

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	IWT067
Project title	Strengthening implementation of Zimbabwe’s wildlife crime legal system
Host country/ies	Zimbabwe
Lead organisation	Space for Giants
Partner institution(s)	Speak Out For Animals
Darwin grant value	£319,207.00
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2019 to 31 March 2022
Reporting period	April 2019 – March 2020 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Shamini Jayanathan
Project website/blog/Twitter	www.spaceforgiants.org
Report author(s) and date	Shamini Jayanathan, Katto Wambua 1 April 2020

1. Project rationale



(Map of Zimbabwe's major urban centres and wildlife national parks).

The project aims to redress wildlife crime such as poaching and trafficking of Zimbabwe's large concentrations of endangered species in Zimbabwe's Zambezi Valley, North West Matebeleland, Sebungwe and South East Lowveld. Poaching and trafficking of elephants and pangolin are growing problems. According to the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZimParks) 800kgs ivory was recovered in 2017 as compared to 250kgs in 2016. This represents a 216% increase in recovered ivory and indicative of increase in poaching. Overall, the elephant population in Zimbabwe fell by around 6% between 2013-2016, with some areas experiencing a reduction as high as 74%. In the same period, pangolin trophies (the most trafficked species globally) increased by 37% while Rhino populations, as elsewhere in Sub-Saharan Africa, remain under huge threat, and are surviving in heavily protected parks. Poaching is predominantly being undertaken by Zimbabwe nationals with 539 of them arrested for wildlife crime in 2017, compared to 62 foreigners. There is also use of hazardous chemicals with wider impact on people and the environment such as cyanide (11kgs recovered in the Western region in 2017). Zimbabwe currently has around 84,000 elephants, which fluctuates as they roam to and from Botswana.

The problem of wildlife crime in Zimbabwe is multi-faceted and can be grouped as follows:-

Legal:

- Poor law enforcement knowledge and skills, leading to acquittals of poachers more on technicalities than on fact.
- Too many legal inconsistencies within Zimbabwe's laws, making it hard to interpret and effectively protect wildlife.
- "Bail pending Appeals" is a major challenge as poachers are released back into the community and commit the offence again.
- The policy on Problem Animal Control means animals are euthanized regularly for human-wildlife conflicts, leading to a new trend causing the loss of lions, baboons and elephants as "problem animals".

Governance:

- Corruption within the parks, police and judicial systems.
- Illegal hunting in safari areas, due to poor monitoring and poor regulation by parks authorities.
- Conservancies and safari areas poach under "ration meat", abusing their licences and quotas.
- National Parks are under-resourced (people, vehicles, money).

Socio-economic:

- Poverty within communities especially with the poor state of Zimbabwe's economy. This is increasingly worsened by ongoing climate change, such as the ongoing prolonged drought.
- Aggrieved wildlife custodians: parks employees are poorly paid and paid late; and communities are not compensated for human-wildlife conflicts, leading to retaliation killings.
- Crime informants are not paid properly nor on time.
- Encroachment by communities into wildlife designated habitats- new resettling schemes are not properly coordinated by the government, causing habitat loss for wildlife as humans take space, and fight for water.

Not all of these threats are addressed by this project. However, this project aims to significantly address the legal aspects, through capacity building of prosecutors and judicial officers based on training on the use of Rapid Reference Guide to Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife Crime in Zimbabwe (RRG). The RRG includes sentencing guidance to guide prosecutors and judicial officers to arrive at deterrent sentences. The project also aims to implement a national wildlife case monitoring programme to assess the effectiveness of prosecutions and use of the RRG. This will bring clarity and consistency to application of the law and thereby strengthen the implementation of Zimbabwe's wildlife legal system. The project also aims to scale up the capacity of local NGOs engaged in wildlife legal training and animal protection who are our project partners, to better address the legal dimensions of wildlife crime in Zimbabwe.

The key outcome expected from the project is that Zimbabwe's criminal justice system will be more responsive and provide a significant deterrent effect to wildlife criminals, leading to reductions in poaching and trafficking of endangered species in Zimbabwe.

