for workshop to take place in Year 3
Activity 2.8: Organise 3-day inter-regional workshop to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it.		This activity will take place in Years 2 and 3.	Begin planning for content, structure, and participation in the inter-regional workshop to be held in Year 3
Activity 2.8.1: Prepare training materials, invite participants, prepare logistics for the inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen. Liaise with and invite agencies from relevant GCC states to participate.		This activity will take place in Year 3	Fix workshop dates; develop content and structure; identify participants and trainers; arrange logistics.
Activity 2.8.2: Deliver 3-day inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for law enforcement officers from Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen (location: Ethiopia), with participation by agencies from relevant GCC states (~50 participants).		The workshop will be held in Year 3 at a date to be determined.	Fix workshop dates; develop content and structure; identify participants and trainers; arrange logistics.
Activity 2.8.3: Evaluate impact of inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop.		This activity will take place after the workshop is held in Year 3	No action required/planned in Year 2
Activity 2.9: Provide post-workshops ongoing support and advice to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies to operationalize trainings received and networks established		This activity will take place after the workshops are held in Year 2	Based on workshop outcomes, work with Ethiopian stakeholders to determine needs and establish

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
			framework for support
Activity 2.10: Relevant stakeholders from the workshops will enter into collaborative agreements both at national and inter- regional levels. Engage 4-5 stakeholders from each target country for national agreements including government officials and community/religious leaders; and 3 from each country for inter-regional agreement, to include government representatives in the environment, enforcement and judicial areas.		This activity will take place in Years 2 and 3	Prepare draft agreements; select stakeholders; work with selected stakeholders to finalize agreements
Activity 2.10.1: Develop national and regional action plans based on outcomes from national and inter-regional workshops.		This activity will take place in Years 2 and 3	Develop concepts for action plans in advance of workshops; work with stakeholders post-workshops to facilitate completion of plans based on workshop input
Activity 2.10.2: Develop relevant agreements for national and inter-regional networks.		This activity will take place in Years 2 and 3	Prepare draft agreements in advance of workshops; facilitate post-workshop negotiation process to obtain agreement of selected stakeholders
Activity 2.10.3: Formalise national and inter-regional action plans and execute agreements.		This activity will take place after the workshops are held in Years 2 and 3	Facilitate legal and diplomatic steps needed to formalize and execute agreements
Activity 2.11: Assessment of Year 3 for final report.		This activity will take place in Year 3	No action required/planned in Year 2
<b>Output 3. Etc.</b> Cheetah and gazelle area communities increase their awareness of the importance of halting trafficking and conservation of the species.	3.1 Development of awareness campaigns for the targeted communities (from 0-7) based on guidelines created by the networks that may include trainings, information materials, posters, radio ads, etc. geared towards supply and demand reduction by end Year 3.  3.2 Through TOT, 40 community	3.1 Development of awareness campaigns will take place in Years 2 and 3.  3.2/3.3/3.4 CCF developed a concept for this training in Somaliland and	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>stakeholders, with at least 30% women, have attended the confiscated animals and husbandry training by end of the project.</p> <p>3.3 80% of the class received a 70% or higher score on the post assessment in necessary skills to provide basic/emergency care to confiscated animals through paravet and/or husbandry training by end of the Project.</p> <p>3.4 100% of confiscated animals are accurately evaluated by newly trained participants once transferred from confiscation site to approved facility.</p>	<p>reached agreement in principle to partner with two Somaliland civil society veterinarians organizations to implement it (See sections 1.3, 2, and 7).</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1: Awareness messages and affordable delivery methods will be developed with participants' input during national and inter-regional workshops. Awareness materials will be drafted based on agreed messaging and provided in electronic form to all stakeholders.</p>		<p>This activity will take place in Years 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Develop concepts for awareness messages and means of delivery; present concepts at workshops to obtain stakeholder input; work with stakeholders to draft and disseminate messages</p>
<p>Activity 3.2: Stakeholder interviews will include prominent women in their communities or professionals to encourage their participation.</p>		<p>Stakeholder consultation event in Somaliland in November, 2019 included prominent women from government, civil society, and the private sector. Professional women were included in network building process in Ethiopia. CCF agreed in principle to informal partnership with a women's professional society in Somaliland.</p>	<p>Continue efforts to include prominent and professional women in stakeholder/network identification process</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity Number</b> 4. Monitoring & Evaluation			
Activity 4.1: End of Year 1: Based on questionnaires, perform a broader and deeper consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress so that necessary adjustments can be made, and appropriate targets set for the remainder of the project. Annual reports will be produced within 30 days.		The questionnaire-based stakeholder consultation will be conducted in Q1 of Year 2 to correspond to 12 months from project start date and expected delivery of legal knowledge products to stakeholders.	Conduct consultation and incorporate input into planning process for Years 2 and 3
Activity 4.2: End of Year 2: questionnaires will be developed to perform a broader and deeper consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress so that necessary adjustments can be made, and appropriate targets set for the remainder of the project. Annual reports will be produced within 30 days.		This activity will be conducted in Year 2	Develop questions and framework for consultation process; conduct consultations with partners and stakeholders; work with partners to assess progress and adjust targets as necessary.
Activity 4.3: An external evaluator/team will be hired to perform final evaluation at the end of the project. The findings and lessons learnt through LICIT's workshops and interactions with the stakeholders will be documented and shared widely, along with any final recommendations to sustain the processes and actions initiated by the programme.		This activity will be conducted in Year 3	No action required/planned 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](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification
<b>Outcome:</b>  A public/private network of key	0.1 At the end of year 1 and until the end of the project, network	0.1.1 Project team checks in with network partners to determine level



