



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

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| Project reference | IWT073 |
| Project title | Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda |
| Country/ies | Uganda |
| Lead organisation | Wildlife Conservation Society |
| Partner institution(s) | Uganda Wildlife Authority; National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force |
| IWT grant value | £449,713 |
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| Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3) | April 2019 – March 2020; Annual Report 1 |
| Project Leader name | Simon Nampindo |
| Project website/blog/social media | https://uganda.wcs.org/strengthening-anti-poaching-techniques-and-countering-wildlife-trafficking.aspx |
| Report author(s) and date | Geoffrey Mwedde and Simon Nampindo, April 2020 |

1. Project summary

Uganda has historically been a nucleus for trade and commerce in East Africa. However, its porous borders, weak law enforcement non-deterrent penalties before enactment of the Uganda Wildlife Act 2019 and limited capacity to combat wildlife trade has attracted trade and trafficking in wildlife products which mostly originate from various African countries, particularly central, west and eastern Africa, Asia being the major destination of the illegal products. The Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Conference of Parties recognised Uganda as one of the countries that eluded most IWT investigations, highlighting that state actors lack sufficient capacity to effectively address wildlife crime.

The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and other security and law enforcement agencies mandated to combat illegal wildlife trade have serious capacity caps that limit their ability to deal with the vice. In this project, is providing technical support, equipment and infrastructure to UWA, and training on combatting local and international wildlife crime. In doing so, we are enhancing cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation among security and law enforcement agencies through the National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF).

Secretariat of the NWCCTF, UWA ensures safe and secure intelligence sharing among the NWCCTF members. UWA is also charged with the responsibility to ensure that overt and covert operations conducted by the NWCCTF as well as its canine unit deployments in search of wildlife criminals and illegal wildlife products at priority border posts namely for each neighbouring countries South Sudan (Nimule), DR Congo (Bwera), Rwanda (Katuna), Tanzania (Port Bell) and Kenya (Malaba) are intelligence-led. In addition, UWA is instrumental in the implementation of the community scouts programme focussed on reducing human wildlife conflict (HWC), and livelihood interventions around MFCA.

The NWCCTF which is led by UWA and supervised by MTWA is a key partner and beneficiary of this project. Comprised of government security and law enforcement agencies from thirteen institutions, including the Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF), Financial Intelligence Authority (FIA), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), the CITES Management Authority hosted by MTWA, Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC), Internal Security Organisation (ISO), External Security Organisation (ESO), Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), Interpol Police, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), National Forestry Authority (NFA) and UWA. By its composition, the NWCCTF stands out as an indispensable partner in the fight against wildlife crime. Engagements with the task force to date have majorly centred around building capacity and developing institutional mechanisms for more effective joint operations. This project has greatly improved both interpersonal and inter institutional relationships among the members and information flow continues to improve. Through this project, we have built rapport with the NWCCTF to the extent that WCS is freely invited to the NWCCTF quarterly and other meetings.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: UWA's capacity to gather intelligence, investigate, and conduct arrests at national and park level improves, resulting in increased prosecution of wildlife crime offenders

Activity 1.1: Hire a WCS national CWT technical advisor by July 2019

Under this output, we purposed to hire an IWT/CWT technical advisor by July 2019. An advert (see Appendix I) was published in one local daily, one regional weekly newspaper and on the internet. A number of applications were received, most of which were from within Uganda and a few were internationals. However, WCS didn't find a suitable candidate among the applicants. Further circulated the advert via WCS networks and managed to identify a suitable candidate was finally recruited in the last third quarter of this project year. The technical advisor supports UWA in intelligence gathering, capacity building, training and building of systems that support anti-poaching operations among other roles

Activity 1.2 Conduct an assessment of capacity needs for UWA's WCU

This activity was combined with the NWCCTF needs assessment. The two are reported together under activity 2.6 below.

1.3 Develop the training curriculum detailing the modules to covered and staff to be trained

The training curriculum was meant to be developed based on the capacity needs identified in the CNA. However, since the CNA is not yet done, some critical training needs for both UWA and the NWCCTF were identified based on the expert opinion of the IWT Advisor. These have been highlighted in our Capability Proposal to the NWCCTF. The we will work with the NWCCTF to get these trainings done in the interim as we wait to complete the CNA.

Activity 1.4 Training of UWA's WCU staff in intelligence gathering, analysis and reporting

This activity has not fully been implemented pending the CNA mentioned above. In the meantime, a team of four UWA WCU staff including one woman participated in the NWCCTF training on

intelligence-led operations reported in section 2.4 below. Specialised trainings for the WCU will be conducted in the second project year.

Activity 1.5 Purchase of intelligence equipment

New software licenses were purchased to reactivate the Cellebrite packages that UWA uses to conduct forensics and information extraction from cell phones and other electronic devices of arrested suspects. This technology is so critical to UWA's Wildlife Crime Unit as it facilitates continuity of intelligence gathering and analysis which are undoubtedly necessary in the effort to combat wildlife crime.

The idea of purchasing the WebLab software for online forensics was put on hold due to the high cost of maintenance vis-à-vis the benefits. Similarly, purchase covert electronic gadgets like pen cameras, watches, keychain cameras, etc. for intelligence gathering was deferred upon advise of the IWT Technical Advisor who upon assessment of the need for such items and use of similar things previously supplied to UWA by WCS, found that these were not so critically needed. We will consider this together with the UWA team in the next project year.

Activity 1.6 Update online wildlife offenders' database by 2019 to establish baseline information on arrests, convictions, and sentences for IWT activities in Uganda and write a baseline report

WCS has been supporting the maintenance and use of UWA's online wildlife offenders' database (OWODAT) since its establishment in 2014. While UWA has dedicated staff to enter data and retrieve records for different uses, due to limited resources, UWA requested WCS to continue giving technical backstopping and supporting with the maintenance and hosting of the database. In the year ended, the OWODAT domain was renewed and its hosting costs paid for a period of two years beginning December 21st 2019.

Working with UWA's senior management, two technical staff from the IT and legal departments with knowledge and experience in the use of the database were tasked to conduct database supervision visits in protected areas and field sites. The purpose of this exercise was to compare the data entered in the OWODAT with the records in the criminal books, fix computer problems faced by data entrants, and to identify and fix any technical glitches in the database. A total of six out of ten sites were visited and data fully entered in the offenders' database. Records in these sites were up to date by the time of compilation of this report. Unavailability of the relevant UWA staff due to other commitments, institutional bureaucracy within UWA and the COVID-19 lockdown affected timely completion of the exercise. The remaining four sites will be finalized in the first quarter of year two and the final report written then.

However, the challenges so far registered include:

- Breakdown of one computer from Toro Semliki wildlife reserve. This might need replacement
- Transfer data entrant rangers to stations that do not use the online offender database. This concern has been put forward to the concerned Chief Park Wardens.
- Some data entrants lack motivation to work independently and need close supervision

Activity 1.7 Conduct refresher trainings on the use of the online wildlife offenders' database

WCS maintains a dummy online wildlife offenders' database that is used for training purposes. In the year ended, WCS organised and conducted a two-day training in the use of the OWODAT in September 2019. The training catered for both the beginners (mainly comprising of newly recruited investigations wildlife officers) and previously trained data entrants. A total of 42 UWA staff split into two groups were trained. These included 9 women and 35 men. The modules covered encompassed:

- Introduction to the online wildlife offenders' database
- Entering data in the Suspects, Arrests and Sentences tables
- Extracting table, summaries and data analysis basics
- Using the offline offenders' database system
- Introduction to the fingerprint module

Activity 1.8 Support UWA to create a shared intelligence database at the park level and UWA headquarter equipped with the necessary security and restricted access privileges for staff

Implementation of this activity required prior assessment of the situation on the at park level. However, this didn't happen as the relevant officials to meant to be part of the field trip got engaged with emergency activities at a time when the trip was planned. The COVID-19 lockdown further dashed any attempts to get this done in the last month of the quarter. This activity has there for been pushed to year two.