2. Project partnerships

Space for Giants is the lead institution in this project with her main project partner being Speak Out For Animals (SOFA), a Zimbabwe based local NGO working on wildlife legal training and protection. Through this project, SOFA has been able to hire 4 legal officers to serve as court monitors of wildlife cases country-wide and together with its CEO, assist in delivery of RRG based training workshops to prosecutors and judicial officers. 2 of the monitors are based in Harare, and the other two in Hwange and Masvingo. This is more than originally envisaged within the project but still within the budget.

They track all wildlife cases in Zimbabwe in 52 court stations. This partnership has scaled-up the operational capacity of SOFA not only in hiring staff, but also vehicles and office equipment. SOFA has been involved in all aspects of project planning and implementation, and project decisions have been made consultatively.

The CEO of SOFA has remarked about the partnership as follows in Space for Giants's 2019 Impact Report: <https://spaceforgiants.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Space-for-Giants-2019-Impact-Report.pdf>. "Space for Giants has helped our work to become like a well-oiled machine. Their focus on engaging stakeholders means we have legally empowered investigators, police, and prosecution teams, enabling us to strengthen our relationship with these multiple law enforcement stakeholders. We have seen the quality of our work as Speak Out for Animals as well that of law enforcement agents improve, and the quality of prosecution of wildlife cases in Zimbabwe has also tremendously improved."

Going forward, Space for Giants is exploring various sustainable options to alleviate SOFA's key challenge to access to electricity for its court monitors and their regional offices such as the provision of inverters for back-up power.

3. Project progress

1. the Zimbabwe RRG was launched by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) on 1 October, 2019
2. Three prosecutorial and RRG dissemination workshops have been delivered resulting in the training 59 prosecutors and 1 judicial officer between October 2019 and March 2020.
3. The project through SOFA also hired 4 lawyers who are currently undertaking court monitoring across the country.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activity 1: *Publication of the Rapid Reference Guide for Zimbabwe, including Points to Prove Toolkit, by September 2019.*

The RRG includes 'points to prove' for all relevant offences applicable in combating wildlife crime (including offences outside of wildlife-specific legislation such as the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act); it also includes sentencing guidance for prosecutors and judicial officers. This was developed between November 2018 and September 2019 by Space for Giants and SOFA and later validated by prosecutors and judicial officers at a workshop in Hwange National Park.

The RRG was published in September 2019.

The RRG was formally launched on the 1st October, 2019 at the Matopos National Park near Bulawayo by Space for Giants, , SOFA, the NPA represented by the Deputy Prosecutor General and the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Environment.

Space for Giants has since printed and supplied SOFA with 250 copies, which have been disseminated to 60 workshop participants and the rest to the NPA, ZimParks, the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) and the Judiciary. More copies are being printed for use in 2020 and 2021.

This activity has been successfully implemented and delivered on project output 1, namely; the publication of the RRG by September 2019¹.

Activity 2: *Deliver 10 training and mentoring workshops held with 75 of Zimbabwe's prosecutors and judiciary on implementation of the Rapid Reference Guide Between April 2019 and March 2022.*

Space for Giants is expected in partnership with SOFA to deliver 10 training and mentoring workshops to 75 prosecutors and judicial officers. The implementation of this is expected to result in 4 workshops being delivered in 2019-2020, 3 workshops delivered in 2020-2021 and 3 workshops in 2021-2022.

So far, 3 workshops have been delivered training a total of 60 persons, comprising 59 prosecutors and 1 judicial officer. These workshops were held as follows:

- a) Matopos National Park, Bulawayo (20 pax from 2-4 October, 2019 for prosecutors drawn from the wider Matabeleland),
- b) Harare (20 pax, 7-9 October, 2019 for prosecutors drawn from the capital and its environs)
- c) Harare (20 pax from 16-19 March, 2020 for prosecutors from Mashonaland - wider Kariba Region).

A fourth workshop was scheduled to be held in Masvingo from 23-26 March, 2020 but had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 global crisis. The same will now be tentatively held in June or July 2020. Space for Giants and SOFA are confident that the fourth required workshop for 2019-

2020 will be delivered this year and we expect to surpass the overall project's training target of 75 prosecutors by the end of 2020.

