



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT-066
Project title	Legal intelligence for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT)
Country/ies	Ethiopia, Somalia/Somaliland, Yemen
Lead organisation	Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF)
Partner institution(s)	International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) Legal Atlas (LA)
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Project Leader name	Dr. Laurie Marker, Founder and Executive Director, CCF
Project website/blog/social media	www.cheetah.org @CCFCheetah; facebook.com/CCFCheetah
Report author(s) and date	Edwin Brown, LICIT Project Coordinator, CCF

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. The LICIT project 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. The project aims to accomplish this by first 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 awareness of wildlife laws and wildlife law enforcement operations, processes and skills. Enforcement capacity will also be strengthened by building networks for regional and national level communication and cooperation, including cross-border collaboration, and 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. An estimated 300 cheetah cubs per year may be successfully trafficked. The annual loss of these cubs to a known Horn of Africa population of ~300 adults and adolescents (Durant et al, 2017) is devastating. Even cubs intercepted by law enforcement

are lost to the wild, as some die due to inhumane treatment at the hands of traffickers, and most survivors lack the skills to be released.

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 constitutes theft of important community resources and breeds insecurity. The problem has been worsened by drought and climate change, which has reduced livestock herds and magnified the impact of human-wildlife conflict. Communities where cross-border trafficking activities take place, and transit points such as the coastal communities of Somaliland, will be included in project activities. Engagement with these communities will focus on outreach and training and capacity building activities to reduce human-wildlife conflict and 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

The partnership between CCF, IFAW, and Legal Atlas remained strong through Year 2 of the project. All three were actively 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 from the government partners for assistance in implementing the legal reform agendas prepared by Legal Atlas and initiative on the part of authorities in Ethiopia and Somaliland to help build anti-trafficking networks and support community awareness campaigns (see sections 3.1 and 3.2, below).

Some informal partnerships established during Year 1 continued during Year 2, such as the partnership with the Somaliland Veterinarians Association (SOVA) and the Somaliland Women Veterinarians Association (SOWVA), which led to several of their members receiving training at the CCF facility in Hargeisa (see 3.1 below). The informal partnership with Colorado State University to coordinate training activities in Somaliland also remains in place pending the rescheduling of the LICIT Project workshops.

During Year 2 the LICIT Project partners continued to establish informal partnerships to leverage additional resources and support for Project activities, increase the roster of stakeholders, and expand the Project's impact:

- The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Secretariat and IGAD have joined the LICIT partners in expanding the LICIT legal analysis to new wildlife-related topics and all IGAD member countries. CMS funds support legal research and analysis by Legal Atlas focusing on compliance with Multilateral Environment Agreements and on identifying areas for regional legal harmonization in support of cross-border cooperation on wildlife protection, including through Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). IGAD, through the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN), will provide institutional support for the project, which is coordinated by CCF. This work will directly benefit the LICIT project by strengthening the regional anti-trafficking network and promoting additional harmonization of laws in the region. The concept note for this project is attached at Annex 4(a); the agreement between CCF and CMS is attached at Annex 4(cc). This partnership supports Indicator 0.2.
- The Ethiopia Global Environment Fund (GEF) Program and UNODC helped fund a cross-border cooperation meeting of wildlife enforcement officials from Ethiopia and Somaliland (see 3.1 below and Annex 4(b)). The LICIT partners are in discussions with the GEF Program about potential follow up activities as well as capacity building and institutional support for the Wildlife Trafficking Task Force established by the Somali

Regional State (SRS) government, which is a key element of the LICIT Project network in Ethiopia. See Annex 4(c). This joint activity supports Indicators 0.3 and 2.1.

- UNODC agreed to work with the LICIT partners to facilitate country assessments based on the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) Toolkit for LICIT Project countries. The ICWC organizations (UNODC, CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, World Bank, and World Customs Organization) created the Toolkit to provide a framework through which the capacity of national institutions to prevent and respond to wildlife crime can be analyzed to identify technical assistance needs. An assessment is the first step for countries to access such assistance from the ICWC organizations. With support from the LICIT partners and endorsement from the Ethiopian federal authorities, Ethiopia's SRS has initiated the process for an ICWC assessment of its regional capacity. See Annex 4(d). The LICIT partners also worked to initiate ICWC assessment requests from Ethiopian federal authorities and Somalia, which are pending. The assessments would benefit the LICIT Project by facilitating additional capacity building resources from the ICWC organizations that would magnify the impact of LICIT training and network building activities. This joint activity supports Indicators 0.3 and 2.1.
- LICIT Partners worked with UNODC and IGAD to secure a commitment and funding from UNODC to place a UN Volunteer in the HAWEN Secretariat for a one-year term that began 1 March 2021. This is a critically important step toward making the HAWEN fully functional and bridging the gap until IGAD can staff the Secretariat from its own resources. It is important for the LICIT Project since the HAWEN provides the framework for the LICIT regional network (Indicators 0.3, 2.1).
- CCF received a matching funds grant of £ from CCF/UK's work with the UK-based charitable platform The Big Give, through its Green Give program. CCF and the other LICIT partners will use the funds to expand the scope of LICIT Project community awareness activities in Ethiopia. See Annex 4(e). This partnership supports Indicators 0.3 and 2.1.
- CCF began establishing an informal partnership with the Ethiopian Veterinarians Association (EVA), a civil society organization with close to 2000 members in all parts of Ethiopia including the SRS. Partnership with EVA would benefit the LICIT Project by providing opportunities to increase knowledge of wildlife medicine, with a focus on cheetahs, to help ensure emergency care for confiscated cubs can be achieved at the point of confiscation in the SRS, and by supporting community engagement. This activity supports Indicators 2.1, 3.1, and 3.4.
- LICIT partners began building an informal partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). An USFWS long-term strategic planning exercise identified the Horn of Africa region and cheetahs as priorities. USFWS has proposed three possible immediate intervention strategies:
 - Supporting behavior change in source and demand countries;
 - Strengthening law enforcement, and;
 - Creating a regional cheetah conservation network.These strategies correspond closely to LICIT Project objectives and Indicators 0.2, 0.3, 2.1, 3.1. USFWS solicited input from LICIT partners during the planning exercise and has requested further input on potential programs that would complement the LICIT project.

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.

Activity 1.1 was **completed in Year 1 of the Project**; Legal Atlas researchers collected, analyzed, and summarized relevant laws in the project countries, and made them openly available on the Legal Atlas Platform (www.legal-atlas.net/Wildlife_Trade). **Activity 1.2** was also **completed in Year 1 of the Project**. Based on its research Legal Atlas prepared and delivered country reports analyzing national laws and regional instruments relevant to the legal protection of cheetahs and gazelles for the four project countries.

Activity 1.3, a list of actionable items to improve the national legislation, based on gaps and constraints identified, produced for the local government/wildlife management agency, was **completed during Year 2**. The project timeline called for completion of this activity within 12 months of the project start date and this was achieved. Legal Atlas prepared and delivered legal agendas for the four project countries including recommendations for strengthening existing wildlife laws. An example Agenda is attached at Annex 4(f). These Agendas can serve as the basis for legislative or regulatory action to amend existing laws or develop new ones, and in fact all four project countries and one sub-national jurisdiction have made formal requests for technical assistance to draft new or revised wildlife trade and related legislation based on recommendations in the Agendas. See discussion of Activity 2.9 below and Annex 4(g,h,i,r,hh,ii).

Preparation of four legal Guidebooks for distribution at the LICIT Project training workshops (**Activity 1.4/Output 1.4**) is **in progress**. This activity was originally scheduled for Year 1 of the Project, with the expectation that the Guidebooks would be ready for distribution at the workshops scheduled for Year 2. The need to postpone the workshops due to the pandemic led Partners to push back the due date for the Guidebooks as well. The delay does not affect the project workplan, since the Guidebooks will still be delivered at the workshops as originally proposed but will allow the Guidebooks to incorporate any changes to laws or regulations resulting from other LICIT Project activities occurring before the rescheduled workshops.