Activity 2.1 Conduct and develop a strategic risk management plan for NWCCTF member institutions to ensure a smooth functioning of the task force and conduct consultative meetings with each member institution

In the course of last year, WCS facilitated the NWCCTF to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). These SOPs contain a number of risk mitigation provisions but also require that the NWCCTF undertakes a national wildlife crime risk assessment and site/incident specific assessments where applicable, which risk assessments are to be adhered to during operations. After a protracted period, the SOPs were finally signed by the NWCCTF member institutions during the inauguration of the NWCCTF (see activity 2.8) The late signing of the SOPs delayed implementation of this activity but set good ground for it to be implemented first half the next year.

Activity 2.2 Develop a national strategy to combat wildlife crime

This activity was successfully completed. WCS engaged a consultant to work alongside the officials of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), UWA and the NWCCTF to develop a comprehensive ten-year *National Strategy to Combat Poaching, Illegal Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products* (herein referred to as the "anti-PITT Strategy"). WCS facilitated all the consultative meetings involving the Task Force and stakeholders. The strategy, which was approved by the MTWA top management in March 2020, seeks to addresses the three broad strategic objectives:

- a) To reduce poaching of key wildlife species in Uganda
- b) To enhance capacity for law enforcement and surveillance on illegal trade and trafficking.
- c) To promote inter-agency and cross border collaboration.

Highlights of the key strategies and expected outputs under each of the above objectives are given in Appendix II. Designing, printing and disseminate the anti-PITT strategy will be done in the first quarter of the second year or as soon as the COVID-19 lockdown is lifted but the approved final draft can be accessed via the project webpage.

Activity 2.3 Develop inter-agency operations protocol to guide the sharing of confidential information between member government agencies of the NWCCTF

This activity is scheduled to be completed in the second quarter of year two. However, we have held initial discussions with the NWCCTF and generated draft outline to be used for developing the protocols.

Activity 2.4 Conduct a training workshop on investigation techniques and evidence gathering for NWCCTF members that will be involved in field investigations.

This activity is scheduled for first quarter of year two. However, the NWCCT expressed interest in getting knowledge and skills in the implementation of CITES. As such, a training for all the NWCCTF members in the application of the CITES framework and processes involved was conducted at Kabalega Resort in Masindi District between the 8th and 12th of July 2019. Among the topics was the import and export permitting system for wildlife products to enhance surveillance and investigation capacity to of the Task Force. Dr Akankwasah Barirega, the Commissioner for Wildlife at MTWA (which is the CITES management authority of Uganda), Charles Tumwesigye, the UWA Deputy Director Field Conservation and focal point person for the CITES scientific Authority, Douglas Kabagambe, the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) Customs Officer in charge of the seizure database management and monitoring of imports and

exports of wildlife materials, and Issa Katwesige, in charge of plants permitting process at the Forest Sector Support Department, presented their experiences and lessons learned in implementing the CITES as well as introduced the different databases used by each institution to the members. In attendance, there were three females and fourteen males. The training was closed by the UWA Executive Director Mr Sam Mwandha.

The training involved a trip to Murchison Falls National Park to expose the NWCCTF members to wildlife in order to appreciate the value of wildlife, the threats to wildlife and challenges that UWA faces in managing national parks and wildlife reserves. This trip also purposed to create a suitable environment and context for the members to develop trust and better inter personal relationships among themselves. As a way of promoting collaboration and synergy with other players, two non NWCCTF members, one from the General Court Martial and the other from Natural Resources Conservation Network (NRCN) were invited to and participated in the training.

Presentations made at the training can be accessed online via the links below:

<https://www.slideshare.net/WCSUGANDA/introduction-to-cites>

<https://www.slideshare.net/WCSUGANDA/presentations>.

In addition to the above, the NWCCTF members were taken through a 3-day residential training in intelligence-led operations. The training was held from the 12th the 14th of February 2020 at Imperial Botanical Beach Hotel in Entebbe and it was facilitated by the WCS' IWT Technical Advisor. During the training, participants were taken through the details of the intelligence process, intelligence collection, management, sharing and developing of the concept of operation among other topics. Participants generated some key resolutions for the task force and identified targets to act upon. A total of 17 NWCCTF focal persons including 3 women attended.

Activity 2.6 Conduct a needs assessment, identify and provide equipment needed and ensure the NWCCTF member institutions use the equipment to do their work

This project purposed to conduct a comprehensive capacity needs assessment (CNA) for UWA to determine the priority areas of focus for capacity building (in activity 1.6) and also to conduct a needs assessment within the NWCCTF membership to identify training and equipment needs. Since these two activities were related and were both to be conducted by the IWT Technical Advisor in collaboration with UWA and the NWCCTF, a decision was made to conduct the two activities together. Due to delayed recruitment of the technical advisor, we developed terms of reference for the CNA in consultation with UWA and the NWCCTF in attempt to engage a local consultant to conduct the assessment. However, the targeted government security institutions developed reservations about working with an external consultant on such a task that involves sharing sensitive information and this the idea was abandoned.

The coming on board of the WCS Technical Advisor seems not to have instantly dispelled the fears of the NWCCTF in the short time of engagement as efforts to get the security institutions to participate in the assessment yielded no tangible results. In the interim, the Technical Advisor developed a *Capability Proposal for the operation of the NWCCTF* based on observation, informal discussions with the NWCCTF members and feedback from meetings and trainings. The proposal highlights key capacity gaps and training needs identified from an expert's perspective. This will be printed and presented to the Chair of the NWCCTF for consideration while we continue to work out modalities of getting the CNA done.

Activity 2.8 Support NWCCTF to conduct overt and covert operations

As a first step toward implementing this activity, a lot of effort was put in getting the NWCCTF officially inaugurated and SOPs signed. Working closely with MTWA, WCS facilitated a high level NWCCTF inauguration event which eventually took place on the 11th of February 2020 at Kampala Serena Hotel. The NWCCTF was inaugurated by the Minister for Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (Honourable Colonel (retired) Tom R. Butime). It was also attended by the Minister, Office of the President in charge of Security (General Elly Tumwine), Minister of State for Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (Honourable Godfrey Suubi Kiwanda), development partners from USAID and British High Commission among other dignitaries. The speech given by Hon. Col. Butime is included in Appendix 2. Recognising the importance of combating wildlife crime to

conservation and the economy, the Minister urged the Task Force members to stick to their terms of reference and SOPs as they serve the nation.

The project has so far supported the NWCCTF to execute one major anti-poaching operation aimed at curbing armed poaching in areas surrounding MFCA in Northern Uganda through UWA, the secretariat and Chair of the NWCCTF. This was based on intelligence that linked possession of fire arms to scores of individuals in the region. Intelligence has it that some of the targeted guns have been linked to murder cases, clearly linking the effect of illegal wildlife trade on the lives and livelihoods of communities. However, due to various circumstances including the COVID-19 lockdown, the operation was delayed and is expected to proceed through the first quarter of year two. WCS has already availed resources to support further intelligence gathering plus interagency and stakeholder meetings to address armed poaching in the region.