SOFA's CEO and the 4 lawyers hired under the project have assisted in planning and delivering the prosecutorial RRG based training and mentoring. They have gained experience and confidence to lead the final 3 training workshops for 2021-2022.

Arrangements with the NPA and the Judiciary have been made in 2020 to ensure that the remaining 7 trainings in the project will have an increased number of judicial officers.

Activity 3: Court monitoring data from wildlife crime cases in courts across Zimbabwe published annually between July 2019 and March 2022.

Apart from ensuring SOFA's participation in RRG based prosecutorial training, Space for Giants ensured that under the project 4 lawyers were retained by SOFA to serve as legal assistants and court monitors. They are located and covering different regions, namely: Kaza/Matabeleland, Manicaland/Masvingo, Harare/Mashonaland East and West. They collected case data of 345 cases in 8 courts registered from 2015-2018; that data was analysed and the findings published in a report by Space for Giants in July 2019, entitled "A Baseline Survey of Wildlife Crime Court Cases in Zimbabwe's Kaza Region" [<https://spaceforgiants.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Space-for-Giants-Zimbabwe-Court-Outcomes-Baseline-Survey.pdf>].

The report was shared with the NPA, ZimParks and the ZRP in a meeting held in Victoria Falls on the 17th July 2019 hosted by Space for Giants' legal director. The baseline report provides an overview snapshot of what was happening in Zimbabwe's courts in their handling of wildlife crime during the period 2015 to 2018 and will serve as a basis for assessing if these project's interventions have had an impact on the quality and effectiveness of prosecutions and court outcomes

The 4 legal assistants from SOFA have from September 2019 to March 2020 submitted to Space for Giants quarterly reports on the progress of their court monitoring daily activities. To facilitate court monitoring project activities going forward, Space for Giants and SOFA procured by October 2019 three vehicles purchased for court monitors, together with necessary communication equipment and office equipment.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Significant progress has been made over the last one year to achieve all the project outputs by close of project.

Project output 1 : Publication of the Rapid Reference Guide for Zimbabwe by September 2019, implementation is complete.

Project output 2 : Delivering 10 training and mentoring workshops held with 75 of Zimbabwe's prosecutors and judiciary on implementation of the Rapid Reference Guide Between April 2019 and March 2022. The project's overall training target of training and mentoring 75 prosecutors between 2019-2022 has so far been met by 80%. The delivery of 3 training workshops between October 2019 and March 2020 comprising 59 prosecutors and 1 judicial officer has significantly ensured that the project is on track to deliver.

A fourth training scheduled from 23-26 March, 2020 was postponed due to the COVID-19 global crisis and is now due in Mid 2020 (June or July) depending on how the global pandemic progresses. A further 'train the trainers' video conference call is scheduled for May between Space for Giants and SOFA to ensure training materials are understood and for the trainers from SOFA to have a trial-run at delivering the components themselves. These video calls will take place over a number of days as needs demand, prior to SOFA undertaking the fourth training this year. Should flights from Kenya be opened and the mandatory government quarantine upon return be lifted, Space for Giants will attend that fourth training as well.

The project is on track to surpass the training target of 75 prosecutors/judicial officers within its first year. SOFA's CEO and her 4 legal assistants have gained experience in organizing and delivering on training content and will be ready to lead in training in 2020-2022. Arrangements to increase the attendance of judicial officers from the regions have been made.

Project output 3 : publishing annual court monitoring data for wildlife crime cases in courts across Zimbabwe between July 2019 and March 2022. This is on track. A baseline

report of 345 cases registered between 2015 and 2018 was published by Space for Giants and SOFA in July 2019. c That data was collected by court monitors hired under this project.

Those same monitors continue to track wildlife cases from September 2019 and provide quarterly reports to Space for Giants. The required court monitors are in place and assisted in the collection of court data for the baseline survey. Publication of the first annual court monitoring data is due in the last quarter of 2020.