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.

Activity 2.1 was **completed in Year 1** of the Project. Start-up Partners’ meetings were held and cooperation agreements between them were drafted and signed. **Activity 2.2**, hiring of a LICIT Regional Coordinator, was also **completed in Year 1**; the Coordinator continued to carry out his responsibilities toward project activities and management in Year 2.

Efforts to **identify and select stakeholders in each of the target countries (Activity 2.3)** and build national and regional anti-cheetah trafficking networks were **in progress** throughout Year 2.

I. **Ethiopia**: The Partners took advantage of the formation of a new Bureau of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (BEFCC) within the Somali Regional State (SRS) government, which includes an office of Wildlife Conservation, to develop contacts with BEFCC officials who have more direct responsibility for wildlife protection issues. Given Ethiopia’s federal system the BEFCC should enjoy considerable autonomy and is thus a key LICIT Project stakeholder and network member. The BEFCC welcomed LICIT Partners’ interest in collaboration, which led directly to actions that furthered LICIT Project network and capacity building goals:

- LICIT partners helped the BEFCC prepare a request to UNODC for an ICCWC capacity assessment. See Section 2 above and Annex 4(d).
- With funding support from UNODC and the Ethiopia Global Environment Fund (GEF) program under its “Enhanced Management and Enforcement of Ethiopia’s Protected Area Estate” project, LICIT partners and the BEFCC organized a joint meeting of wildlife enforcement officials from Ethiopia and Somaliland. The meeting took place in Jijiga, Ethiopia, in November 2020 (in compliance with Ethiopian government CoVID guidelines). The LICIT Project was represented by Project Leader Dr. Laurie Marker (CCF), Project Supervisor Dr. Shira Yashphe (CCF), and IFAW’s Project Regional Coordinator Fetene Hailu. The impetus for this meeting was a series of law

enforcement operations in the two countries that resulted in confiscation of 34 cheetah cubs and one leopard cub. The meeting included national, regional, and local level officials and focused on developing bilateral communication and cooperation in the Ethiopia/Somaliland border region, which is a critical area for cheetah trafficking and, therefore, the LICIT project. The meeting produced a Statement including follow up actions and provided a substantial benefit to the LICIT Project by expanding the national networks in both countries, in particular through including local officials who are on the front lines in the effort to end cheetah trafficking, and by establishing a stronger basis for cross-border cooperation against trafficking. See Section 2 above and Annex 4(b).

The process of establishing the BEFCC was also supported by the Ethiopia GEF Program; the LICIT partners and the GEF Program are discussing further cooperation to strengthen the capacity and functioning of the BEFCC as it becomes operational. See Annex 4(c).

CCF supported the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), the principal project counterpart in Ethiopia, with an initiative to establish collaboration between EWCA and Ethiopian universities with natural resource management programs, including several in the SRS. Developing working relationships with universities will also benefit the LICIT Project by adding a new group of stakeholders and a source of potential partners for activities such as species surveys and research. The initiative succeeded in reaching agreement with a number of universities; other agreements are under discussion. See, e.g., Annex 4(j)

The LICIT Partners' effort to build an informal partnership with the Ethiopian Veterinarians Association (EVA) should add an important group of civil society stakeholders to the project network in Ethiopia. See Section 2 above.

II. **Somalia:** The partners also expanded the number of stakeholders in Somalia during Year 2, which was a significant development as previously most contacts had been controlled by a single official. Some of the new contacts were at higher levels of government, including an adviser to the Prime Minister, which substantially improved Somalia's collaboration with the LICIT project (albeit from a low baseline). LICIT partners engaged the new contacts to deliver the Somalia legal assessment, provide technical assistance to strengthen Somalia's wildlife laws (Annex 4(r)), pursue further expansion of the Somalia national LICIT network, and work toward building a general framework for cooperation with Somalia on LICIT Project and other activities. See Annex 4(k). In addition, these efforts to engage resulted in a request for assistance in rewriting Somalia's basic wildlife law (Annex 4(h)).

III. **Somaliland:** During Year 2 the LICIT Partners assisted the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD) in defining the scope and membership of a government-wide Wildlife Trafficking Task Force. See Annex 4(l). At the end of Year 2, the MoERD was awaiting final ministerial action to establish the Task Force, which will benefit the LICIT Project by bringing new stakeholders into the Somaliland national network and be a key element in its functioning. CCF's community awareness campaigns in Somaliland's Awdal region (see discussion of Activity 3.1 below and Annex 4(s,t)), introduced the LICIT Project to a significant number of potential new stakeholders, including officials at the regional and community levels, who can help build national and local networks.

IV. **Yemen:** Partners continued efforts to expand contacts in Yemen, but the complex political situation there remained an obstacle. Several potential contacts identified to Partners were not pursued because they turned out to be associated with anti-government factions. Partners received several replies from environment and customs authorities in Yemen to the pre-workshop needs assessment questionnaire, which could lead to identification and engagement with additional Yemen stakeholders (see discussion of Activity 2.5 below and Annex 4(p)).

The consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to provide a detailed assessment of progress related to the status of the cheetah population in the Horn of Africa region (**Activity 2.4**) was **completed in Year 1**. Partners convened a stakeholder meeting that produced a cheetah strategy that served as a reference point for stakeholder action and collaboration in Year 2. As noted in the discussion of Activity 2.1, above, CCF continued to

engage with stakeholders during Year 2 to assess the status of cheetahs in the project region. This included working with EWCA to establish relationships with universities in Ethiopia's Somali Regional State (SRS) with the goal of conducting rapid assessment surveys of the project focus species in selected areas of the SRS. These surveys will build on the Year 1 assessment and provide a more accurate baseline for ongoing and future LICIT activities (Annex 4(j)). Information gained from community awareness campaigns in Somaliland (e.g. half of the communities visited reported seeing cheetahs) provides valuable input toward establishing baseline habitat, distribution, and numbers data for the cheetah population in the region (see discussion of Activity 3.1 below and section 3.2).

Activity 2.5, Needs assessments in Ethiopia, Somalia, Somaliland, and Yemen for the national TOT workshops, was *completed in Year 2*. Partners prepared a questionnaire and topics survey (Annex 4(m, n)) and sent them to principal contacts in the four project countries. The questionnaire focused on responsibilities, knowledge, and experience relative to wildlife law enforcement. The topics survey asked respondents to identify priority subject areas for training. The principal contacts were requested to further distribute the questionnaires among relevant officials and organizations with the goal of obtaining a range of responses. Partners received a total of 28 responses to the questionnaire and 12 responses to the topics survey from the four countries. Sample responses are attached at Annex 4(o, p). At the end of Year 2, Partners are analyzing the responses; the results will inform development of workshop content and identification of participants.

The remainder of the Activities associated with Output 2 (**Activities 2.6-2.11**) are planned to take place mainly in year 3 of the Project:

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)**. These events have been postponed from Year 2 due to the CoVID pandemic. See Sections 3.2 and 14 below.

Activity 2.6.1, preparing training materials, inviting participants, and preparing logistics for the national workshops in Ethiopia and northwest Somalia (Somaliland), was *partly completed in Year 2* as Partners began planning and preparation for the workshops. A Concept Note that serves as a framework for planning discussions is attached at Annex 4(q).

Delivery of a **five-day national TOT workshop in Ethiopia** for ~20 participants from Ethiopia and Somalia (**Activity 2.6.2**), and a **five-day national TOT workshop in Somaliland** for ~20 participants from Somaliland and Yemen (**Activity 2.6.3**) is currently proposed for September 2021, pandemic restrictions permitting. Partners will **evaluate impact of national workshops (Activity 2.6.4)** after the events are held.