Activity 2.9 Conduct the analysis of records entered in the online wildlife offenders' database to establish the proportion of IWT/CWT cases prosecuted and sentences handed to the offenders, and utilize the information, knowledge and experiences obtained from the Uganda – China initiative to address the law enforcement gaps

This activity has not yet been implemented due to the challenges mentioned under activity 1.6 but will be prioritised in the first quarter of year two.

Activity 3.1 Conduct meetings with UWA and other actors operating around MFNP to identify the parishes where to implement livelihood e.g. beekeeping and trench excavation

Two field visits to Murchison Falls Conservation Area to meet with the project beneficiaries (i.e. UWA, park adjacent communities represented by the community scouts, local leaders) were conducted to identify areas for trench excavation and agree on the approach for implementing community based initiatives. Three parishes adjacent to Karuma Wildlife Reserve (KWR) where there are existing community wildlife scout groups that have received very little or no support for their operations in the past were identified for engagement in this project. These include Juma parish in Oyam district, Diima and Nyamahasa parishes in Kiryandongo District. In addition to receiving less support, these sites were chosen based on the high human wildlife conflict incidences reported to UWA.

Prior to commencement of actual work with the scouts, another meeting was held with local leaders of the wildlife scouts' villages to further discuss modalities of implementation of the HWC activities and to inform them of the kind and extent of support the project is offering. This meant to get their complete buy-in and support for the project, which objective was achieved.

Activity 3.2 Enlist community wildlife scouts to support the implementation of the HWC mitigation measures as well as livelihood initiatives

Upon selection of implementation sites, two separate meetings were held with the scouts to initiate activities. These meetings aimed at understanding the level of organisation among the scouts, the current and previous support received from UWA and/or other organisations as well as establish their willingness to participate in the project. It emerged that while some groups had taken the initiative to register their associations with the District local government, they had not received much support in terms of equipment and training. This affected their effectiveness and commitment to play their voluntary role.

A total of 50 community wildlife scouts (49 men and 1 woman) were enlisted to participate in this project and are directly benefiting from training, equipment and enterprises as elaborate under the activities below. The community wildlife scouts were divided into two groups by district to ease communication, planning and implementation of activities: The Kiryandongo group comprising of scouts from Diima and Nyamahasa parishes and the Oyam Scouts composed of the Juma parish scouts. The two scout associations from Kiyandongo were already registered with the District Local Government while the other is yet to be registered.

Activity 3.3 Conduct training of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent community members with special consideration of women and youth in HWC mitigation methods

Working with UWA, a problem animal expert (a retired employee of UWA) was engaged to conduct a one-day comprehensive training of the community wildlife scouts in HWC mitigation in each of the three parishes of Diima, Nyamahasa and Juma. All the fifty enlisted wildlife scouts including one woman attended the training. The training approach involved examining the wildlife scouts' knowledge and application of HWC mitigation techniques and focusing the training on the critical gaps that needed to be plugged to enhance the scouts' capacity to perform their roles more effectively and safely. The scouts were taken through both theory and practical sessions. Topics covered in theory include animal behaviour and survival techniques (with a focus on elephants) and the roles of relevant stakeholders in the mitigation of HWC. The theory also covered animal tracking and counter tracking techniques as well as qualities of a good tracker. Details are given in the summary training report (to be shared separately).

Besides being rigorous, wildlife scout activities present significant risks (including rape and abuse) to women as they involve working in the fields late at night. Further, to guard against extra marital relationships, married men are often unwilling to let their wives stay outdoors in the night. That said, there are incidences of women responding to HWC in cases where their fields are affected. These will need basic knowledge in HWC mitigation. In the subsequent project year, we will work with the scouts to hold village level sensitisation meetings to achieve this.

Activity 3.4 Conduct training of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent community members with special consideration of women and youth in livelihood initiatives

A consultative meeting was held with the community wildlife scouts of Kiryandongo scouts group to identify viable enterprises that could be supported by this project to enhance incomes of both scouts and communities. The consultative meeting was facilitated by WCS together with community conservation staff from KWR.

Pairwise ranking was used to identify the most preferred enterprise from a list of possible enterprises identified by the scouts. The scouts were trained in the use of the tool and thereafter divided into five groups of five to six people to rank the enterprises. Results of this exercise showed that growing of beans, goat rearing and beekeeping were the most preferred enterprises respectively.

The top three enterprise were further scrutinised with participants based on influencing factors like expected performance over a period of time, investment required in terms of capital, land and labour, impact on the environment and potential for participation of all people including women, men, youth and elderly. From this, beekeeping was chosen for implementation.

Table 1: Results of pairwise ranking exercise showing most preferred enterprises by community wildlife scouts of Diima and Nyamahasa parishes in Kiryandongo District

| ENTERPRISE | GROUP SCORES | | | | | Total Score | RANK |
|--------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|------|
| | Group 1 | Group 2 | Group 3 | Group 4 | Group 5 | | |
| Beans | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 34 | 1 |
| Goat Rearing | 6 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 33 | 2 |
| Beekeeping | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 31 | 3 |
| Piggery | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 4 |
| Maize | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 5 |
| Soy bean | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 6 |
| Sunflower | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 7 |
| Ginger | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Chilli | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 9 |

Experiences from UWA and elsewhere in Africa show that beekeeping has successfully been used to mitigate HWC. UWA has tested the approach which involves establishing a beehive fence along the park boundary to prevent elephants and other wildlife from crossing over to farmlands in Bwindi and Kibale national parks and the has reportedly been successful. Based on

this and the need to create elephant barriers in valleys were an elephant trench cannot be constructed, in consultation with UWA and the communities, a decision was reached to use beekeeping for both income generation and HWC.

Two existing beekeeping associations (Ribe en Teko and Can Odiya) altogether comprising of 32 members (17 men and 15 women) of which six are community wildlife scouts were selected to participate this project. Among the beneficiaries are eight youth and seven elderly people (above 60 years of age).

The groups together with the respective parish beekeeping association leaders were trained in modern beekeeping methods. The training which lasted five days covered both the theory and practical aspects of beekeeping. A detailed report can be accessed via the project webpage.

The two groups were given 300 Kenya Top Bar (KTB) hives, 20 catcher boxes (15 of which were a bonus from the supplier) and 310 concrete posts to establish the beehive barrier against elephants and other crop raiding animals at the park boundary. Other items given the groups include 3 sets of harvesting kits, 2 three-panel bee venom extractors though delivery of these was interrupted by the COVID-19 lockdown.

With the above support, the groups are expected to not only generate come from honey but also other non-traditional products like bee venom which, with a well-managed apiary, has a potential to generate between £6 and £10 every two weeks from ten colonised hives. This translates into approximately £360 to £600 per month from 300 fully colonised hives.

Recognising the role of community wildlife scouts in combating HWC, providing security for the hives and the need to help the scouts to save and start small businesses, we had a dialogue with the beekeeping groups to consider ways of keeping the scouts motivated and the groups agreed to a voluntary remittance of 10% of the beekeeping proceeds to the parish wildlife scout associations. Once tested and proved, this arrangement has the potential to turn into an amazing model that can be replicated to integrate community wildlife scout in various development initiatives.

Following this, a training in basic savings and business management is proposed for the first quarter of the second year. Terms of reference for this have already circulated and quotations from potential service providers obtained.