<p>regional players is actively cooperating to combat wildlife trafficking between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.</p>	<p>partners are executing their action plans and actively collaborating with each other at least on a monthly basis.</p> <p>0.2 At the end of Y1 and until the end of the project, network actively involved in supporting the wildlife management community to strengthen legal frameworks and increase ability to deter wildlife offences and increase penalties.</p> <p>0.3 At the end of Y1 and until the end of the project, network actively involved in supporting the enforcement community to enhance the rule of law against wildlife crimes.</p>	<p>of engagement with other network partners and progress on action plans. Project team will also join any monthly network calls when possible or review notes that come from these calls to gauge collaboration</p> <p>0.2.1 New laws and regulations or legal amendments to existing legislation drafted or approved by countries in relation to wildlife during LICIT timeline.</p> <p>0.2.2 Offenses and penalty schemes by country before and after LICIT timeline.</p> <p>0.2.3 Update of 1969 law by Somalia government for the protection of flora and fauna based on National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>0.3.1 Statistical information from enforcement agencies and Prosecutor's office on animals trafficked and confiscated; trafficking reports received by Project partners; CITES annual report.</p> <p>0.3.2 Number of wildlife crimes case sentences based on criminal legislation (money laundering,</p>
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	<p>0.4 By the end of Y2 and Y3, cheetah-trafficking related news in focus countries' media channels by 50%/year (from 10-15).</p> <p>0.5 The number of local volunteer scouts, informants and cheetah caregivers in key areas (Ogaden region of Ethiopia and the Somaliland region of Somalia) increases by 600% (from 2 to 12) by the end of Year 3.</p>	<p>corruption, organised crime).</p> <p>0.3.3 Number of cheetah and gazelle illegal trade cases investigated and prosecuted in court</p> <p>0.4.1 Newspapers, social media posts, radio, TV.</p> <p>0.5.1 Trafficking reports received by Project partners.</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 1. Legal and scientific knowledge products are available in support of the project</p>	<p>1.1 Four new national legal frameworks are available on the online Legal Atlas platform for Somalia/Somaliland region, Yemen and Ethiopia containing at least 15 laws and regulations applicable to IWT of cheetah and gazelle each (45 in total) by end of Year 1.</p> <p>1.2 Four country assessments identifying gap and constraints for the IWT legal frameworks (currently 0) are produced to guide legal reform in Ethiopia, Somalia/Somaliland and Yemen before the end of Year 1.</p> <p>1.3 Four National legal agendas, produced for each LICIT country before end Year 1, based on gap analysis of their legislation, recommending policy creation and updates to improve current legal frameworks before the end of Year 1</p>	<p>1.1.1 Review of Legal Atlas online platform.</p> <p>1.2.1 Country IWT Legal Assessments for Ethiopia, Somalia/Somaliland region, and Yemen.</p> <p>1.3 Country Legal Agenda for Ethiopia, Somalia (and Somaliland region) and Yemen.</p>