Partners will **conduct a needs assessment for an inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop (Activity 2.7)** in Year 3 and, following the two national workshops, will **organise a three-day inter-regional workshop** in Ethiopia for law enforcement officers from the four project countries, with participation by other stakeholders to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it (**Activity 2.8** and sub-activities **2.81 - preparation of training materials, inviting participants, and preparing logistics for the inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop for Ethiopia, Somalia/Somaliland, and Yemen**, and **2.82 - delivery of the three-day inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop**). An initial regional network-building meeting was held in Year 1 under the auspices of IGAD and the HAWEN. Work has continued with these partners to further develop regional network elements as building blocks toward greater inter-regional cooperation. See Section 2 above. Partners will **evaluat[e] the impact of the inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop (Activity 2.8.3)** will take place after the event is held.

Activity 2.9, provide post-workshops ongoing support and advice to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies to operationalize trainings received and networks established, is ***in progress***. At the end of Year 2 Legal Atlas had begun working with national and regional counterpart authorities on follow up technical assistance activities to support implementation of

the Legal Agendas. Four activities were completed (see Annex 4(r)) and formal requests for further assistance had been received from all four project countries (Annex 4(g,h,i,hh)).

Activity 2.10, in which **relevant stakeholders from the workshops will enter into collaborative agreements both at national and inter- regional levels**, and its sub-activities, **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 following the national and regional workshops.

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

ACTIVITIES UNDER OUTPUT 3:

Action on Activities under Output 3 was also limited by the pandemic, but Partners were able to take some significant initial steps; these activities are *in progress*. In furtherance of developing **awareness messages and affordable delivery methods** (**Activity 3.1**), the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD) and the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) conducted four awareness and needs assessment campaigns in the Awdal region of Somaliland in February-March 2021 (see map below and Annex 4(s,t)). The region includes project focus communities. Teams of MoERD officials and CCF staff visited different areas of the region, reaching 62 villages and engaging approximately 450 elders and village leaders, of whom 189 were women. Villagers were asked about how they coexisted with wildlife, specifically predators like cheetahs. Livelihoods, livestock ownership, knowledge of wildlife and illegal wildlife trade, and conflicts with predators were among topics evaluated.



Data gathered from one of the tours (see Annex 4(s)) indicated that the 13 villages visited had an average of 560 households with an average of seven people per household. Most villagers were livestock or agricultural pastoralists. Goats and sheep were the main livestock, with herd sizes from 10 to as many as 400. Some villages also owned camels or cattle. Numerous wild species, including cheetah, dikdik, caracal, Soemmerring's gazelle (a project focus species), gerenuk, leopard, hyena, and jackal, were seen in the landscapes surrounding the villages.

The primary causes given for livestock loss were drought and disease. However, almost one third of villages noted issues with predators, with some farmers losing up to 30 percent of their livestock and others losing up to three animals per month. Hyena and jackal were identified as the main predators. Half of the villages indicated they had observed cheetahs, with three listing cheetahs as a problem predator. Interviewees in two villages detailed how a cheetah had been killed by people in their community in the past. One interviewed farmer had shot and killed a cheetah in 2020 because it had attacked his livestock. Most of the villages had heard about illegal wildlife trade with multiple respondents sharing details and anecdotes related to trafficking. One man detailed how he had tried to sell three cheetah cubs and was arrested by Somaliland authorities.

These results illustrate that the main issue faced by communities within this hotspot for illegal wildlife trade is the impact on their livelihoods through livestock losses to all causes. The majority of these people did not see cheetahs as enemies and understood that illegal wildlife

trade is a problem. Several respondents agreed that awareness, education on livestock management and the values of wildlife, and working together can help stop the trade. Most villages had received no livestock management training and government veterinarians only visited the villages once or twice a year. Many villagers requested training, specifically in livestock management and health. The results suggest avenues for initiatives that would provide support to these communities and contribute to poverty alleviation by building livelihoods and strengthening protection and conservation of community wildlife resources.

At the end of Year 2 Partners were in discussion with counterparts in Ethiopia to plan similar awareness campaigns in the Somali Regional State. See Annex 4(u).

Stakeholder engagement during Year 2 **included prominent women** in communities, and professionals (**Activity 3.2**). Women leaders were included in every village group that took part in the Somaliland community engagement exercise discussed above. Of a total 450 participants, 189 (42 percent), were women. The LICIT partners can use this pool of potential contacts to ensure that women participate in community networks and play significant roles in community engagement activities and efforts to protect community wildlife resources. See section 7 below.

Women veterinarians from Ethiopia and Somaliland participated in formal training sessions on wildlife medicine and providing emergency care to cheetah cubs in February 2021. Six of 20 veterinarians trained were women, which met the 30 percent target in Indicator 3.2. See Sections 7 and 17 below.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

At the start of Year 2, two Output 1 products were available to support the project: four national legal frameworks (Indicator 1.1) and four country assessments (Indicator 1.2). At the end of Year 2, four national legal agendas had been completed and delivered (Indicator 1.3). See Annex 4(f). Work on the remaining Output 1 product, four national legal guidebooks (Indicator 1.4), is in progress and on track for delivery at the time the LICIT training workshops are held. Legal knowledge and analysis generated by activities supporting Output 1 provided a basis for focused technical assistance from Legal Atlas (Annex 4(r)) and led to requests from the four project countries for continued assistance in Year 3. See 3.1 above and Annex 4(g,h,i,r,hh).

The indicators for Output 1 are measured directly, by evidence of completion and delivery of the associated work products. Based on these measurements, this Output has been 75 percent achieved by the end of Year 2 and is likely to be fully achieved by the end of Year 3.

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

At the beginning of Year 2, establishment of four national networks and one regional network was in progress. Despite pandemic-related limitations, at the close of year 2 Partners had made further progress toward network creation, including the following actions:

- Partners engaged several new stakeholders or groups of stakeholders (universities, veterinarians, local government officials) in Ethiopia and Somaliland (Activity 2.3). See Sections 2, 3.1, and 7, and Annex 4(b,j,s,t).
- Partners proposed and organized a bilateral meeting for national, regional, and local officials from Ethiopia and Somaliland to establish cooperative cross-border links between the two national networks (Annex 4(b)).
- Partners helped the Somali Regional State wildlife authorities apply to UNODC for a capacity assessment that could lead to technical and capacity building assistance from the ICCWC organizations (Annex 4(d)).
- Partners collaborated with UNODC to build the operational capacity of the HAWEN, which forms the framework of the LICIT regional network (see Section 2 above).

- Together with Somaliland counterparts, Partners organized and conducted awareness campaigns that reached 62 communities in rural Somaliland (Section 3.1 above; Annex 4(s,t)).

Progress was more limited in Somalia and Yemen, but Partners were able to engage new stakeholders in Somalia who can help expand the scope of cooperation on project activities (Annex 4(h,k)), and identified potential new stakeholders in Yemen through responses to the pre-training workshops assessment questionnaire (see, e.g., Annex 4(p)).

The LICIT national training workshops (Indicator 2.3) were to have taken place in the first half of Year 2. However, due to pandemic restrictions it was not feasible to organize these events as originally planned. At the end of Year 2, partners had not been able to reschedule the workshops and they will now be convened in Year 3 (see Section 14 below). This will require further adjustments to the project timeline, M&E plan, and budget, but can be accommodated within the project workplan. The LICIT partners have begun planning for the workshops and developing the curriculum (Activities 2.5, 2.6, 2.6.1). See Annex 4(q). Other activities supporting Output 2, including creation of national action plans, further training, and a regional workshop (Indicators 2.2, 2.5, 2.7, 2.9) are scheduled to take place in Year 3 of the Project.

At the end of Year 2, Partners have met the threshold of Indicator 2.1 for three of the five project networks - the national networks in Ethiopia and Somaliland and the regional network - by identifying at least 15 potential members for each. Activities that would measure other Output 2 indicators are either ongoing or will take place in Year 3. Based on these results it is likely that Output 2 will be achieved for three networks (Ethiopia, Somaliland, regional); the outlook for Somalia and Yemen is less clear.