Activity 3.5 Purchase equipment for the scouts for HWC mitigation and park adjacent communities for enterprise development

During the community wildlife scout training, participants were asked to list some of their challenges and needs. Equipment for HWC mitigation emerged on top of the list. Among the items requested for were uniforms, matches (for use in bangers), raincoats, chilli (for making chilli bricks) and identification cards. Apart from identification cards and uniforms, one round of the other supplies including others recommended by was given to the scouts. Each of the 50 scouts received a pair of gumboots, raincoat, a torch and catapult. Other assorted items supplied in varying quantities include matches, chilli, bangers and torch batteries.

Activity 3.6 Assess the needs of the beekeeping enterprise groups and provide needed equipment and technical support

MFCA and particularly areas neighbouring KWR have had a long history of beekeeping with communities there having received a cumulative number of over 1000 [mainly local] hives. However, prior consultations and field visits indicated that very few beekeepers were actually profiting from the practice. In view of the preference for beekeeping as an environmentally friendly and viable enterprise associated success stories elsewhere, a beekeeping expert was engaged to carry out a feasibility and needs assessment of beekeeping around Karuma Wildlife Reserve (KWR) to understand the context and issues affecting the practice.

The assessment revealed that the failures registered by beekeepers in the area of focus were primarily managerial in nature and largely stemmed from lack of training and knowledge of the diversity of income streams that beekeeping generates. The assessment identified the most critical things to be put in place to improve beekeeping in the two parishes and in the order of

priority, these included: modern beehives, harvesting gear, metallic stands for the beehives (for prevention of termite damages), training and venom extractors. The detailed report is available on the project webpage (see link under activity 4.5).

Activity 3.7 Support UWA to recruit community informants at park level and in hotspot towns (e.g. Pakwach, Kigumba)

Consultation with UWA on the most appropriate approach to this activity are still underway. The activity will be implemented in the subsequent quarter.

Activity 3.8 Construction and maintenance of 10 km trench along the MFNP boundary

Implementation of this activity commenced with an official launch of the excavation exercise in a meeting held at Diima Primary School on the 3rd of March 2020. The launch was officiated by the Parish Councillor to the district in the presence of the Subcounty chairman, District Community Development Officer Kiyandongo District, other local leaders, community wildlife scouts and beekeepers (see report attached). Due to limited funding (as a result of changing circumstances on the ground leading to high excavation costs beyond the available budget), the project committed to facilitating excavation of at least 5km of elephant barrier majorly constituting of a well maintained 2X2 meter trench.

This is still work in progress and so far two kilometres of the trench have been excavated by community wildlife scouts and willing local community members from the target villages. This activity has created an employment opportunity for the community and participation is open to anyone willing to take part. A total of 93 people including 2 women were involved in the excavation. UWA is responsible for the overall supervision, management and verification of payments of wages to the trench diggers and to ensure that the technical specifications are followed. This project met the costs for tools, labour, meetings and supervision.



A portion of the 2km trench excavated in Kiyandongo District

Activity 3.9 Collect and analyse data on the HWC incidences in the project area

UWA is considering development of a HWC collection data online and Smartphone based application that is expected to be used across the country. We held initial discussions with UWA's Community Conservation and Information Technology department headquarter staff to establish the progress toward this development and how to harmonise this activity with the proposals being considered. WCS made presentations of the current HWC collection tools being used including the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) and the Open Data Kit (ODK) that is being used to collect HWC data in another IWT funded project that WCS together with IIED and other partners are implementing. In the next quarter, we will further explore these options together with UWA.

Output 4 The experiences and lessons learned from this project are documented and shared among stakeholders in order to increase the level of support for disrupting and dismantling IWT networks in Uganda - from the community to the government, including the private sector actors

Activity 4.1 Project Inception workshop

A project inception workshop was held on the 1st of August 2019. It involved members of the NWCCTF and other partners working on IWT/CWT such as International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Natural Resource Conservation Network and government institutions including UWA and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). A total of 27 people (23 males and 4 females) attended the workshop. The main objectives of the workshop were a) to review the logframe b) set the pace for monitoring and evaluation and c) to enlighten

the NWCCTF members on the key activities and the responsibilities that each of the members would play during implementation. Some changes to the logframe were proposed. A change request to that effect was submitted to IWT and approved.

The project inception workshop report is attached and presentations can be accessed via the project webpage.

Activity 4.2 Develop and print workshop materials (flyers, banners)

In the various activities implemented throughout the first year, we developed a number of project information materials and awareness messages, including a project brochure and banners for public display to stimulate public interest and support for the project. The brochure that summarises the goal, objectives and key intervention areas was distributed during the inception workshop. Some of the materials printed are displayed on online via the project webpage.

Activity 4.3 Mid- term project review workshop

This activity is scheduled for year two.

Activity 4.4 End of project dissemination workshop to share experiences and lessons learned

This activity is scheduled for year three.

Activity 4.5 Develop project webpage to disseminate project experiences and lessons learned

This was accomplished and the webpage link is given below. Materials developed for under this project are continuously posted here as a means of creating awareness on the project and making them available to partners and the general public.

The webpage link is: (<https://uganda.wcs.org/strengthening-anti-poaching-techniques-and-counteracting-wildlife-trafficking.aspx>)

Activity 4.6 Document, print and share project technical reports and success stories (inception, baseline of IWT/CWT crime data, WCU's and NWCCTF needs assessment, National strategy to combat wildlife crime, training reports, mid-term project review and end of project report)

A number of information and materials were developed to publicize the project and to create awareness of the project among the public and stakeholders. The materials included a project brochure and banners that were publicly displayed at various project events. The brochure that summarises the goal, objectives and key intervention areas was distributed during the inception workshop and it has been redesigned for further dissemination.

In addition, the materials, documents, and publications developed including PowerPoint presentations have been uploaded on the internet and can be accessed via links embedded in the project webpage.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: UWA's capacity to gather intelligence, investigate, and conduct arrests at national and park level improves, resulting in increased prosecution of wildlife crime offenders.

Progress toward achieving this output is on track.

WCS recruited an IWT Technical Advisor with vast international experience in military intelligence and is working with UWA to build the capacity in intelligence, investigations and operations. Four (4) UWA staff have already been part of the intelligence operations training conducted by the Technical Advisor for the NWCCTF, two of whom are fairly new to wildlife law enforcement. Plans are underway to carry on with the capacity needs assessment (as part of the NWCCTF needs assessment) in the coming year to identify UWA's capacity gaps

UWA's Cellebrite license was also renewed and the system updated to be able to extract forensic data phone data from the latest Smartphones. The OWODAT is up and running to help track offenders and provide additional information for intelligence and prosecution.

Output 2: NWCCTF (led by UWA) is operating effectively and contributing to improved IWT and CWT actions in Uganda, resulting in higher detection and combating of wildlife crime in Uganda.

Progress toward achieving this activity is on track.

The NWCCTF was officially inaugurated by government, SOPs signed by the member institutions and the first training in intelligence-led operations held. The NWCCTF was also trained in the application of the CITES framework. No such trainings had ever been conducted for the Task Force prior to this project. In addition, The NWCCTF made input into the development of the anti-PITT strategy which was approved by MTWA top management in March 2020. It recognises the need for, and promotes inter agency collaboration to fight wildlife crime. Further, the NWCCTF led by UWA is due to execute their first joint operation against armed poaching. This will take place in Northern Uganda and plans have already been finalised.

Output 3: Human wildlife conflict mitigation measures and livelihood initiatives led by communities around MFNP are scaled up in furtherance of the Community-based park action plan to combat wildlife crime developed under the previous IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS and IIED

Progress toward achieving this output is on course.