In the wake of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis and lockdown of court precincts in Zimbabwe save for 'serious and urgent' cases, the project is implementing remote case monitoring of any new cases through SOFA's contacts with prosecutors via phone and social media apps.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

There are strong indicators that the project is on course to meet its overall aim of ***strengthening the Zimbabwe wildlife legal system*** and assessing whether the ***criminal justice system in Zimbabwe provides a significant deterrent effect on wildlife criminals, leading to reductions in poaching and trafficking of endangered species in Zimbabwe***. These indicators are outlined above.

Plans for the resumption of the prosecutorial RRG based training programme after the COVID-19 crisis alleviates have been consultatively made by Space for Giants and SOFA. This crisis may delay or alter the manner in which training is delivered and the use of technology will be utilised going forward although electricity shortages may restrict this.

Court monitoring is ongoing and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, has been adapted to take place remotely utilising the excellent networks that SOFA and Space for Giants have established with the NPA.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Project Assumptions: All project assumptions for each output crucial to project success remain the same. There is clear commitment to institutional change (for instance the NPA has recently set up a Wildlife Prosecution Unit), buy-in and interest in implementation of the project by all agencies in the criminal justice pathway, especially from the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and ZimParks. Agencies required to provide officers for training have delivered without fail. The Judiciary, NPA, ZimParks have all been highly cooperative in providing case data necessary for court monitoring. Court officials have been open to mentoring on court monitoring by the 3 SOFA legal assistants.

Comment: The project assumptions did not however anticipate a global pandemic. This has so far resulted in a partial national lockdown in Zimbabwe including closure of court precincts and the State encouraging social distancing/avoidance of large gatherings. Thus, training activities have been postponed to mid 2020 (tentatively in June/July). This may cause significant delays going forward on the remaining project outputs. The project team is mitigating the same by exploring options of training using technology, where possible. It's important to appreciate that Zimbabwe has chronic electricity shortages. The project has decided to proceed with court monitoring remotely through phone calls with prosecutors and investigators. Any training that will take place later this year can take place outside in hotel gardens (already assessed as suitable in Masvingo) as it is anticipated that though the restrictions may lift, the concerns over close contact and social distancing may remain.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The publication of the baseline survey report on wildlife crime cases in Zimbabwe's KAZA region of 345 cases in 8 courts from 2015-2018 is the first in-depth analysis of the state of wildlife crime prosecutions in Zimbabwe. It offered recommendations to the authorities which if implemented will highly impact biodiversity conservation in Zimbabwe by enhancing the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system.

The publication of the RRG offers a simple toolkit for investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers to apply the law in a manner that makes it more responsive to the protection of biodiversity in Zimbabwe. By including the relevant laws in one document, access to law and procedure is

made easy and prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers can see, at a glance, what their respective powers are.

Court monitoring is ongoing to ensure that gaps in prosecution of wildlife crime are addressed timeously. The project has also ensured that SOFA retains Zimbabwe nationals as staff thus alleviating for them and their dependents the strain of unemployment which is very high in Zimbabwe. The same effect is achieved when the project procures local facilities to deliver training workshops.

Overall, the impact of prosecutorial training and resultant better conviction rates will serve to protect not only existing wildlife populations, but local communities and the national tourism sector which is currently 8% of the GDP and employing 300,000 directly and indirectly².

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

SDG 15 Life on Land: SDG15.7 and SDG15C: “Take.. action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species”.

The project delivered on training and mentoring prosecutors and the judiciary in Zimbabwe, to implement the new Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) across Zimbabwe. This is helping develop a more responsive and synergized criminal justice response to wildlife crime. This is enabling Zimbabwe to protect its biodiversity from poaching and trafficking, thereby helping to deliver SDG15 in Zimbabwe.

SDG 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions: “...provide access to justice for all...”,SDG16.B “Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws ...”, and SDG16.6: “Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels”.

The RRG with its emphasis on the ‘points to prove’ approach to wildlife cases ensures that cases that don’t meet the evidential threshold don’t get into the court system and occasion injustice. It ensures prosecutors are ready for trial and reduces court delays which can lead to suspects (not necessarily guilty) being held without charge for lengthy periods. By following the RRG, prosecutions are more objective, transparent, and importantly target those most responsible for wildlife crime by applying the full range of the law and considering the approach of ‘follow the money’. This encourages targeting not just low-level poachers but also those further up the criminal chain with financial means. The result is that this project improves the prospects of criminalising all strata of criminal networks and not just the poor/low level poachers.