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

At the beginning of Year 2, 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 and gazelle trafficking and the needs and benefits of wildlife conservation. Although pandemic restrictions limited Partners' ability to conduct fieldwork, they were able to organize four community awareness campaigns in Somaliland. This outreach confirmed the baseline low level of knowledge but also revealed a high level of community interest in learning about wildlife conservation and opportunities for conservation and poverty alleviation initiatives. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(s,t).

During Year 2 CCF trained 20 local veterinarians from Ethiopia and Somaliland, including six women (see Section 7), to provide basic veterinary services to cheetahs confiscated from trafficking (Indicator 3.2), with the goal of improving the survival rate of confiscated cheetah cubs. See Annex 4(v,w). Fifteen of these trainees, (75 percent) received a satisfactory post-training assessment (Indicator 3.3). See Annex 4(ee,ff,gg). Trained local veterinarians helped treat 100 percent of confiscated cubs transferred to an approved treatment facility during Year 2, of which 86 percent (31 of 36) survived (Indicator 3.4), compared to the estimated 15-20 percent survival rate for unconfiscated trafficked cubs.

Although most project activities associated with Output 3 are scheduled to take place in Year 3, by the end of Year 2 Partners had conducted four of seven proposed community awareness campaigns, trained 20 animal caregivers, including 30 percent women, and treated 100 percent of received cubs. Assuming the pandemic does not prevent Partners from conducting further fieldwork, 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 **a public/private network of key regional players...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 lacked capacity or a focus on cheetah trafficking. Although the CoVID pandemic forced the postponement of major project activities and limited others during Year 2, the partners were nonetheless able to make progress toward the project Outcome.

The Legal Agendas delivered in Year 2 (Indicator 1.3; Annex 4(f)) are building blocks toward achieving the project outcome. Together with the previously completed legal frameworks and country reports (Indicators 1.1, 1.2), the Agendas provide resources that enable national and regional networks to strengthen legal frameworks for wildlife management and law enforcement, through new or revised policies, laws, and regulations (Outcome Indicators 0.2, 0.3). These legal strengthening efforts began in Year 2 (Annex 4(r)) and will continue in Year 3 (Annex 4(g,h,i,hh)). The legal materials will also become key references for the national and regional workshops (Indicators 2.3, 2.9) that support network formation. The legal Guidebooks will serve an important role in Year 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 action against trafficking (Outcome Indicator 0.3), become sources for information about cheetah trafficking (Outcome Indicator 0.4), or be directly involved in other community anti-trafficking efforts (Outcome Indicator 0.5).

Direct network building efforts continued in Year 2 and will continue in Year 3. Year 2 accomplishments such as: a bilateral meeting for national, regional, and local officials from Ethiopia and Somaliland (Annex 4(b)); support to applications for capacity building assistance from the ICCWC organizations (Annex 4(d)); strengthening the operational capacity of the HAWEN (see Section 2 above); and conducting awareness campaigns to make contact with local community stakeholders (Section 3.1 above; Annex 4(s,t)), support the formation and functioning of the national and regional networks envisioned by the project outcome (Outcome Indicator 0.1).

Year 2 saw an increase in the number of cheetah trafficking-related news items in local media, including social media, in the project countries from the baseline of 10 to at least 14, a 40 percent increase (Indicator 0.4). See Annex 4(x,y). This reflects in part an increased level of capacity and activity by anti-trafficking networks and institutions.

As part of their evaluation and planning for Year 3 of the Project, Partners will review and refine the outcome indicators to match more closely with the approach to the network building process set forth in the project outputs, output indicators, and activities, and to account for external events that impacted the Project in Year 2.

At the end of Year 2 the project Outcome remains generally achievable, with the caveat that ongoing disruptions and uncertainties caused by the CoVID pandemic, could affect progress (see section 14). As necessary, the partners will consider responses including adjusting the project timeline and workplan, requesting an extension of time, or requesting changes to the logframe to redefine the scope of activities or indicators.

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 remained valid during Year 2. Interest on the part of Ethiopian and Somaliland government officials facilitated a bilateral border meeting and community awareness campaigns in Somaliland (See Section 3.1 above). Stakeholder interest also led to opportunities for several informal partnerships that facilitated LICIT objectives (See Section 2 above).

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

This assumption remained valid during Year 2 in relation to the work of the Project, even though the general stability of the region remained precarious. The serious conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region did not impact partners' ability to pursue project activities in the Somali region of that country. In Somalia, an election stalemate was unresolved at the end of Year 2, but key Somali government contacts for the Project remained in place. The unrecognized status of Somaliland continued to pose a political and diplomatic challenge but did not prevent specific project activities from taking place there during Year 2 (see Section 3.1 above). The chaotic situation in Yemen continued to limit Project activities, though some results were achieved (see Section 3.1 above). At times the political loyalties of Project contacts in Yemen were unclear, despite Partners' efforts to deal only with the internationally recognized Hadi government.

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

This assumption was not tested in Year 2. The project activities that would validate this assumption are ongoing, but enough data is not yet available.

- **Governments of Ethiopia, Somalia/Somaliland, 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 2. 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 remained valid during Year 2. Project field work in Ethiopia and Somaliland was not affected by security risks. The project plan does not include field work in Somalia and Yemen.

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

This assumption remained valid during Year 2. Although access to legal materials was not 100 percent, this did not prevent progress on related project activities.

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

This assumption was valid in Year 2. Partner government institutions in project countries were not able to provide 100 percent of materials sought, in some cases because materials were reported to have been lost or destroyed due to conflict, but this did not prevent progress on related project activities.

ASSUMPTIONS RELATED TO OUTPUT 2

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

This assumption remained valid during Year 2. Both existing and newly engaged stakeholders remained interested in collaborating with the LICIT Project and participating in project activities. Interest on the part of new stakeholders was key to the success of several project activities, including the Ethiopia-Somaliland border meeting and the Somaliland community awareness tours (see Section 3.1 above, Annex 4(s,t)). Other new stakeholders entered into informal partnerships that have leveraged additional resources to further LICIT objectives or created opportunities for future collaboration. (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 2. Law enforcement stakeholders remained generally interested and supportive of the LICIT project. Counterpart agencies in the project countries were not always able to contribute adequate personnel or other resources, although they cooperated to organize several events that furthered LICIT network building and community awareness goals. See Section 3.1 above. The LICIT law enforcement training activities to be carried out in Year 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 enforcement.**

This assumption was partly valid during Year 2. Community stakeholders engaged about the LICIT project generally expressed interest and support for network participation and community action against trafficking (see Section 3.1 above). Due to CoVID limitations Partners have not initiated community scout training, so this aspect of the assumption remains untested.

ASSUMPTION RELATED TO OUTPUT 3

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

This assumption was valid during Year 2. The positive responses to community awareness activities in Somaliland revealed a strong interest on the part of communities to learn about wildlife issues including cheetah and gazelle trafficking and conservation measures (see Section 3.1 above).

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

As conceived, the LICIT Project contributes 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 is accomplished through outreach and training in targeted communities, including engagement with elders, women, youth, and religious leaders. Outreach began in Year 2 with community awareness tours in Somaliland (see 3.1 above and Annex 4(s,t)). 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 2 was its continued contributions to strengthening the legal, diplomatic, and policy frameworks necessary to support national and regional efforts to end trafficking in cheetahs and other wildlife and wildlife products. The legal agendas delivered to the project countries and follow up technical assistance, which will carry on into Year 3, will help governments strengthen domestic anti-trafficking laws and regulations (Indicators 0.2, 1.3). These actions, as well as network building activities such as the Ethiopia-Somaliland border meeting and support for the HAWEN, also helped 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 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 community engagement programs offer opportunities for livelihoods, training, education, capacity building, and development of civil society. The LICIT project aims to 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. Community awareness activities in Somaliland and training of local veterinarians from Ethiopia and Somaliland (see 3.1 above) represented steps toward this goal (Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4).