On top of the 50 community wildlife scouts in Kiryandongo subcounty supported by the implementing park action plans to tackle wildlife crime in Uganda project led by IIED and funded by IWT, 50 other community wildlife scouts from Mutunda subcounty in Kiryandongo District and Juma parish in Oyam District were enlisted and supported through provision of training and equipment. Local community members and wildlife scouts have been engaged to excavate the first 5km of elephant trench to curb crop raiding. Two kilometres had been excavated by the end of March 2020.

Further to the above, beekeeping was identified as a viable enterprise to not only generate income for community members and scouts but also to mitigate HWC. The beneficiary beekeeping groups were selected, trained and given with the necessary inputs to enhance their business. About 76 people including the community wildlife scouts and other members of the community are expected to directly benefit from this enterprise.

Output 4: The experiences and lessons learned from this project are documented and shared among stakeholders in order to increase the level of support for disrupting and dismantling IWT networks in Uganda - from the community to the government, including the private sector actors

Progress toward achieving this output is on course

A project webpage has been developed where project reports and lessons learned are shared. The webpage link is included on the project brochure and other project documents. The link has been given under Activity 4.5.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Despite this being the first year of the project, steady and good progress has been made toward achieving the project outcome. As a key milestone, this project facilitated development of the National Strategy to Combat Poaching, Illegal Wildlife Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife products, which strategy was approved and is due for printing and dissemination (indicator 0.2) In addition, the IWT Technical Advisor (see section 3.2 Output 1) who is to lead the capacity building initiatives is on board and already working with UWA and the NWCCTF. Already, two trainings aimed at enhancing capacity to tackle international wildlife crime have been held (see section 3.1, activity 2.4).

Therefore, given the initiatives reported above, the project is making good progress toward achieving the project outcome and we are confident the outcome will be achieved by the end of the project. The indicators as stated in the logframe are adequate for measuring the outcome.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

Assumption 0.1: The Government of Uganda fully appreciates and commits to support the functioning of the inter-agency cooperation to fight wildlife crime

Comment: This still holds true. Government's good will and support was demonstrated at the inauguration of the NWCCTF attended by three ministers.

Assumption 0.2: The political environment in Uganda remains favourable for implementation of the project

Comment: This still holds true. The country has not experienced any threats or insurgency. However, given the upcoming general election in March 2021, it is important to closely monitor this assumption

Assumption 0.3: UWA and NWCCTF commits adequate staff that are committed and passionate about combating wildlife crime.

Comment: This still holds true. The project focuses on building capacity which cannot be done without staff. To date, UWA staff have been diligent and actively participating in the project. We will monitor the implications of reduced tourism revenue due to COVID-19 lockdown on the ability of institutions to commit staff to the project.

Assumption 0.4: UWA remains an effective semi-autonomous government institution free from the bureaucracies of central government.

Comment: Holds true: This is critical particularly at this time when COVID-19 is impacting on UWA's tourism income hence affecting operations. We will hold meeting with UWA after the lockdown to discuss implications

Output assumptions

All output assumptions as stated in the logframe (Annex 2) still hold true. Closer attention will be given to the monitoring of assumptions relating to government institutions given the political given the upcoming general elections and the COVID-19 could potentially affect their involvement in the project. Particularly, the following assumptions will be keenly monitored:

Output 1 assumption 2: Trained staff do not leave UWA

Comment: Reduced tourism revenue could affect UWAs ability to maintain staff

Output 2 assumption 1: 1. All the agencies in the NWCCTF continue to function as a unit and do not run into formidable political barriers.

Output 3 assumption 3. UWA continues to support the human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures and a good relationship with communities is maintained

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

Impact as stated in the original proposal: "Uganda increases its effectiveness to capture and prosecute illegal wildlife traffickers and poachers, significantly deterring illegal wildlife activities countrywide and dampening Uganda's contribution to international trade as a trafficking hub".

While it is too early to realise impact, there is reason to be optimistic that the project will significantly contribute to the achievement of this impact based on the progress made toward achieving the outcome. Specifically, this optimism stems from two key milestones:

- a) Development anti-PITT strategy (see activity 2.2 and indicator 0.2).
- b) Inauguration of the NWCCTF (see activity 2.8 and indicators 0.3 and 2.1).

With respect to poverty, the project is piloting a model of integrating HWC mitigation and poverty reduction through implementation of wildlife friendly enterprises (beekeeping) that can be

replicated on other parts of the country and elsewhere in Africa (see activities 3.1-3.8 in section 3.1).

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

This project is contributing to two objectives of the IWT Challenge fund, namely; (1) developing sustainable livelihoods and economic development, and (2) to benefit people directly affected by IWT. The HWC and livelihood interventions being implemented in communities adjacent to Murchison Falls Conservation Area (see activities 3.1-3.8) are in accordance with London Declarations XVII and XVIII.

These communities often bear the brunt of illegal wildlife trade as they are lured into the rackets by middle men that offer them more money than they earn. Intelligence sources have revealed that guns linked to murder cases in Northern Uganda are also associated with poaching, hence explaining the link between poaching and insecurity. In line with London Declarations X, XI and XIII, this project is building capacity of UWA and the NWCCTF to conduct an intelligence led operation to recover arms that have reportedly been used to commit crime (see activities 2.2., 2.4, and 2.8 for example). In so doing, security for wildlife with and people around the protected area will improve.

Notable achievements have been mentioned under section 3.5.

5. Impact on species in focus

Poaching and illegal wildlife trade have devastating impacts on wildlife. In Uganda, these particularly affect elephants, hippos, lions and pangolins. Whereas it is premature to infer this project's impact to any species, the project is certainly undertaking actions that reduce the killing of these and other wildlife species both within the boundaries of Uganda and beyond.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Given its national scope, this project is designed to benefit the people of Uganda as whole. Through improving security and protecting wildlife, anti-poaching efforts have a positive impact on tourism which is currently Uganda's top foreign exchange earner. Tourism revenues sustain several of the country's poverty reduction initiatives through support to various sectors including education, health, agriculture and infrastructure.

At the local level, communities adjacent to MFPA are the immediate beneficiaries of this project. The project is directly supporting poverty reduction through its engagements with the communities through enterprise development and HWC mitigation initiatives. Rampant crop raiding around Karuma wildlife reserve has contributed to household food insecurity among park adjacent communities and scores of people have lost lives due to HWC (majorly involving elephants) over the years. In this project, we have so far supported construction of five kilometres of an elephant trench as barrier to deter elephants from straying into communities (see activity 3.8; indicators 3.1 and 3.2).

The elephant trench is being reinforced with a beehive fence in areas where it is not possible to excavate a trench. As reported under activity 3.4 above, initiative is expected to generate income for the participating member and their households, which income will help meet household needs including education for children and health.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project is designed to benefit both men and women without discrimination. National level engagements including trainings provide opportunities for both men and women to be involved as government representatives are selected purely based on merit. Despite law enforcement being a male dominated sector, among the NWCCTF institutional focal persons benefiting from the project are three women. The OWODAT training was also open to both men and women (see output 1, activity 1.7). Where needed, special consideration is given to addressing issues that come with different gender roles. For example, during the residential intelligence operations training in Entebbe, arrangements were made to facilitate breastfeeding mothers to commute in order to take care of their children.

At the community level, recognising that community wildlife scout activities culturally exclude women to a large extent owing to the perceived risks and roles on women in homes, we ensured that the enterprise implemented favoured both women and men as well as the youth and elderly, giving them an opportunity to participate in the project. In addition, the trench excavation exercise is equally open to all members of the community and though masculine in nature, a couple of women managed to participate (See output 3, activities 3.4 and 3.8).

