

Darwin Initiative Main Annual

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-and-terms-and-conditions/>).



Report

Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
[projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-](https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

Darwin Project Information

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 |
| Start/end dates of project | 1 st April 2019 / 31 st March 2022 |
| Reporting period (e.g., April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3) | April 2020 – March 2021; Annual Report 2 |
| Project Leader name | Simon Nampindo (email: snampindo@wcs.org) |
| Project website/blog/social media | https://uganda.wcs.org/strengthening-anti-poaching-techniques-and-countering-wildlife-trafficking.aspx |
| Report author(s) and date | Isaac Kiirya, Paul Mulondo and Simon Nampindo, April 2021 |

1. Project summary

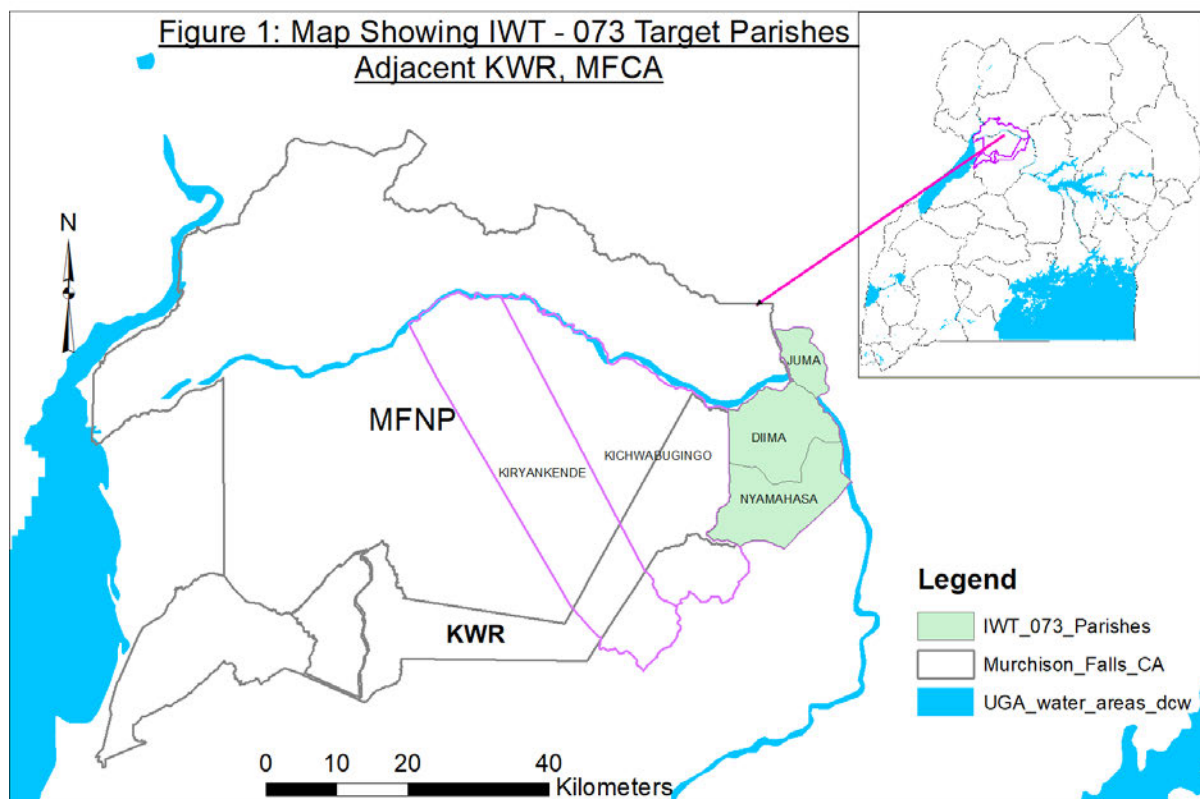
Uganda has historically been a nucleus for trade and commerce in East Africa. However, its porous borders, weak law enforcement, weak non-deterrent penalties before the recent amendment of the Uganda Wildlife Act 2019, and limited capacity to combat Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) had attracted trade in live wild animals and trafficking of wildlife products. Although Uganda is not the major source, it had become a key transit country for trafficked wildlife products originating from various African countries, particularly central, west and eastern Africa en-route to Asia. 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 other challenge is that criminal gangs often recruit rural Ugandans—including women—into IWT networks, making this group of society highly vulnerable to the effects of poaching, IWT and wildlife trafficking. The situation is worsened the extreme poverty among park adjacent communities. For example, a pair of elephant tusks is worth ten times the annual household income. The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and other security and law enforcement institutions mandated to combat illegal wildlife trade and wildlife trafficking have serious capacity gaps that limit their ability to deal with the threat to wildlife conservation. Under the project: Strengthening anti-poaching techniques and countering wildlife trafficking in Uganda Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is providing technical support, equipment and infrastructure to UWA, and relevant trainings needs for combatting local and international wildlife crime. In doing so, we are enhancing cross-sectoral coordination a in ncooperation among security and law enforcement agencies through the National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF): This link [\[REDACTED\]](#) [\[REDACTED\]](#) provide es a detailed document about the NWCCTF, its objectives, composition and achievements made to date