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, during the second project year to prepare and deliver assessments and agendas for strengthening national legal frameworks, and partner with the CMS Secretariat to expand the analysis/assessment/recommendations process to additional topics relevant to cross-border and regional cooperation, 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 Sections 2 and 3 above and Annex 4(f,g,h,i).
- LICIT network building activities during Year 2 such as the Ethiopia/Somaliland border meeting also supported these objectives by strengthening national frameworks and promoting cooperation among government entities to address illegal wildlife trade. See Sections 2 and 3.1 above and Annex 4(b, c, j, l).
- Community awareness campaigns in Somaliland directly supported these objectives by serving as a first step toward developing livelihoods in communities affected by IWT. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(s,t).

5. Impact on species in focus

Partners expected a positive impact on the focus species to appear in Year 2 as the result of training and capacity building, and the increased functioning of project networks, but delay in project activities due to the CoVID pandemic means that the Project has not yet generated data to show that it is having a significant impact on the focus species in the wild. However, the training of local veterinarians from Ethiopia and Somaliland (see Section 3.2 above and Annex 4(v,w)) has had a direct impact on the survival rate of cheetahs confiscated from traffickers by law enforcement authorities and transferred to an approved treatment facility (Indicators 3.2, 3.3, 3.4). The work of these veterinarians helped CCF provide urgent care to 36 confiscated cheetah cubs and one leopard cub during Year 2, of which 31 (86 percent) survived. This compares with an estimated survival rate of 15-20 percent for trafficked cubs not intercepted by law enforcement. The community awareness campaigns in Somaliland (see Section 3.1 above) were an initial step in creating awareness and conservation interest in areas where wild cheetahs are found, which is intended to lay the foundation for actions that would have more direct impact on focus species (Indicator 3.1). Other Year 2 work continued to build the legal frameworks and anti-trafficking networks that are needed to translate the training and capacity building into concrete actions. This work is detailed in Section 3 above, and supports project Indicators 0.2, 0.3, 1.3, and 2.1.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The LICIT project will contribute to poverty alleviation by offering outreach and training in targeted communities with the goal of building networks of community contacts that can influence community attitudes and activities to understand the value of wildlife as a community

resource, oppose poaching and trafficking, and facilitate the introduction of further initiatives to support their communities, including through support for livelihoods and empowering women.

Year 2 project activities provided a foundation for actions in Year 3 that are designed to impact poverty in target communities. The legal analyses and agendas delivered in Year 2, and the follow up technical assistance to help implement them (Annex 4(g,h,i,r,hh)), provide a basis for stronger wildlife enforcement laws and contribute to capacity building and training that will give law enforcement authorities improved skills and tools to protect community wildlife resources (Indicator 2.3). The wildlife law guidebooks in preparation can be used to educate communities on laws relevant to poaching, trafficking, protected areas, and conservation-related activities (Indicator 1.4), which can lead to better conservation of community resources. Network building activities in Year 2 continued establishing 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 (Indicators 2.5, 2.7, 2.9). The initial awareness campaigns in rural communities in Somaliland provided an opportunity to begin building relationships and assessing needs for potential initiatives that would contribute to poverty alleviation (Annex 4(s,t)).

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Gender equality is an integral element of the training, network building, and local community awareness aspects of the LICIT Project, with a target of at least 30 percent women in LICIT training activities (Indicator 3.2). Partners 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.

LICIT Project community awareness campaigns in Somaliland (see Section 3.1 above) included a significant number of women. Women were included in every community group that took part in the program. In total, 189 of 450 participants (42 percent), were women. The LICIT partners can use this pool of potential contacts to benefit the status of women in these communities by providing opportunities for them to play a significant part in future community engagement activities and efforts to protect community wildlife resources.

Creating opportunities for professional women is an element of the project's gender strategy (Activity 3.2). During Year 2 CCF continued its partnership with the Somaliland Women Veterinarians Association (SOWVA). SOWVA members participated in formal training sessions for veterinarians from Ethiopia and Somaliland (see 3.1 above), as did women veterinarians from Ethiopia. Four of the 16 participants were women (two from each country). CCF trained four additional Somaliland veterinarians on an individual basis, two of whom were women. Thus six of the 20 veterinarians trained were women, which met the 30 percent target in Indicator 3.2. See Annex 4(v,w) and Section 17.

The informal partnership with SOWVA promoted increased survival rates for individual cheetahs confiscated from traffickers (see section 5 above). Including trained women vets in community activities will help facilitate awareness and education in rural communities impacted by wildlife trafficking. Gender equality impacts from 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.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Partners conducted M&E activities in Year 2 under the coordination of CCF. The group of key project personnel is small enough that information was shared directly among them. This communication uses digital platforms for conferences and document exchanges. A comprehensive M&E Plan provides a framework document for M&E activities. Achievements are measured by completion of project activities according to the project logframe and timeline. Oversight for Legal Atlases' responsibilities and contributions was conducted through regular direct communications with Legal Atlas principals. 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's Project Coordinator and Project Supervisor. CCF developed an internal monitoring process for its own activities and responsibilities that supplements direct communication among project staff. The Mid-term Review (MTR) process included interviews with 14 counterparts and stakeholders; the Reviewer concluded that *"there is good communication between project staff, the relevant government departments at national, regional, and federal levels, and with wider stakeholders,"* and that principal contacts and stakeholders were *"happy that they have been kept fully informed of project progress and are pleased with outputs to date."*

The project outcome envisions the establishment of anti-trafficking networks. Strengthening legal frameworks is a key element of these networks; thus, activities that provide the legal materials and analysis necessary to support strengthening, such as the country agendas prepared by Legal Atlas and follow up technical assistance (see Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(g,h,i,r,hh)), demonstrate a direct contribution to the related project output (Output 1) and the project Outcome.

Likewise, activities that produced concrete steps to establish LICIT networks, such as the bilateral Ethiopia-Somaliland Border Meeting on Cheetah Trafficking and the initiative to establish a national Wildlife Trafficking Task Force in Somaliland (see section 3.1 above and Annex 4(b, l)), demonstrate a direct contribution to the related project output (Output 2) and the project Outcome.

The third major element of the project involves engagement with communities to extend networks to the local level and increase awareness of the importance of ending cheetah trafficking and protecting community wildlife resources (Output 3). The community awareness campaigns conducted in Somaliland were a direct contribution to achieving this Output and the project Outcome. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(s,t).

The M&E plan was revised in January 2021 to reflect the status of project work, in particular the continued impact of CoVID-related delays. Based on these revisions and recommendations from the MTR, Partners will request changes to the project logframe as part of their assessment and planning for Year 3.

9. Lessons learnt

In a year when many things did not go according to plan due to the CoVID pandemic, the principal lesson learned was the importance of resilience. A number of challenges disrupted the project timeline and workplan, including the need for multiple postponements of the training workshops, travel restrictions that prevented most fieldwork, increased difficulties in communicating with counterparts and stakeholders, and a request from DEFRA (also pandemic-related) to defer disbursement of funds. In responding, the Partners realized the value of building flexibility into plans and schedules and maintaining the ability to act quickly when opportunities arose. For example, a large-scale activity such as the community awareness campaigns in rural communities in Somaliland would normally have been planned well in advance, but when authorities granted permission for them, CCF's LICIT Project Leader, Dr. Laurie Marker was already in Somaliland to conduct project veterinarian training. Partners were able to take advantage of her presence there by pushing to organize the campaigns on short notice, thus avoiding the health risk and expense of additional international travel.

Events during Year 2 also demonstrated the importance of finding the right contacts and counterparts in project countries, even though this is not always within Partners' control. Progress on LICIT activities was influenced both positively and negatively by government personnel changes in project countries. Newly appointed regional officials in Ethiopia and Somaliland became actively engaged with the Project and facilitated substantial progress on network building and community engagement. On the other hand, a principal Ethiopian counterpart was unexpectedly replaced, which resulted in a period of uncertainty until a relationship could be developed with his successor. Partners were also detoured by pursuing contacts in Yemen who turned out to be politically unacceptable, which was not apparent until some effort had been invested in developing the relationships.