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The indicators along with the means of verification in the project framework are the basis for our monitoring and evaluation activities. Working with the partners and beneficiaries, we document all activities undertaken and keep records of reports, minutes and attendance lists that are used as means of verification. We held an inception meeting (activity 4.1) in which partners and stakeholders identified data needs and sources and mapped the key players that to take part in the project monitoring. In the course of implementation, the project, information on progress is shared with partners, particularly the NWCCTF member institutions during quarterly meetings which this project supports. WCS has privileged to attend all the meetings of the NWCCTF.

As highlighted in section 3 above (activities 1.2 and 2.6), the needs assessment to document staff capacity and institutional gaps in UWA and the NWCCTF to establish a baseline for this project was not done according to plan. However, it will be conducted in the first quarter of the second year.

In addition, the OWODAT is used as a source of data for measuring indicators related to arrests, prosecution and sentences of wildlife criminals. As reported under activity 1.6, the process of updating the database is ongoing (though was interrupted by the COVID-19 lockdown) and data will be analysed in the first quarter of year two.

9. Lessons learnt

One of the lessons learned during implementation is that inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation are strengthened by inter-personal relations between individual staff of the respective institutions. The ability of staff of the collaborating agencies to freely relate and communicate with each other is critical in achieving inter-agency objectives. It is therefore important for new staff to take time to build rapport with partners for better results. This was demonstrated in the attempt made to hire a consultant to conduct a capacity needs assessment of the NWCCTF where it clearly emerged that institutions were unwilling open up to someone they had not worked with before. It has also taken the newly recruited IWT Technical Advisor a bit of time to be fully integrated in the affairs of the task force. To some extent, this affected implementation of some activities however, the relationship has been steadily improving.

The other lesson learned is the importance of integrating staff capacity development (for the lead implementers) in the design of projects in order to cater for any skill gaps among the staff (including new hires). This has specifically been observed in the amount of time taken to find a suitable candidate with all required skills for a position, which delays implementation. This was learned from the process of recruiting the IWT Technical Advisor (see activity 1.1 in section 3.1).

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

[Not applicable]

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

All issues have been covered in other sections.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The government of Uganda considers combating of wildlife crime as top priority owing to its impacts on tourism and the economy. This project directly works with partner government

agencies that are mandated to tackle wildlife crime in all its forms. With UWA and the NWCCTF as key partners, the project is best positioned to make a lasting impact on the country’s counter IWT footprint. As reported in activity 2.8, this project has supported development of the 10-year anti-PITT strategy aimed and combating wildlife crime which will continue to be implemented way beyond the life of this project. The project also supported the inauguration of the NWCCTF by government. The Minister for Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities who officiated the inauguration specifically recognised the contribution of this project to governments efforts to combat wildlife crime.

This project’s exit strategy is hinged on building adequate capacity within government institutions and ensuring that there is a framework to support continuity beyond the life of the project. Based on progress to date and the fact at this project aims to build capacity of government law enforcement institutions and communities, the same strategy is maintained as outlined in the original proposal.

Having supported conservation efforts in Uganda for over sixty years now, WCS is committed to following up and continuing to mentor UWA and the NWCCTF beyond the lifetime of the project. WCS also plans to create new partnerships both in Uganda and beyond to reinforce work carried out in the project.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

During execution of activities under this project, implementing staff endeavoured to verbally acknowledge the contribution of the IWT Challenge fund and the UK Government as well as to insert the UKAID logo on PowerPoint presentations, publications and materials produced under the project. In major meetings and workshops, banners with a clear IWT identity were printed and publicly displayed at the meetings. At the inception meeting (activity 4.1), the presentation by WCS included slides explaining the goals and objectives of the fund to participants.

As reported under activity 4.5, a separate webpage was developed on the WCS website on which information about the project is deposited for public sharing. The webpage link was inserted in the project flyer which was shared with stakeholders during the inception meeting.

14. Safeguarding

WCS’s policies and procedures are framed by the organization’s Code of Conduct, a revised and updated version of which was formally adopted in February 2019. This provides explicit guidance as to how WCS personnel must comport themselves during their work, and applies to all staff at WCS as well as those that act on its behalf. The Code of Conduct covers diverse issues such as conflicts of interest, safeguarding human rights, combatting human trafficking, sexual harassment, protection of whistleblowers and many others. Under the Code of Conduct WCS, personnel are accountable for their actions and the actions of others under their management authority, and for ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct prohibits bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and child abuse as well as documents WCS’s organizational commitment to comply with human rights standards and human subjects’ protections as it undertakes its conservation work. WCS follows established national and global standards for safeguarding human rights including the World Bank Social Framework, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Belmont Report that outlines the ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research. WCS has also established a Global Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that we respond in a consistent and timely way across the organization to investigate, document and take appropriate action to address complaints of alleged human rights abuses by WCS staff, partners, consultants or anyone working on our behalf.

15. Project expenditure

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

| Project spend (indicative) since last annual report | 2019/20 Grant (£) | 2019/20 | Variance % | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---------------|--|
| | | | | |

| | | Total actual IWT Costs (£) | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Staff costs (see below) | | | | |
| Consultancy costs | | | | |
| Overhead Costs | | | | |
| Travel and subsistence | | | | |
| Operating Costs | | | | |
| Capital items (see below) | | | | |
| Others (see below) | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