WCS is building the government capacity, particularly that of UWA’s Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) and the NWCCTF aimed at disrupting and dismantling of wildlife trafficking networks. Before 2017, there was no or minimum effort to control illegal wildlife trade through some well-known smuggling routes, including cross border points connecting

Uganda with South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (Bwera and Ishasha) and with Kenya (Busia and Malaba), ports on Lake Victoria, and direct flights to Southeast Asia and China through Entebbe International Airport. . As such, this project was designed to strengthen anti-poaching mechanisms as well as combat wildlife trafficking and IWT. The project activities benefited a number of species namely elephant, hippopotamus, and pangolin – the most trafficked animal species . By combating illegal trade of these species, and/or halting their decline, WCS has contributed. their conservation In addition, the project is helping to improve the livelihoods of communities living adjacent to Karuma wildlife reserve by supporting the apiary enterprise implemented by 20 wildlife community scouts. The enterprise is purposely implemented to incentive the scouts to support UWA to respond and stop wild animals from raiding crops and predation of livestock and mitigate human wildlife conflicts. The income earned from the honey sales is for enhancing their household revenues. The equipment such as SMART phones, bicycles provided to the community scouts has helped to elevate their society in the community, and by working together as team, it has also helped to build social cohesion and incentivized them to occasionally report wildlife criminals.

This project builds on previous work by WCS funded by the UK government (Project reference: IWT029), USAID, USFWS, Elephant Crisis Fund (ECF) and Stop Ivory funded projects that resulted in the creation of UWA's Wildlife Crime Unit constituted by intelligence, investigations, operations and prosecution units, and Canine Unit , development of the online wildlife offenders' database, roll-out of Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) in all national parks of Uganda. The project also builds on our innovative Uganda-China initiative to engage Chinese nationals, and State-owned enterprises to develop internal policies and participate in campaigns that discourage Chinese nationals from engaging in illegal wildlife crime, an initiative that was funded by Deborah Batten Foundation. Combating IWT and Countering Wildlife Trafficking (CWT), however, requires long-term financing to build the security and law enforcement institutions capacity to adapt dynamic illegal business and sustain the interventions at the right scale.. During the implementation of IWT029project, WCS supported the government of Uganda to initiate and launch the NWCCTF. The NWCCTF, however, needed more support in form of intelligence and investigations training, provision of equipment to enable the taskforce to function effectively and efficiently. The funding under IWT 073 project enabled WCS to support the government of Uganda to operationalization the NWCCTF by developing its mission, vision, objectives and command structure as well as build its capacity and conduct law enforcement operations, share intelligence and create awareness about IWT/Wildlife trafficking within and among the member institutions.

IWT073 project is being implemented in Uganda and operates country-wide through support given to the national UWA, security and law enforcement institutions of government . The c,UWA anti-poaching, community-led interventions and intelligence-led operations of the NWCCTF are being implemented in Murchison Falls National Park (Latitude:2.187499; Longitude:31.781400).



2. Project partnerships

The key partners on this project are UWA, the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) and the NWCCTF. WCS has had a long-standing relationship with UWA and has worked with it on various aspects of conservation, including countering illegal wildlife trade and trafficking of key species as well as support of Greater Virunga Landscape transboundary collaborations with the *Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature (ICCN)* in DR Congo and law enforcement engagements, ecological research, development and application of conservation tools and technologies as well as capacity building, legal and policy reform. WCS supported UWA to establish the Wildlife Crime Unit to combat IWT and trafficking, trained and equipped UWA with specialised intelligence equipment.