	<p>(currently 0).</p> <p>1. 4 Four guidebooks (1/country) for enforcement officials are produced and distributed in support of enforcing IWT laws before the end of Year 1 (currently 0).</p>	<p>1.4.1 Country Guidebooks, with development and distribution monitored by team.</p>
<p>2. The networks for combating Horn of Africa's illicit trade of cheetah and gazelle have been established and their capacity built.</p>	<p>2.1 Four national networks and one international regional network (from 0-5) are formally established as a public-private initiative with at least 15 governmental units signed on (from 4 to 15) before end of Year 3.</p> <p>2.2 Four national and one international regional action plans (from 0-5) are created by the networks with a common vision for tackling cheetah and gazelle illegal trade in the Horn of Africa in a coordinated manner among the partners before the end of Year 3.</p> <p>2.3 At least 30 law enforcers, prosecutors, and judiciary invited from Yemen, Ethiopia, and Somalia/Somaliland (8 per country) participate in the illegal wildlife trade training that covers topics on wildlife identification, trafficking detection and smuggling techniques, interdiction, intelligence use, evidence management, confiscation procedures, and support for prosecutions, as well as a module on wildlife laws and regulations through the Legal Atlas tool by Year 2.</p> <p>2.4 80% of the class of law enforcers, prosecutors and judiciary</p>	<p>2.1.1 Workshop Reports; documentation related to formal establishment of networks; network and communication Plans; and collaborative agreements in place between agencies and countries.</p> <p>2.2 Action plans developed and shared between country stakeholders.</p> <p>2.3.1 List of networks' participants who attended the training.</p> <p>2.4.1 Pre and post workshop assessment tests</p>

	<p>receive a 70% or higher score on the post assessment in understanding and awareness of the illegal wildlife trade topics covered in the training.</p> <p>2.5 At least 20 selected community scouts from Ethiopia and Somalia/Somaliland (10 per country) participate in the “Training of Trainers” (TOT) training on wildlife identification, trafficking detection techniques, basic intelligence collection and evidence preservation, and communication procedures with enforcement to report trafficking incidents.</p> <p>2.6. 80% of the TOT class received 70% or higher score in knowledge and skills of the overall TOT training class from pre- to post-assessment.</p> <p>2.7 The newly trained scout trainers will select approximately 25 community members to become community scouts and train them on the topics they learned in the TOT training (approx. 12 per country).</p> <p>2.8 80% of the class of community members trained to become community scouts received 70% or higher score on the post assessment in knowledge and skills.</p> <p>2.9 At least 30 network members attend the multi-stakeholder regional workshop from Yemen, Ethiopia, and Somalia/Somaliland to reinforce their network, build connections, share</p>	<p>2.5.1 List of participants who attended the ToT training</p> <p>2.6.1 Pre/post-assessment of knowledge and skills</p> <p>2.7.1 Reports from TOT trainers on their subsequent trainings including number of beneficiaries reached.</p> <p>2.8.1 Pre/post-assessment of knowledge and skills</p> <p>2.9.1 List of participants that attended the workshop</p> <p>2.9.2 Development of an agreed</p>
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	and learn updates about the project and its progress, discuss future work to be done, and develop a formal communication and information sharing platform by Year 3.	communications platform for all network members
3. Cheetah and gazelle area communities increase their awareness of the importance of halting trafficking and conservation of the species.	<p>3.1 Development of awareness campaigns for the targeted communities (from 0-7) based on guidelines created by the networks that may include trainings, information materials, posters, radio ads, etc. geared towards supply and demand reduction by end Year 3.</p> <p>3.2 Through TOT, 40 community stakeholders, with at least 30% women, have attended the confiscated animals and husbandry training by end of the project.</p> <p>3.3 80% of the class received a 70% or higher score on the post assessment in necessary skills to provide basic/emergency care to confiscated animals through paravet and/or husbandry training by end of the Project.</p> <p>3.4 100% of confiscated animals are accurately evaluated by newly trained participants once transferred from confiscation site to approved facility.</p>	<p>3.1 Awareness campaigns plans and final draft materials ready for production.</p> <p>3.2.1 List of network participants who attended the training</p> <p>3.3.1 Pre/post workshop assessment and observation in the field, to assess participants' skill levels.</p> <p>3.4.1 Observations of new trainees in field conducting confiscation evaluations as well as reports from authorities</p>
<b>Activity Details</b>		
1.1 Find relevant laws through online research and local networking, upload them to the Legal Atlas Platform after		