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

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

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

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Impact</p> <p>Uganda increases its effectiveness to capture and prosecute illegal wildlife traffickers and poachers, significantly deterring illegal wildlife activities country-wide and dampening Uganda's contribution to international trade as a trafficking hub.</p> | | <p>Though too early to assess impact, the two major milestones, namely; development of the National strategy to Combat Poaching, Illegal Wildlife Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products and the inauguration of the inter-agency NWCCTF are reason to be optimistic about the contribution of this project to the impact.</p> | |
| <p>Outcome</p> <p>Increased capacity of UWA and other law enforcement agencies to combat IWT effectively through disruption of wildlife crime networks, reducing wildlife killing and resulting in improved security, livelihoods and economic stability.</p> | <p>0.1 Number of staff at UWA's WCU and NWCCTF with improved knowledge and skills to handle international wildlife crime cases successfully by end of 2022 (Baseline of 4 staff as of 2018)</p> <p>0.2 An effective integrated inter-agency wildlife crime management strategy and system are in place and being implemented by 2021 (Baseline: No strategy in place as of 2018)</p> <p>0.3 Number of national and transnational wildlife crime cases successfully investigated, prosecuted and documented by UWA and NWCCTF annually compared to the 2019 baseline.</p> | <p>Too early to measure contribution to outcome. However, achievements below can be considered as contributing to this.</p> <p>Indicator 0.1: Two of the newly recruited senior staff (seconded from UPDF) have taken participated in counter wildlife crime related training (CITES framework and intelligence-led operations)</p> <p>Indicator 0.2: PITT strategy developed</p> <p>Indicator 0.3: Too early to measure this</p> | <p>0.1 Establish baseline of institutional and staff capacities of UWA and the NWCCTF in the first quarter</p> <p>0.2 Engage government to implement the strategy</p> <p>0.3 Analyse OWODAT data to establish baseline on wildlife crime offenders</p> |
| <p>Output 1. UWA's capacity to gather intelligence, investigate, and conduct arrests at national and park level improves, resulting in</p> | <p>1.1 Number of WCU staff that have been trained and contributed to gathering, analysing and generating actionable intelligence to support the prosecution of wildlife offenders compared to 2019 baseline.</p> | <p>1.1. A total of 4 UWA staff have received initial training in intelligence-led operations while 42 data entrants were trained in the use of the OWODAT</p> <p>1.2 The capacity needs assessment is yet to be completed</p> <p>1.3. Limited progress to measure; baseline remains at 4 staff trained as of 2018 (see section 3.1 for details)</p> | |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <p>1.2 Number of training modules delivered to address staff capacity gaps identified in the 2019 baseline report.</p> <p>1.3. Number of UWA WCU staff that have passed training and demonstrate the capacity to use the high-tech equipment (e.g., Cellebrite, i2)</p> | | |
| Activity 1.1: Hire a WCS national CWT technical advisor by July 2019 | | Completed | |
| Activity 1.2 Conduct an assessment of capacity needs for UWA's WCU. | | In progress: Terms of reference have been drafted. | To be conducted in the first quarter of year 2 together with activity 2.6 |
| Activity 1.3 Develop the training curriculum detailing the modules to covered and staff to be trained. | | To be done after the capacity needs assessment but a capability proposal that highlights immediate training needs based on expert opinion was written. | Present the capability proposal to UWA and the NWCCTF and make consultations on the training programme. |
| Activity 1.4 Training of UWA's WCU staff in investigation, intelligence gathering, analysis and reporting. | | In progress: UWA staff have received some training but more is yet to be done. | Further training to be conducted in year two based on develop and endorsed curriculum. |
| Activity 1.5 Purchase of investigation and intelligence equipment. | | Partially completed: Cellebrite forensic software renewal was done. | Covert intelligence equipment to be purchased in year two upon considering needs. |
| Activity 1.6 Update online wildlife offenders' database by 2019 to establish baseline information on arrests, convictions, and sentences for IWT activities in Uganda and write a baseline report. | | In progress: data updated in six out of ten sites. | Update OWODAT in the remaining sites, analyse data and write report. |
| Activity 1.7 Conduct refresher trainings on the use of the online wildlife offenders database. | | Completed: 42 data entrants were trained (see section 3.1). | |
| Activity 1.8 Support UWA to create a shared intelligence database at the park level and UWA headquarter equipped with the necessary security and restricted access privileges for staff. | | Not yet done. | Arrange field visit for Technical Advisor and UWA HQ staff to establish status at field sites. |
| Output 2. NWCCTF (led by UWA) is operating effectively and contributing to improved IWT and CWT actions in Uganda, resulting in higher detection | 2.1 Number of joint law enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime conducted annually throughout the project life. | 2.1 The first operation since the inauguration of the NWCCTF was planned but execution delayed to first quarter of year two. 2.2 Not yet measured. | |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|--|--|---|---|
| and combating of wildlife crime in Uganda. | <p>2.2 Number of IWT/CWT cases successfully prosecuted and number of criminals sentenced and serving/served the sentence.</p> <p>2.3 Number of NWCCTF meetings conducted to discuss IWT cases, evaluate intelligence information or plan an overt or covert operation throughout the project period.</p> | 2.3 To be measured beginning year two. NWCCTF meetings this year majorly tackled administrative issues. | |
| Activity 2.1 Conduct and develop a strategic risk management plan for NWCCTF member institutions to ensure a smooth functioning of the task force and conduct consultative meetings with each member institution. | | Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the NWCCTF were signed by members and a template for the risk assessment developed. | Conduct the risk assessment |
| Activity 2.2 Develop a national strategy to combat wildlife crime | | Completed | |
| Activity 2.3 Develop inter-agency operations protocol to guide the sharing of confidential information between member government agencies of the NWCCTF | | Scheduled for year two | |
| Activity 2.4 Conduct a training workshop on investigation techniques and evidence gathering for NWCCTF members that will be involved in field investigations. | | This activity was scheduled for year two. However NWCCTF members received were trained in the application of the CITES framework as requested. | |
| | | | |
| Activity 2.6 Conduct a needs assessment, identify and provide equipment needed and ensure the NWCCTF member institutions use the equipment to do their work | | Terms of reference were developed and discussions with NWCCTF held. In the interim, a capability proposal for the operations of the NWCCTF was developed. | Present capability proposal to the NWCCT and conduct needs assessment |
| Activity 2.7 NWCCTF quarterly meetings to analyse intelligence information and plan joint operations | | Meetings held were majorly administrative in nature. | |
| Activity 2.8 Support NWCCTF to conduct overt and covert operations | | The first operation after inauguration of the NWCCTF has been planned | To be executed in the first quarter of year two |
| Activity 2.9 Conduct the analysis of records entered in the online wildlife offenders database to establish the proportion of IWT/CWT cases prosecuted and sentences handed to the offenders, and utilize the information, knowledge and | | This activity was delayed. To be completed in the first quarter | |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|--|--|---|
| experiences obtained from the Uganda – China initiative to address the law enforcement gaps | | | |
| Output 3. Human wildlife conflict mitigation measures and livelihood initiatives led by communities around MFNP are scaled up in furtherance of the Community-based park action | <p>3.1 Number of community wildlife scouts strengthened, trained and equipped to respond to human wildlife conflicts on top of the 50 scouts being supported by current IWT funding to IIED/WCS</p> <p>3.2 Length of trench in Km constructed and maintained along the park boundary in addition to the approximately 61 km constructed in Kiryandongo, Nwoya and Oyam districts</p> <p>3.3 Average number of community informants maintained by UWA on a quarterly basis and are actively sharing intelligence information toward combating IWT/CWT</p> | <p>3.1 Fifty (50) additional community wildlife scouts from Kiryandongo and Oyam districts were trained and equipped on top of the 50 being supported by the IWT funded project led by IIED.</p> <p>3.2 The project supported excavation of 5km of elephant trench this year. About 2km have so far been excavated and the remaining three are expected to be completed in the first quarter of year two.</p> <p>3.3 Baseline to be established in the first quarter of year two</p> | |
| Activity 3.1 Conduct meetings with UWA and other actors operating around MFNP to identify the parishes where to implement livelihood HWC mitigation e.g. beekeeping and trench excavation | | Completed | |
| Activity 3.2 Enlist community wildlife scouts to support the implementation of the HWC mitigation measures as well as livelihood initiatives | | Completed | |
| Activity 3.3 Conduct training of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent community members with special consideration of women and youth in HWC mitigation methods | | Completed | Refresher trainings to be done in subsequent years. |
| Activity 3.4 Conduct training of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent community members with special consideration of women and youth in livelihood initiatives | | Completed | Refresher training to be done in subsequent years. |
| Activity 3.5 Purchase equipment for the scouts for HWC mitigation and park adjacent communities for enterprise development | | Completed (To be done every year) | |
| Activity 3.6 Assess the needs of the beekeeping enterprise groups and provide needed equipment and technical support | | Completed | |
| Activity 3.7 Support UWA to recruit community informants at park level and in hotspot towns (e.g. Pakwach, Kigumba) | | To be implemented next quarter | Hold discussions with UWA on the best approach. |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|--|---|--|
| Activity 3.8 Construction and maintenance of 10 km trench along the MFNP boundary | | In progress | |
| Activity 3.9 Collect and analyse data on the HWC incidences in the project area | | This activity is scheduled for next quarter | |
| Output 4. The experiences and lessons learned from this project are documented and shared among stakeholders in order to increase the level of support for disrupting and dismantling IWT networks in Uganda - from the community to the government, including the private sector actors | 4.1 Number of joint interventions and coordination activities conducted in collaboration with other stakeholders. 4.2 By end of 2020, mid-term project review meeting involving partners and stakeholders has been conducted, and by end of the project, a workshop to disseminate experiences and lessons learned has been held. 4.3 Technical reports published on the websites, and project materials disseminated by the end of the project. | 4.1 Key partners were and stakeholders were involved in at least four events: the inception workshop, CITES framework training, national strategy consultations and inauguration of the NWCCTF. 4.2 Scheduled for this year and last year 4.3 Approved Draft of the National Strategy to Combat PITT and Beekeeping feasibility and needs assessment will be uploaded. PowerPoint presentations were shared via slideshare and the project brochure was printed and shared. | |
| Activity 4.1 Project Inception workshop | | Completed | |
| Activity 4.2 Develop and print workshop materials (flyers, banners) | | Completed for year one | Print more in year 2 and year 3 |
| Activity 4.3 Mid- term project review workshop | | Scheduled for second quarter of year 3 | |
| Activity 4.4 End of project dissemination workshop to share experiences and lessons learned | | Scheduled for year three | |
| Activity 4.5 Develop project webpage to disseminate project experiences and lessons learned | | Completed: | Continually update and upload documents |
| Activity 4.6 Document, print and share project technical reports and success stories (inception, baseline of IWT/CWT crime data, WCU's and NWCCTF needs assessment, National strategy to combat wildlife crime, training reports, mid-term project review and end of project report) | | National strategy to combat PITT and beekeeping needs assessment uploaded; training reports produced and uploaded. | Print and disseminate the strategy |