The WCU at UWA in collaboration with the NWCCTF is responsible for intelligence gathering, investigations and arrest, prosecution and maintaining the Online Wildlife Offender's database (OWODAT). As the Secretariat of the NWCCTF, UWA ensures safe and secure intelligence sharing among the NWCCTF members. UWA is also charged with the responsibility of planning and leading the intelligence-led overt and covert operations conducted by the NWCCTF and the deployment of its canine unit in search of wildlife criminals and illegal wildlife products at priority cross border posts of South Sudan (Nimule), DR Congo (Bwera), Rwanda (Katuna), Tanzania (Port Bell) and Kenya (Malaba). In addition, UWA is instrumental in the implementation of the community scouts programme focussed on reducing human wildlife conflict (HWC), and improving community livelihoods around Murchison Falls Conservation Area (MFCA).

The NWCCTF led by UWA and supervised by MTWA is a key partner and beneficiary of this project. Comprised of thirteen government security and law enforcement institutions namely 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 virtue of its composition, the NWCCTF stands out as an organisation of key security and law enforcement institutions of Uganda united in the fight against wildlife crime, This initiative is supported by WCS and funded UKAID and other donors (e.g., USAID, USFWS, GIZ).

Engagements with the task force to date have majorly focused on building capacity and developing institutional mechanisms for improved collaboration, cooperation and coordination. This project has improved both interpersonal and inter-institutional relationships among the members, intelligence information flow and sharing continues to

improve the functioning of the taskforce. During this project reporting period, we have built rapport with the NWCCTF to the extent that WCS is freely invited to the NWCCTF quarterly and other meetings and provides technical assistance to the taskforce.

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

WCS supported a total of 43 UWA's Wildlife Crime Unit (WCU) staff to participate in the Intelligence Basic Analysis Training Course at the Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) School of Military Intelligence and Security (SOMI) comprised of 11 females and 32 males. The training was conducted in group sessions with the first group consisting of 20 staff (06 females and 14 males) trained at Migyera School of Military Intelligence (SOMI), Nakasongola District for 25 days from September 05, 2020, to October 30, 2020, and the second group of 23 staff (05 females and 18 males) were trained by Instructors of the School of Military Intelligence and Security (SOMI) commencing March 29, 2021 to April 30, 2021 at UWA's training Centre, Mweya in Queen Elizabeth National Park, Kasese district. It is important to note that 43 (54%) out of 80 UWA Intel staff have now been trained. Of these, UWA sponsored three staff for the training. We therefore need to train the remaining 37 staff so they are all at the same level of intelligence knowledge and skills.

The trainees were selected from across all Conservation areas and UWA headquarter. Both training sessions were interactive with a lot of group discussions, group exercises, and individual briefings /presentations. The course was designed to develop the capacity of UWA's WCU staff to turn data into actionable intelligence for decision makers, apply and practice critical thinking in intelligence analysis and problem solving, practice analytical tradecraft to effectively exploit data and problem development to overcome pitfalls in analysis, identify and understand trends and patterns of different forms of wildlife crime while adequately developing various hypothesis and predictions to guide management Course of Action (CoA), prepare Intelligence briefs for law enforcement commanders and management. The key components covered during the training are intelligence preparation of operational environment, intelligence collection management, tools of analysis, critical thinking, effective communication, intelligence briefing, leadership, intelligence reporting and briefing among others. Follow the link below for the training reports:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The key Lessons learnt include the following: (a) intelligence analysis is complex in nature and requires knowledgeable personnel with varied skills and experience. The intelligence gathering, analysis and use starts with brainstorming and analysis of multiple working hypotheses before a decision is taken for action. Later, appropriate tools such as computer, analytical software, intelligence technology tools to collate data, profile suspects and create linkages among them to map and identify key players in the network, and requires a safe working environment , (b)Effective Intelligence-led law enforcement operations to combat wildlife crime are highly dependent on the commanders and intelligence users' ability to appreciate the value of the intelligence in understanding the crime and guide operations , (c) intelligence activities are part of a framework called the intelligence cycle. The main steps of the intelligence cycle are Planning/Direction, intelligence collection, processing, analysis and dissemination and utilization, (d) For analysts to draw relevant predictions and conclusions, better tools of intel collection should be

employed, and proper sources exploited to avoid wasting time and resources in collection and collecting irrelevant data, (e) law enforcement teams should not only be worried about the local poacher, but focus on the entire wildlife trafficking chain including transporters and consolidators of different wildlife products in urban and rural centers, sources of poaching weapons, and wildlife crime network personnel s.

During the training, recommendations of potential capacity building areas for wildlife intelligence officers were identified as follows: intelligence training for Law Enforcement Wardens, Sector In-charges and Chief Wardens as primary consumers of Intelligence to appreciate the value and relevance of intelligence, and build their capacity to manage and direct Intelligence personnel, training in Intelligence Collection Management for Intelligence staff to enable them collect information relevant to the problem at hand, save time and resources and manage sources/informants better, conduct an advanced Intelligence analysis training for Intelligence team leaders to become critical thinkers and dynamic in approach in order to respond to the wildlife crime threat and enable senior management staff to make strategic decisions.