Sentencing guidance in the RRG and related training promote proportionate sentencing commensurate with the seriousness of the crime. This promotes consistency in sentencing and mitigates the risk of discrimination between defendants and mitigates the risk of corruption by making it harder for judicial officers to justify lenient sentences where the guidance clearly advises otherwise.

Further, the RRG with its inclusion of objective charging standards, akin to those used by the Crown Prosecution Service of the United Kingdom, promotes accountability and transparency in the decision to charge - the entry point to the criminal justice system.

The court monitoring of wildlife cases with the publication of its findings promotes more institutional transparency, and contributes to SDG16.6: “Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions”.

² Takaruzwa Munyanyiwa;How to boost tourism in 2019, Feb,2019; NewsDay. (Available on <https://www.newsday.co.zw/2019/02/how-to-boost-tourism-in-2019/>)

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The Project has contributed to the enforcement of CITES by including relevant provisions/reference of CITES in the RRG and providing clarity as to what is required to successfully prosecute offences applicable for CITES protected species.

Through the aspect of court monitoring of wildlife cases and publishing the findings of that monitoring, such as the 2015-2018 baseline survey, this project is highlighting the degree of prevalence of poaching/trafficking of protected species in Zimbabwe; it is also identifying case outcomes where CITES protected species are involved.

Such data is useful for shaping policy and laws in Zimbabwe. Space for Giants and SOFA are able to use this information to engage policy makers including focal points for CITES; for example, SOFA was particularly involved in the delegation of Zimbabwe to the 2019 CITES Conference of StateParties.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

This project is directly alleviating poverty by protecting wildlife through promoting effective prosecution of wildlife crime.

At the Wildlife Economy Summit held in June 2019 in Victoria Falls,(supported by Space for Giants) the President of Zimbabwe, identified the need to grow tourism by 10 to 15% of the GDP in order to support the national economy, develop job opportunities and grow local communities. By enhancing protection of wildlife through this project, those aims are supported.

Through this project SOFA is able to retain four lawyers and pay for 35% of the SOFA CEO's time through this project which directly provides employment and alleviates poverty.

The same applies when the project has used hotels and other facilities in Zimbabwe directly contributing to employment and reduction of poverty. A total of £ of project funds has directly been spent in Zimbabwe's economy.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

Space for Giants' main partner is a local NGO founded and led by a female Zimbabwe national and together with her legal team (the 4 legal assistants) is 60% women.

Out of the prosecutors trained so far, 48% were female (28 out of 59) which is higher than similar training in Botswana, Uganda and Kenya.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The internal project monitoring and evaluation plan has included regular reviews between Space for Giants and SOFA on how the project is being implemented, staff performance appraisals and quarterly submission of case data collected. The impact of the training will be comprehensively reviewed in late 2020, and Space for Giants is developing a qualitative and quantitative tool for this purpose to be administered to relevant stakeholders.

The outputs so far have contributed to the project outcome by ensuring that Zimbabwe now has a RRG with acceptance of all stakeholders in government, casework is being monitored there exists a baseline against which to measure impact.Recommendations have also been made to the authorities and Space for Giants /SOFA are advocating for their implementation. As a first result of this advocacy, the NPA has now established a dedicated prosecution unit to oversee and standardize the prosecution of wildlife crime cases, showing how important the project's work is viewed by relevant agencies.

Impact of training will be reflected in higher convictions and deterrent sentences and the project is on course to develop tools to measure the impact. The RRG is now in use and the ongoing prosecutorial training programme is indeed the first of its kind on wildlife crime in Zimbabwe.

9. Lessons learnt

Due to the economic situation in Zimbabwe, the significant daily currency fluctuations/scarcity and chronic fuel & electricity shortages, the project team could not get a reliable and cost effective venue for the Kariba region. This meant that two workshops were held in Harare.

The need to equip SOFA offices with reliable electricity has become a growing project imperative. Space for Giants is working with SOFA to identify specific needs e.g. inverters or other equipment.