reading, writing a short summary and performing quality control checks, and make this available to the public at no cost to them.
1.2 Data from the laws to be extracted and compared, using previously used methodology, to prepare an analytical report on gaps and constraints in current national legislation as it applied to IWT offenses.
1.3 Based on gaps and constraints identified, and based on international agreement recommendations, a list of actionable items to improve the national legislation will be produced for the local government/wildlife management agency.
1.4 The legal data extracted will be assimilated in an easy to read and use format and compiled into guidebooks for use by enforcement personnel, especially those on the ground.
<b>Activity Number</b> 2. The networks for combating Horn of Africa's illicit trade of cheetah and gazelle have been established and their capacity built.
<b>Activity Details</b> 2.1 Start-up Partners' meeting. Draft and sign MoUs.
2.2 Regional Coordinator hired to drive and support the implementation of the LICIT project in the three target countries. This will include assisting with identifying and engaging key stakeholders to garner their interest in participating; conducting needs assessments in the three target countries; providing operational and tactical support to HAWEN, and the national and cross-border law enforcement networks established through the project; inciting their collaboration in tackling cheetah and gazelle trafficking, including through joint operations; building bridges between the networks established through continuous engagement; support selected stakeholders' work in their local communities to raise awareness, establish and manage community scouts; and mentoring individuals trained through the project.
2.3 Identify and select stakeholders in each of the target countries/regions via interviews with existing government contacts and field visits. Stakeholders must include government officials (judicial, environment, enforcement), as well as religious and elders from communities identified as key through illegal cheetah trade data.
2.4 Consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress so that necessary adjustments can be made, and appropriate targets set for the remainder of the project.
2.5 Conduct needs assessments in Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen for the national TOT workshops.
2.6 Organise two 5-day national workshops to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it.
2.6.1 Prepare training materials, invite participants, prepare logistics for the national TOT workshops in Ethiopia and northwest Somalia. Liaise with and invite agencies from relevant GCC to participate.

2.6.2 Deliver 5-day national TOT workshop in Ethiopia for Ethiopia and southern Somalia (~20 participants)
2.6.3 Deliver 5-day national TOT workshop in northwest Somalia for northern Somalia and Yemen (~20 participants)
2.6.4 Evaluate impact of national workshops
2.7 Conduct needs assessment for inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen
2.8 Organise 3-day inter-regional workshop to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it.
2.8.1 Prepare training materials, invite participants, prepare logistics for the inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen. Liaise with and invite agencies from relevant GCC to participate.
2.8.2 Deliver 3-day inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for law enforcement officers from Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen (location: Ethiopia), with participation by agencies from relevant GCC states (~50 participants).
2.8.3 Evaluate impact of inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop
2.9 Provide post-workshops ongoing support and advice to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies to operationalise trainings received and networks established
2.10 Relevant stakeholders from the workshops will enter into collaborative agreements both at national and inter-regional levels. Engage 4-5 stakeholders from each target country for national agreements including government officials and community/religious leaders; and 3 from each country for inter-regional agreement, to include government representatives in the environment, enforcement and judicial areas.
2.10.1 Develop national and regional action plans based on outcomes from national and inter-regional workshops.
2.10.2 Develop relevant agreements for national and inter-regional networks.
2.10.3 Formalise national and inter-regional action plans and execute agreements.
2.11 Assessment of Year 3 for final report.

<p><b>Activity Number</b></p> <p>3. Cheetah/gazelle area communities increase their awareness of the importance of halting trafficking and conservation of the species.</p>
<p><b>Activity Details</b></p> <p>3.1 Awareness messages and affordable delivery methods will be developed with participants' input during national and inter-regional workshops. Awareness materials will be drafted based on agreed messaging and provided in electronic form to all stakeholders.</p>
<p>3.2 Stakeholder interviews will include prominent women in their communities or professionals to encourage their participation.</p>
<p><b>Activity Number</b></p> <p>4. Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</p>
<p><b>Activity Details</b></p> <p>4.1 End of Year 1: Based on questionnaires, perform a broader and deeper consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress so that necessary adjustments can be made, and appropriate targets set for the remainder of the project. Annual reports will be produced within 30 days.</p>
<p>4.2 End of Year 2: questionnaires will be developed to perform a broader and deeper consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress so that necessary adjustments can be made, and appropriate targets set for the remainder of the project. Annual reports will be produced within 30 days.</p>
<p>4.3 An external evaluator/team will be hired to perform final evaluation at the end of the project. The findings and lessons learnt through LICIT's workshops and interactions with the stakeholders will be documented and shared widely, along with any final recommendations to sustain the processes and actions initiated by the programme.</p>



**Annex 3 Standard Measures**

Not required

**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@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	Report text is <10 MB
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes, including Annex 4
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need 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 want 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.	