These lessons will be incorporated into the evaluation and planning process for Year 3.

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

I. The Year 1 Annual Report Review recommended that:

i. *Details on COVID-19 related delays and mitigation actions should be provided in the Year 2 Half Year Report. See Section 2a. of the IWT-066 2020 Half Year Report, and Section 14 below for discussion of the impacts the CoVID pandemic has had on the LICIT Project.*

ii. *Partners should continue to monitor and track results of direct engagement with policymakers and provide evidence of how the project-provided information has influenced policymakers. Direct engagement with policymakers in Year 2 of the LICIT Project led to the following results:*

- Requests from all four project jurisdictions and one subnational jurisdiction for technical legal consultation and support to implement the LICIT Project legal agendas to strengthen their national wildlife laws (Annex 4(g,h,i,r,hh,ii));
- Commitment by Ethiopian and Somaliland officials at the bilateral border meeting organized by LICIT Partners and the Ethiopian GEF Program to a set of joint actions to strengthen cross-border cooperation against wildlife trafficking (Annex 4(b));
- A request from the SRS authorities to UNODC, facilitated by information and advice from LICIT partners, for an ICCWC assessment of its institutional capacity relative to wildlife law enforcement (Annex 4(d));
- A request from the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Rural Development to assist with the formation of a national wildlife trafficking task force. Partners are providing input on scope and membership (Annex 4(l));
- Information from LICIT partners persuaded authorities in the Awdal Region of Somaliland to collaborate in organizing community awareness campaigns (Annex 4(s,t)).

iii. *Partners should provide cooperation agreements or similar formal partnership documentation as evidence in future reviews. The agreement between the CMS Secretariat and CCF for the extended legal analysis project (see Section 2 above) is attached as Annex 4(cc). A formal agreement for the Big Give matching grant (see Section 2 above) was pending at the conclusion of Year 2. The other informal partnerships formed in Year 2 were agreements to work cooperatively toward a shared goal and did not involve payments to the LICIT Partners; thus, they were not seen as requiring formal documentation.*

II. The LICIT Project was also subject to an MTR. The MTR report (received by the LICIT Partners on 16/4/21) made the following Project Recommendations:

Project Recommendation 1: *There are a number of changes recommended for the project logframe.*

- *Refine the indicators relating to network establishment/functioning so that it is clear when an endpoint has been reached.*
- *Consider reinstating the original indicator (or similar) to capture the success or functionality of project-established (or supported) networks – ‘cheetah cub trafficking reduced by x% from baseline’.*
- *Ensure that logframe indicators are internally consistent. This recommendation is specifically relevant to indicators focused on 1) network establishment and 2) numbers of Community Scouts.*
- *Devise SMART Outcome-level indicator(s) which would enable project impacts on livelihoods/poverty to be measured.*

The LICIT Partners have understood for some time that they would, at some point, need to revise the project logframe. The delays imposed by the CoVID pandemic have become a

forcing event for this revision. The Partners have waited for the MTR recommendations to inform their consideration of changes and will incorporate revision of the logframe into their evaluation and planning discussions for Year 3 of the Project.

Project Recommendation 2: *Explore how LICIT might provide institutional support and capacity building to HAWEN so that it can better coordinate its actions against illegal wildlife crime.* Support to the HAWEN is a key element of LICIT Project regional network building. The partnership between the LICIT partners, CMS, and IGAD to extend the scope of the LICIT legal analysis to all IGAD member states (see Section 2 above and Annex 4(a)) will aid the HAWEN countries in coordinating their legal regimes against wildlife crime. Appointment of a UN Volunteer to staff the HAWEN Secretariat, which the LICIT Partners helped facilitate (see Section 2 above), will create opportunities for further strengthening of the HAWEN. Partners' support for a virtual meeting of the HAWEN Executive Committee (EC) in December 2020 helped the HAWEN maintain continuity (see Annex 4(jj)). The recommendations of the Third HAWEN EC meeting in March 2020 suggest potential areas for additional support in Year 3 (see Annex 4(dd)).

Project Recommendation 3: *Revisit the narrative of Output 3, its activities and indicators – which should be expanded to cover the work of the Community Scouts, and, if some additional co-funding can be sourced, perhaps some of the additional community engagement actions proposed by the Cheetah Action Plan.* Partners will do this as part of their evaluation and planning for Year 3 of the Project.

Project Recommendation 4: *The project should consider carefully, as early as possible, whether a re-budgeted time extension request should be made to make good COVID-related delays and thus ensure that planned community development activities can be fully implemented. This should be discussed with the LTS team before submitting a formal Change Request.* Partners will do this as part of their evaluation and planning for Year 3 of the Project.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

As discussed in Section 10 above, Partners will revise the project logframe and make conforming revisions to methods, work plan, and exit strategy as part of their evaluation and planning process for Year 3. The Partners appreciate the input from the Mid-term Review, which provides useful guidance for this process.

12. Sustainability and legacy

As noted in Sections 2 and 3 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 and assessments for the project countries remain freely available on the Legal Atlas platform (www.legal-atlas.net).

The LICIT Project exit strategy is that by the end of the project, trained trainers in stakeholder organizations and target communities will have imparted knowledge they have gained from LICIT Project training throughout their communities and government institutions to build capacity of networks, promote awareness, and change attitudes and behaviors in ways that will 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 and will establish a foundation for future initiatives. Legal Atlas' intelligence platform will remain openly available to all stakeholders after the project concludes and can be used by the project countries to continue reviewing and strengthening their existing legislation as well as helping sustain enforcement on the ground. New or amended laws and regulations resulting from processes initiated during the project can codify LICIT-proposed improvements. New or improved national and regional action plans and agreements to combat wildlife trafficking developed by LICIT-supported networks can serve as guidelines for post-LICIT activity.

At the end of Year 2, this strategy is still generally valid, assuming the CoVID pandemic does not prevent Partners from carrying out project activities (see Section 14). Partners will assess

whether changes to the exit strategy are necessary in Year 3 as part of their evaluation and planning process.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Throughout Year 2, the Partners ensured that DEFRA and the IWT were recognized in connection with significant LICIT Project activities. This included placement of logos on banners and printed materials and references to the IWT in written materials such as press releases. See Annex 4(z). The Partners' standard approach has been to promote the LICIT Project as a distinct identity.

At this point in the project, principal contacts in the target countries appear to have a good understanding of the project and its goals, including the role of DEFRA and the IWT. This was reflected in the Mid-term Review, in which the reviewer "*found everyone he spoke to was well-informed of project objectives and progress.*" When a LICIT Project activity such as the veterinarians training and community awareness campaigns (see Section 3.1 above) involved new stakeholders, Partners' presentations included an introduction to the Project that mentioned the role of DEFRA and the IWT (Annex 4(aa,bb)).

The Statement issued by participants at the Ethiopia-Somaliland border meeting on strengthening bilateral cooperation against wildlife trafficking, which the LICIT Partners proposed and facilitated, specifically credited DEFRA and the IWT for their backing of the LICIT Project. See Annex 4(b).

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

The CoVID pandemic had a significant impact on Partners' ability to implement the LICIT Project during Year 2. Pandemic-related restrictions substantially reduced project activities, limiting travel for fieldwork needed to build LICIT networks and engage communities, and forcing postponement of the project training workshops.

The Partners' initial mitigation strategy for the workshops was to reschedule them for early 2021 (Q4 of Year 2), since funding for these events was included in the Year 2 budget, but this turned out to be infeasible, forcing a further postponement to Year 3. Moving the workshops back required a change request to shift project funds from Year 2 to Year 3, which DEFRA approved. The new target date for the workshops is September 2021, with November as a fallback. If this proves unworkable, the Partners will consider conducting training virtually, or through a combination of virtual and in person sessions. Postponement of the workshops has pushed back the project timeline, which could affect the ability to implement other project trainings that are designed to follow on from the workshops, in particular community-based training such as community scouts (Output 2.5), which requires a longer lead time.