We have learned that projects in Zimbabwe need particular investment and consideration of issues often taken for granted, such as the supply of electricity and availability of fuel.

Accordingly, more time is taken in advance of training activities to now consider those issues and mitigate the risks of adverse impact at the time of delivery.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has seen us explore options such as outdoor training and the use of technology to deliver 'train the trainers' sessions to SOFA in order to equip them with the necessary tools to continue delivery of this project should we be unable to attend.

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

No review has been conducted yet for this project.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The main risk to the project that may necessitate delays in implementing the exit strategy is the global pandemic of COVID-19. Its impact on Zimbabwe remains to be seen., particularly in relation to the closure of courts and postponement of project training activities. We have outlined the measures we have taken to respond to the impact of this pandemic. We have also encountered difficulties in procuring appropriate and cost effective venues in some regions (like the Kariba region) and may have to do more training in Harare. Given that the project ends in 2022, we nevertheless anticipate that there will be no major changes to the exit strategy.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project's work has been promoted to all relevant stakeholders and they have shown interest in the project by sending high level officers to the launch of the RRG and the availing of trainees. Thus the profile of the project and its visibility is growing. The NPA's decision to create a specialized unit to prosecute wildlife crime is in line with the project's aim of streamlining prosecutions and ensures that there will be sustainability of standards during the roll out of prosecutorial training and RRG dissemination. SOFA's capacity to deliver legal training is also being enhanced ensuring that capacity building of local NGOs to monitor cases and train prosecutors and judicial officers.

13. Darwin identity

The UK government's and Darwin Initiative's contribution to this project is well known to all involved state agencies, employees in the project, workshop trainees and workshop programmes. The events of the project were well publicized in traditional and new media (social media like Twitter).

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 30 March 2020)

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>The criminal justice system in Zimbabwe provides a significant deterrent effect on wildlife criminals, leading to reductions in poaching and trafficking of endangered species in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>Successful prosecution of wildlife crime to rise to 80% by 2022 from 60% in 2016. 2020 conviction rate target at 70% by December, 2020.</p> <p>80% success rate by 2022 in prosecution of wildlife crime cases involving protected species such as Elephants, Rhinos and Pangolins. 2020 target for this is 70%.</p> <p>By 2022 only 10% of wildlife crime cases heard at the Appeals Court have their convictions overturned or sentences significantly reduced, due to technical, legal process errors in the original sentencing.</p>	<p>RRG launched aimed at improvement of prosecution of wildlife crime and protection of endangered/protected species.</p> <p>60 prosecutors and judicial officers trained on prosecutorial skills, using the 'points to prove' method and wildlife sentencing guidance so as to better protect wildlife in Zimbabwe. This represents 80% of the project's total training target.</p> <p>Baseline report published on the state of prosecution of wildlife crime from 2015-2018, including protected species; recommendations made to various authorities in the criminal justice system. A proper baseline was missing at the start of the project.</p> <p>Case monitoring and mentoring of court officials by SOFA begins with retention of 4 lawyers to serve as court monitors.</p> <p>NPA establishes a prosecution unit dedicated to oversight and standardization of prosecution of wildlife crime in line with advocacy by Space for Giants /SOFA.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p>			<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p>
<p>Output 1.</p>			