Post Training Evaluation: An evaluation was conducted at the end of the training to gather valuable insight into the effectiveness of the training delivered to UWA intelligence officers. The results for the: first group of officers reported the suitability of training modules as being adequate. Fourteen out of 20 (70%) officers trained reported that it was excellent while seven (30%) of the officers reported that it was good. Regarding the relevance of the training content, 15 out of 20 (75%) officers reported that it was excellent while five (25%) revealed that it was good. In terms of the wildlife threats knowledge, appropriateness and effectiveness of the explanations and tools used, 13 out of 20 (65%) officers reported that it was excellent while seven (35%) reported that it was good. With respect to the usefulness of interactive exercise, 15 out of 20 (75%) officers reported that it was excellent while five (25%) reported that it was good. Follow the link for a detailed training evaluation report:

[Redacted text]

Activity 1.5: Purchase of intelligence equipment

WCS in consultation with Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) Intelligence Unit and National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF) identified intelligence equipment needs for combating poaching, illegal wildlife trade and countering wildlife trafficking. The identified intelligence equipment was purchased and delivered for use by UWA and the NWCCTF on August 20, 2020. The equipment is key in investigations and intelligence gathering for combating wildlife crime. Since then, the UWA intelligence unit has reported improvements in evidence and intelligence collection, communication, storage, analysis of data, technical quality reporting and sharing of intelligence information and data. Table 1: Below is the list of equipment supplies:

Table 1: WCS Equipment support to UWA

| Item Name | Qty | Funder | Date of Delivery |
|---|-----|---------|------------------|
| Desktop computer with all its accessories | 01 | IWT 073 | 20-Aug-2020 |
| Camera | 01 | IWT 073 | 20-Aug-2020 |
| Laptop | 01 | IWT 073 | 20-Aug-2020 |
| Techno Spark Mobile Smart Phones | 04 | IWT 073 | 20-Aug-2020 |
| Screen Protectors | 04 | IWT 073 | 20-Aug-2020 |
| 32GB Memory Cards | 04 | IWT 073 | 20-Aug-2020 |
| Sonny Voice Recorder | 02 | IWT 073 | 20-Aug-2020 |

Use, location and distribution of procured equipment: Desktop: This is stationed at UWA headquarters/ NWCCTF secretariat and is being used by Intelligence Analyst for data analysis and generating of reports to inform operational planning while the laptop is currently used by the secretary to document NWCCTF secretariat work. The camera is used for capturing photo evidence of suspects and exhibits during investigations and law enforcement operations starting with the scene of crime. The voice recorders are used by intelligence officers during intelligence information collection in the field.

The two recorders were additional support to UWA and NWCCTF in addition to the six donated by WCS with funding from GIZ. The Techno Spark Phones with the associated Screen Protectors and Memory Cards were distributed to three intelligence officers at UWA headquarters and one at Entebbe Airport to facilitate effective communication within the unit. The provision of equipment has greatly improved the communication and sharing of sensitive intelligence information among officers without worrying about leakage or diversion of information to wrong people, and this was always associated with risks of leakage of information to the individual officers.

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

Establish baseline information: WCS continues to support the use of Online Wildlife Offenders' Database (OWODAT) by providing technical backstopping to review and conduct analyses of data, and support the maintenance and hosting of the database. Most of UWA offices in national parks and wildlife reserves can access the internet and have an online and offline version of the OWODAT which enables them to upload new records in the database. For example, whenever an arrest is made, the offender's biodata can be searched across the whole database to flag if he/she has previously been arrested and at which site. For areas with no reliable internet access, a desktop application was developed to enable suspects, arrests, and prosecution data entry and later uploaded and synced to the server once there is internet connection. The OWODAT application is key tool and continues to provide routine and periodic data source for the National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force in Uganda.