CoVID related travel and quarantine restrictions impacted Partners' ability to conduct network building and community awareness activities, though they were able to organize awareness campaigns in Somaliland and train veterinarians at the CCF facility in Hargeisa (see Sections 3.1 and 3.2 above). In mitigation, Partners tried to conduct network building activities virtually. This achieved some success, but more could have been accomplished had more sustained travel and physical presence in the project countries been possible, especially at the community level. This was only highlighted by the successful results of the in-person activities - awareness campaigns and veterinary training - Partners were able to conduct.

The Partners are ready to resume fieldwork, with proper precautions, as soon as they are able. At the end of Year 2, however, it appears the project countries are experiencing a second wave of CoVID infections, so it remains unclear when this might happen. It is clear that the pandemic will continue to pose a significant risk to the ability of the Partners to fulfil all the undertakings of the LICIT Project. The MTR acknowledged this by recommending that "*if...necessary, the project should request and be granted a re-budgeted time extension to make good COVID-related delays and...ensure that planned community development activities can be fully implemented.*" Further CoVID-forced changes to project activities will need to be reflected through changes in the project logframe, workplan, and M&E measures.

15. Safeguarding

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

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 arose in connection with the LICIT Project in Year 2.

16. Project expenditure

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

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

Figures reflect a change request approved by DEFRA that reduced the 2020-21 budget by 57,622, representing undisbursed funds allocated to the project training workshops and other associated costs including consultant fees and travel. These funds were moved to the Year 3 budget, which is increased by the same amount. The reason for the change request was the need to postpone the workshops due to the CoVID pandemic.

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

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



The Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) conducted a workshop for veterinary doctors at its facilities in Hargeisa, Somaliland on 12-15 February 2021. The purpose of the training was to prepare these doctors, most of whom are livestock veterinarians, to give emergency treatment to cheetah cubs confiscated from illegal wildlife trade at the point of confiscation. The veterinarians represented regions of Somaliland where the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoERD), CCF's government partner, has confiscated cubs from traffickers or rescued them from conflict situations with farmers. The goal of the training is to reduce the high mortality rate of confiscated cubs, which have often been abused by their captors and require urgent care.

The CCF training consisted of lectures and hands-on practical sessions covering physical examination and handling basics, emergency care principles, syndromes of disease when re-feeding a malnourished animal, dietary insufficiencies, approach to gastrointestinal maladies and preventative care. The veterinarians were taught about Somaliland's laws forbidding poaching and trade, the importance of keeping cheetahs in the wild, and the need to promote conservation of wildlife on the community level.

CCF conducted a second training session on 19-22 February 2021 with eight veterinary doctors from the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia, with similar curriculum and goals. A further objective of the two trainings was to develop a network of veterinarians trained in cheetah care on both sides of the Ethiopia-Somaliland border in areas where illegal trade and conflict are known to occur.

Training the veterinarians was part of a larger initiative by CCF and its partners to engage local communities in Somaliland and Ethiopia to increase awareness of the need to protect community wildlife resources and take action to end the illegal trade in cheetahs and other endangered wildlife. This initiative, which began in Somaliland in February 2021, has reached 62 communities to date.

The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) provided co-funding for the training, which was organised within the framework of the Legal Intelligence for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT) Project funded by the UK government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund and implemented by CCF, IFAW, and Legal Atlas.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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 2 has been through: legal research and analysis providing a basis for strengthening legal frameworks for wildlife law enforcement in the project countries; network building efforts to identify and establish relationships with officials in project countries who can facilitate the application of stronger laws to create impacts on the ground; establishing the foundation for Year 3 training and capacity building, and; community awareness activities designed to have a direct impact.</p>	
<p>Outcome</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 strengthen legal frameworks and</p>	<p>0.1 Year 2 network building accomplishments such as support for the HAWEN, a bilateral Ethiopia-Somaliland meeting, and community awareness campaigns directly supported formation and operationalizing of national and regional LICIT networks. See Section 3.3 and Annex 4(a,b,s,t).</p> <p>0.2 Completed legal frameworks, country, and legal agendas, and guidebooks under development, will provide materials that enable national and regional networks to</p>	<p>0.1 Continue network building process at regional, national, and community levels through identifying stakeholders and training workshop participants; deliver training workshops and post-workshop deliverables including network agreements and action plans.</p> <p>0.2 Work with national networks and government stakeholders to apply legal materials to strengthen laws and regulations and inform</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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>strengthen laws and regulations for wildlife management by revising or enacting new laws and regulations. See Section 3.1 and Annex 4(f,g,h,i).</p> <p>0.3 Completed legal frameworks, country reports, and 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. See Section 3.1 and Annex 4(f,g,h,i).</p> <p>0.4 Cheetah-trafficking related news in focus county media, including social media, increased by 40 percent in Year 2. See Annex 4(x,y).</p> <p>0.5 Community awareness campaigns in Somaliland and training for veterinarians from Ethiopia and Somaliland began the process of engaging community members to become active in cheetah conservation. See Sections 3.1 and 3.2 and Annex 4(s,t,v,w).</p>	<p>training workshops and community engagement initiatives.</p> <p>0.3 Complete legal guidebooks for delivery at project workshops; 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 Continue extending network building to community level and 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 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 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 (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>1.1 Completed in Year 1.</p> <p>1.2 Completed in Year 1.</p> <p>1.3 Completed in Q1 of Year 2 (one year from delayed project start date, based on 12-month completion date for this work): Four National Legal Agendas delivered; see Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(f).</p> <p>1.4 In progress: Guidebooks will be produced and distributed in connection with project training workshops, which have been delayed due to the CoVID pandemic.</p>	
<p>Activity 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.</p>		<p>This activity was completed in Year 1; relevant laws in the project countries have been collected, analyzed, summarized, and are</p>	<p>Legal Atlas will continue to refine its Platform based on new or additional information</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		openly available on the Legal Atlas Platform (www.legal-atlas.com).	
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.		This activity was completed in Year 1; data from collected laws has been analyzed and country reports prepared.	Legal Atlas can update its country reports based on new or additional information
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.		This activity was completed at the end of Q1, Year 2 (one year from delayed project start date, based on 12-month timeline for completing this work). See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(f).	Legal Atlas is engaged in discussions with project country counterparts on potential actions to implement the recommendations. See Annex 4(g,h,i,hh).
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.		This activity is in progress and is expected to be completed for delivery at project training workshops, which have been delayed due to the CoVID pandemic.	Guidebooks will be completed and provided to partner authorities in project countries at project workshops.
<p>Output 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</p>	<p>2.1 Partners identified at least 15 potential network members for national networks in Ethiopia and Somaliland and for the regional network. See Annex 4(b,s,t). In Somaliland, partners provided support to government efforts to establish a national Wildlife Trafficking Task Force (Annex 4(l)). In Somalia and Yemen, Partners continued building relationships with key stakeholders who would be instrumental in forming national networks. See Sections 2 and 3 above and Annex 4(h,k). Partners worked with IGAD and other informal partners to strengthen the Horn of Africa Enforcement Network (HAWEN) as the core of a regional anti-cheetah trafficking network. See Sections 2 and 3.1 above, and Annex 4(a).</p> <p>2.2 This activity will take place in Year 3 following the project training workshops per Activity 2.10.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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 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</p>		<p>2.3 Due to CoVID related delays, this training will be provided through workshops delivered during Year 3. Partners have continued planning the content, structure, and participation in these workshops.</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 have been delayed due to the CoVID pandemic and will take place in Year 3 of the project.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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, 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 during Year 2 to continue building the regional network that will be the focus of this meeting. See Indicator 2.1 above, Sections 2 and 3 above, and Annex 4(a).</p>
Activity 2.1. Start-up Partners' meeting. Draft and sign MoUs.		Completed in Year 1	None