<p>Publication of the Rapid Reference Guide for Zimbabwe, including Points to Prove Toolkit, by September 2019.</p>	<p>By September 2019 RRG published (baseline Oct 2018, RRG in draft and being trialed in KaZa area of Zimbabwe). [https://spaceforgiants.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Space-for-Giants-Zimbabwe-Court-Outcomes-Baseline-Survey.pdf]</p>	<p>RRG published in September, 2019. RRG launched on 1 October, 2019 by PS, Ministry of Environment & Deputy Prosecutor General. 250 copies disseminated to date.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Publication of RRG agreed to by ZimParks & Judiciary.</p>		<p>RRG published and launched as required.</p>	<p>(Outline what will be carried out in the next period)</p>
<p>Output 2. Between April 2019 and March 2022 10 training and mentoring workshops held with c75 of Zimbabwe’s prosecutors and judiciary on implementation of the Rapid Reference Guide.</p>	<p>By 2022 c75 judiciary and prosecutors trained and mentored in implementation of the RRG, baseline 2018 10 judiciary in Hwange testing draft RRG.</p> <p>By 2022 c75 prosecutors and judiciary will have received up to 30 days training or mentoring on implementing the RRG processes for delivering wildlife crime cases.</p> <p>83 days of Space for Giants legal teams’ time devoted to delivering this project.</p>	<p>60 prosecutors and judicial officers were trained between Oct 2019-Mar 2020 in 3 out of 4 workshops for 2019-2020. (80% of the 2022 training target).</p> <p>9 training days delivered in Oct 2019-Mar 2020 out of 12 days for 2019-2020. http://www.speakoutforanimals.org/january.php?art=3</p> <p>44 out of 44 days devoted in 2019. 10 out of 24 days devoted so far in 2020.</p>	

<p>Activity 2.1.10 training and mentoring RRG workshops over 3 years.</p> <p>Yr1: 3-day workshop for 30 prosecutors and judiciary in Harare. 3x3-day regional workshops for 25 people in each region.</p>	<p>3 trainings of 60 prosecutors and judicial officers delivered twice in Harare & Bulawayo. 20 pax per training. http://www.speakoutforanimals.org/january.php?art=3</p>	
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>Court monitoring data from wildlife crime cases in courts across Zimbabwe published annually between July 2019 and March 2022.</p>	<p>100% of data on the progress and handling of wildlife cases publicly available.</p>	<p>Baseline report for wildlife crime cases from 2015-2018 of 345 cases in 8 courts was published in July 2019 & is publicly available on Space for Giants website. [https://spaceforgiants.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Space-for-Giants-Zimbabwe-Court-Outcomes-Baseline-Survey.pdf]</p>
<p>Activity 3</p> <p>SOFA participation in this project: 3 legal assistants as court monitors, CEO manager, participation in RRG training and leading RRG training delivery by year 3.</p>	<p>SOFA CEO & 4 legal assistants have helped deliver 3 training workshops. 4 legal assistants helped collect data for the baseline report published in 2019 & have begun monitoring cases & mentoring court officials.</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>Impact: A reduction in wildlife crime in Zimbabwe due to the deterrent effect of improved prosecutions of wildlife crime suspects, and sentencing proportionate to international, organised, crime.</p>			
<p>Outcome: The criminal justice system in Zimbabwe provides a significant deterrent effect on wildlife criminals, leading to reductions in poaching and trafficking of endangered species in Zimbabwe</p>	<p>1.Conviction rates of over 80% for wildlife crime by 2022. 2. By 2022 80% of successfully prosecuted cases of poaching and/or trafficking of ivory, rhino horn and other endangered species receive custodial sentences. 3.By 2022 only 10% of wildlife crime cases heard at the Appeals Court have their convictions overturned or sentences significantly reduced, due to technical, legal process errors in the original sentencing.</p>	<p>1.Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife (Zimparks) 2016 Annual Report 2. Baseline surveys by court monitors as part of this project to establish current and historic data. 3.Data for custodial sentences of longer than 9 years is recorded as 55 of 114 cases ie 48% of 2017 total wildlife crime court cases, (source Zimparks 2017 Annual Report). 4. CITES reports on status of poaching and trafficking in Zimbabwe 5. Appeals Court data: baseline and annual court data to be</p>	

		surveyed by this project's legal assistants.	
Output 1 Publication of the Rapid Reference Guide for Zimbabwe, including Points to Prove Toolkit, by September 2019.	1.1 By September 2019 RRG published (baseline Oct 2018, RRG in draft and being trialed in KaZa area of Zimbabwe).	1.1 2019: RRG published on SfG website/ SOFA website.	
Output 2 Between April 2019 and March 2022 10 training and mentoring workshops held with c75 of Zimbabwe's prosecutors and judiciary on implementation of the Rapid Reference Guide.	2.1 By 2022 c75 judiciary and prosecutors trained and mentored in implementation of the RRG, baseline 2018 10 judiciary in Hwange testing draft RRG 2.2 By 2022 c75 prosecutors and judiciary will have received up to 30 days training or mentoring on implementing the RRG processes for delivering wildlife crime cases, 2019: 12 days training delivered 2020: 9 days 2021: 9 days	2.1 Exit tests from individuals who undertook training and mentoring demonstrates that by 2021 90% feel competent in delivering improved legal processes, in line with RRG guidance: End 2019: 60% feel competent, End 2020: 80% feel competent, End 2021: 90% feel competent. 2.2 Feedback forms from workshops demonstrate number of trainees attended,	