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

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

| Project Summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Impact: (Max 30 words) Uganda increases its effectiveness to capture and prosecute illegal wildlife traffickers and poachers, significantly deterring illegal wildlife activities country-wide and dampening Uganda's contribution to international trade as a trafficking hub.</p> <p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Increased capacity of UWA and other law enforcement agencies to combat IWT effectively through disruption of wildlife crime networks, reducing wildlife killing and resulting in improved security, livelihoods and economic stability.</p> | <p>0.1 Number of staff at UWA's WCU and NWCCTF with improved knowledge and skills to handle international wildlife crime cases successfully by end of 2022 (Baseline of 4 staff as of 2018)</p> <p>0.2 An effective integrated inter-agency wildlife crime management strategy and system are in place and being implemented by 2021 (Baseline: No strategy in place as of 2018)</p> <p>0.3 Number of national and transnational wildlife crime cases successfully investigated, prosecuted and documented by UWA and NWCCTF annually compared to the 2019 baseline.</p> | <p>0.1.1 Capacity assessment baseline and end-line reports</p> <p>0.1.2 Staff training, and progress reports by UWA.</p> <p>0.2.1 Meeting minutes of NWCCTF and reports of joint operations conducted, and the developed wildlife crime management strategy</p> <p>0.3.1 Wildlife Crime offenders' database reports, court records and UWA's annual, and media reports.</p> | <p>The Government of Uganda fully appreciates and commits to support the functioning of the inter-agency cooperation to fight wildlife crime</p> <p>The political environment in Uganda remains favorable for implementation of the project</p> <p>UWA and NWCCTF commits adequate staff that are committed and passionate about combating wildlife crime</p> <p>UWA remains an effective semi-autonomous government institution free from the bureaucracies of central government</p> |
| <p>Outputs: 1 UWA's capacity to gather intelligence, investigate, and conduct arrests at national and park level improves, resulting in increased prosecution of wildlife crime offenders.</p> | <p>1.1 Number of WCU staff that have been trained and contributed to gathering, analysing and generating actionable intelligence to support the prosecution of wildlife offenders compared to 2019 baseline.</p> | <p>1.1.1 Training reports and technical reports produced by UWA trained staff.</p> <p>1.1.2 Online wildlife offenders database records, UWA annual reports and case records.</p> <p>1.2.1 Training reports</p> | <p>Conditions for successful training and mentoring remain stable</p> <p>Trained staff do not leave UWA</p> <p>UWA remains interested in maintaining and enter data in the online wildlife offenders database</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | <p>1.2 Number of training modules delivered to address staff capacity gaps identified in the 2019 baseline report.</p> <p>1.3. Number of UWA WCU staff that have passed training and demonstrate the capacity to use the high-tech equipment (e.g., Cellebrite, i2)</p> | <p>1.3.1 Training reports and technical reports produced by UWA trained staff.</p> <p>1.3.1 UWA WCU staff performance appraisal reports</p> | |
| <p>2 NWCCTF (led by UWA) is operating effectively and contributing to improved IWT and CWT actions in Uganda, resulting in higher detection and combating of wildlife crime in Uganda.</p> | <p>2.4 Number of joint law enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime conducted annually throughout the project life.</p> <p>2.5 Number of IWT/CWT cases successfully prosecuted and number of criminals sentenced and serving/served the sentence.</p> <p>2.3 Number of NWCCTF meetings conducted to discuss IWT cases, evaluate intelligence information or plan an overt or covert operation throughout the project period.</p> | <p>2.1.1 Quarterly reports and minutes of the meetings held.</p> <p>2.2.1 Court records, online wildlife offenders' database reports</p> <p>2.3.1 Quarterly reports and minutes of the meetings held.</p> | <p>All the agencies in the NWCCTF continue to function as a unit and do not run into formidable political barriers.</p> <p>Staff selected to serve on the NWCCTF are not corrupted and conspire with wildlife criminals.</p> |
| <p>3 Human wildlife conflict mitigation measures and livelihood initiatives led by communities around MFNP are scaled up in furtherance of the Community-based park action plan to combat wildlife crime developed under the previous IWT Challenge Fund grant to WCS and IIED</p> | <p>3.1 Number of community wildlife scouts strengthened, trained and equipped to respond to human wildlife conflicts on top of the 50 scouts being supported by current IWT funding to IIED/WCS</p> <p>3.2 Length of trench in Km constructed and maintained along the park boundary in addition to the approximately 61 km constructed in Kiryandongo, Nwoya and Oyam districts</p> | <p>3.1.1 Training reports</p> <p>3.2.1. WCS project progress, and UWA quarterly and annual reports</p> <p>3.3.1 UWA quarterly and annual reports</p> | <p>The scouts and park adjacent communities will remain motivated and willing to commit their time to the project</p> <p>Local leaders are supportive of the community initiatives</p> <p>UWA continues to support the human-wildlife conflict mitigation measures and a good relationship with communities is maintained</p> |

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| | 3.3 Average number of community informants maintained by UWA on a quarterly basis and are actively sharing intelligence information toward combating IWT/CWT | | |
| 4 The experiences and lessons learned from this project are documented and shared among stakeholders in order to increase the level of support for disrupting and dismantling IWT networks in Uganda - from the community to the government, including the private sector actors | <p>1.1 Number of joint interventions and coordination activities conducted in collaboration with other stakeholders.</p> <p>1.2 By end of 2020, mid-term project review meeting involving partners and stakeholders has been conducted, and by end of the project, a workshop to disseminate experiences and lessons learned has been held.</p> <p>1.3 Technical reports published on the websites, and project materials disseminated by the end of the project.</p> | <p>4.1.1 Workshop reports and minutes of meetings held</p> <p>4.1.2 Records of reports dissemination</p> <p>4.1.3 copies of published materials and documents</p> <p>4.1.4 Project website content</p> | Project findings remains relevant to the furtherance of the conservation and development agenda of the country |

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|---|-------|
| Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line. | X |
| Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.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 need 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 want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic. | |
| 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. | |