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>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; 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.</p>		<p>Completed in Year 1</p>	<p>The Regional Coordinator's work plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary in Year 3.</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Stakeholder identification process is ongoing in all four project countries. Community awareness campaigns during Year 2 allowed partners to begin identifying local level stakeholders in Ethiopia and Somaliland. See Sections 2 and 3.1 above and Annex 4(s,t)</p>	<p>Continue/complete stakeholder identification process in all project countries with particular emphasis on Somalia and Yemen</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Completed in Year 1</p>	<p>Continue applying the results of the stakeholder consultation on the status of cheetahs in the region to project planning and activities.</p>
<p>Activity 2.5. Conduct needs assessments in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Yemen for the national TOT workshops.</p>		<p>Completed in Year 2 for all four project countries. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(m,n,o,p).</p>	<p>Analyze results of assessments and apply to preparation of workshops</p>
<p>Activity 2.6. Organise two 5-day national workshops to increase understanding and awareness of wildlife trafficking and tools available to fight it.</p>		<p>Partners have continued developing the content, structure, and participation in the workshops, which have been delayed to Year 3 by the CoVID pandemic. See Annex 4(q).</p>	<p>Continue/complete planning for content, structure, and participation in the national workshops</p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>Partners have continued developing the content, structure, and</p>	<p>Continue/complete planning for content, structure, and participation in the national workshops</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		participation in the workshops. See Annex 4(q).	
Activity 2.6.2. Deliver 5-day national TOT workshop in Ethiopia for Ethiopia and southern Somalia (~20 participants)		Partners have continued developing the content, structure, and participation in the workshops. See Annex 4(q).	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)		Partners have continued developing the content, structure, and participation in the workshops. See Annex 4(q).	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 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 occur in Year 3	Develop and conduct workshop pre-assessment
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 occur in Year 3	Continue/complete planning for content, structure, and participation in the regional workshop.
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 occur in Year 3	Fix workshop dates; develop content and structure; identify participants; 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).		This activity will occur in Year 3	Fix workshop dates; develop content and structure; identify participants; arrange logistics.
Activity 2.8.3. Evaluate impact of inter-regional enforcement cooperation workshop.		This activity will occur in Year 3	Develop and conduct impact evaluation with stakeholder input
Activity 2.9. Provide post-workshops ongoing support and advice to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies to operationalize trainings received and networks established.		Legal Atlas has completed four technical assistance actions with project countries (Annex 4(r))	Continue to provide technical assistance based on requests from

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
			project country authorities (see Annex 4(g,h,i,hh))
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 occur in Year 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 occur in Year 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 occur in Year 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 occur in Year 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 occur in Year 3	Plan and conduct Year 3 assessment
<p>Output 3. Cheetah and gazelle area communities increase their awareness of the importance of halting trafficking and conservation of the species.</p>	<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 of Year 3.</p> <p>3.2 Through TOT, 40 community stakeholders, with at least 30%</p>	<p>3.1 CCF worked with counterparts in Somaliland to plan and conduct four awareness campaigns in rural communities. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(s,t).</p> <p>3.2 CCF organized and conducted training for eight veterinarians from Ethiopia and 12 from Somaliland. The trainees included six women (30%). See Sections 3.1 and 3.2 above and Annex 4(v,w,z).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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>3.3 Eleven of 16 local veterinarians who participated in group training received a satisfactory post-assessment score (70 percent or higher). Three others had scores of at least 65 percent. Four additional local veterinarians were trained individually; all received satisfactory post-training assessments. In total, 15 of 20 trainees received satisfactory assessments (75 percent).</p> <p>3.4 Trained local veterinarians participated in evaluating all of the 36 confiscated cheetahs transferred to an approved facility during Year 2 of the Project (100 percent).</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>Partners developed and deployed awareness messages in four campaigns during Year 2.</p>	<p>Continue developing concepts for awareness messages and means of delivery with 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>Initial awareness campaigns with community leaders in Somaliland included 189 women (42% of leaders engaged).</p>	<p>Continue efforts to include prominent and professional women in stakeholder/network identification and consultation process.</p>

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outcome:</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 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</p>	<p>0.1.1 Project team checks in with network partners to determine level 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of public and private stakeholders to join LICIT, as well as civil society, academia and rural communities. • Horn of Africa political situation remains stable for the duration of the project. • Governments of Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen and GCC keep detailed records on IWT investigated cases, seizure numbers and cases prosecuted. • Governments of Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen and GCC share information on IWT investigated cases, seizure numbers and cases prosecuted with media and stakeholders.

	<p>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>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, 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>Outputs: 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</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field investigations can be conducted without undue security risks. • Legal materials are accessible online from official and secondary sources. • Local partners gather and share legal materials that are not available online.

	<p>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 (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>Yemen.</p> <p>1.3 Country Legal Agenda for Ethiopia, Somalia (and Somaliland region) and Yemen.</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</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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest of public and private stakeholders to join LICIT. • Law enforcement agencies are committed and able to contribute through dedication of staff time and other support within the scope of their resources. • Local communities are interested in participating in the network and send members to become trained as community scouts and collaborate with law enforcement

	<p>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>2.7 The newly trained scout trainers will select approximately 25 community members to become community scouts and train them on</p>	<p>2.4.1 Pre and post workshop assessment tests</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>	
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	<p>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>2.8.1 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 communications platform for all network members</p>	
<p>3. Cheetah and gazelle area communities increase their awareness of the importance of halting trafficking and conservation of the species.</p>	<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>3.1 Awareness campaigns plans and final draft materials ready for production.</p> <p>3.2.1 List of network participants who attended the training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities interested and engaged in anti-trafficking, and the conservation of cheetahs and gazelles.

	<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>3.3.1 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>	
<p>Activity Details</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
<p>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>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>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>Activity Number</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>Activity Details</p>			
<p>2.1 Start-up Partners' meeting. Draft and sign MoUs.</p>			
<p>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.</p>			
<p>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.</p>			

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 operationalize 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>Activity Number</p> <p>3. Cheetah/gazelle area communities increase their awareness of the importance of halting trafficking and conservation of the species.</p>
<p>Activity Details</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>Activity Number</p> <p>4. Monitoring & Evaluation</p>
<p>Activity Details</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

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Training local veterinarians to care for confiscated cheetahs	6 trainees (30%) women	Ethiopia, Somaliland		20		20	
6B	Training weeks provided for local veterinarians				12 (pro rata)			
7	Training materials for local veterinarians				12			12
8	Action Plans			1				5
21A	Papers published				1			
21C	Other publications			1				
22A	Match funding				£5,000			More
26C	Media articles				14			15/year by Year 3

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publisher (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Global dataset for seized and non-intercepted illegal cheetah trade (Acinonyx jubatus) 2010–2019	Journal paper	Patricia Tricorache Dr. Shira Yashphe Dr. Laurie Marker 2021	Female	Mexico	Elsevier	www.journals.elsevier.com/data-in-brief
Legal Atlas Platform	Online legal database	Legal Atlas				https://legal-atlas.net

Ethiopia Wildlife Trade Legal Gap Analysis	Publication	Legal Atlas 2020				https://www.legal-atlas.com/legal-atlas-publications.html
Somalia Wildlife Trade Legal Gap Analysis	Publication	Legal Atlas 2020				https://www.legal-atlas.com/legal-atlas-publications.html
Somaliland Wildlife Trade Legal Gap Analysis	Publication	Legal Atlas 2020				https://www.legal-atlas.com/legal-atlas-publications.html
Yemen Wildlife Trade Legal Gap Analysis	Publication	Legal Atlas 2020				https://www.legal-atlas.com/legal-atlas-publications.html

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

LIST OF ITEMS:

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	x
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	