	<p>Baseline 2018: 10 individuals (judiciary) received 3 days RRG training in Hwange.</p> <p>2.3</p> <p>83 days of SfG legal teams' time devoted to delivering this project:</p> <p>2019: 44 days</p> <p>2020: 24 days</p> <p>2021: 15 days</p>	<p>satisfaction level, knowledge gained, and are disaggregated male/female (2019, 2020, 2021)</p> <p>2.3</p> <p>Annual reports by SOFA and SfG to LTS/Defra as part of the project monitoring.</p> <p>Audit of SfG pay and travel, submitted to LTS as part of this project.</p>	
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Court monitoring data from wildlife crime cases in courts across Zimbabwe published annually between July 2019 and March 2022.</p>	<p>3.1</p> <p>100% of data on the progress and handling of wildlife cases publicly available in each Zimbabwean court report, and on SfG and SOFA websites (Dec 2019, 2020, 2021)</p> <p>2017 Zimparks Annual Report baseline:</p> <p>total number of arrests (539),</p> <p>total number of wildlife cases (232),</p>	<p>3.1</p> <p>Court reports (Zimbabwe court journals)</p> <p>3.2 Zimparks annual reports (on number of cases, number of arrests, number of convictions and pending cases).</p> <p>3.3</p> <p>SfG reports for this project</p> <p>3.4</p> <p>SOFA reports.</p>	

	number of convictions (114), and number of pending cases (74).		
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Activities

Activity 1.1

Publication of RRG agreed to by ZimParks & Judiciary.

Activity 2.1

10 training and mentoring RRG workshops over 3 years.

Activity 3.1

SOFA participation in this project: 3 legal assistants as court monitors, CEO manager, participation in RRG training and leading RRG training delivery by year 3.

- No changes made or sort to the logic framework.

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
Established codes								
6A & 6B	Prosecutorial & RRG Dissemination Training Workshop	28 Female & 32 Male of workshop participants (59 prosecutors & 1 Judicial officer).	Zimbabwean	60 out of 75 between 2019-2022				75 prosecutors and judicial officers from 2019-2022.
9	A Baseline Survey of Wildlife Crime Court Cases in Zimbabwe's Kaza Region" [https://spaceforgiants.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Space-for-Giants-Zimbabwe-Court-Outcomes-Baseline-Survey.pdf]	2 Females & 1 Male of report authors.	Zimbabwean, British, Dutch.	1 out of 1 required baseline survey.				1
10	Zimbabwe Rapid Reference Guide (Points to Prove Toolkit and Sentencing Guidance).	2 Females & 1 Male of authors.	Zimbabwean, British & Kenyan.	1 out of 1 required RRG.				1
20	£106,925 of worth of physical assets including rent for office space,							

	vehicles, computers, printers and reference material (Copies of RRG).							
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In Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
*A Baseline Survey of Wildlife Crime Court Cases in Zimbabwe's Kaza Region	Report available on Space for Giants's website	Shamini Jayanathan, Ever Chinoda & Maurice Schutgens July, 2019.	Shamini Jayanathan	British	Space for Giants Nanyuki.	https://spaceforgiants.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Space-for-Giants-Zimbabwe-Court-Outcomes-Baseline-Survey.pdf
Zimbabwe Rapid Reference Guide (RRG) including Points to Prove Toolkit & Sentencing Guidance.	Manual	Shamini Jayanathan, Ever Chinoda & Katto Wambua. September, 2019.	Shamini Jayanathan	British	Space for Giants Nanyuki.	http://www.spaceforgiants.org/january.php?art=2

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