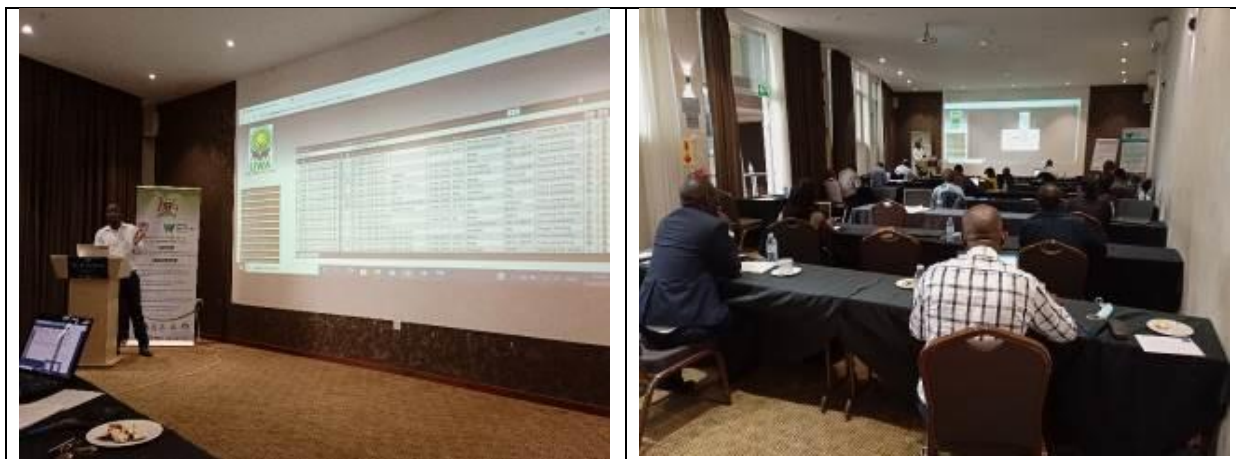
In this reporting period, IWT073 project team in collaboration with UWA conducted the analyses of OWODAT data to establish baseline information to guide WCS supported interventions for combating wildlife crime in Uganda, generate useful information for tackling wildlife crime by UWA management and NWCCTF, identify gaps in the database, individual records and data management processes that require strengthening to ensure quality data. The OWODAT baseline report was presented to UWA for review and comments and later presented to the NWCCTF members during OWODAT training on February 11th. 2021.

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

WCS in collaboration with NWCCTF leadership organised a one day's training of NWCCTF Focal persons to build their capacity in the use of OWODAT. The training workshop was conducted on February 11, 2021, and attended by 23 participants from the task force member institutions at Protea SKYZ hotel in Kampala. The organisation of the training workshop followed a series of engagement discussions with relevant taskforce institutions on the relevance of the training and programme. The objectives of the training were to provide an overview of OWODAT and its relevance to wildlife crime mitigation; to enable members have hands on experience on how to use OWODAT, to understand data management procedures of the system,

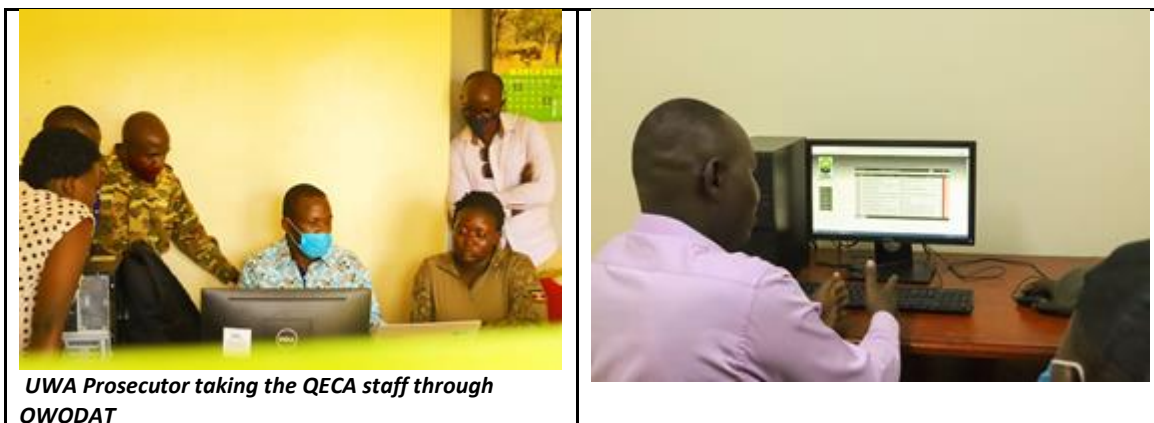
provide feedback to the members on the OWODAT analysis and recommend strategies to strengthen the database and quality of data generated by the system.

OWODAT training participants were also given orientation on data management procedures with specific reference to OWODAT (Data entry, analysis, reporting and utilization – who does what and what rights do they have?) by WCS project staff. The WCS Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Manager who facilitated the training shared preliminary analysis of data from the OWODAT in the period 2017-2020. He provided results of analysis conducted on: a) Suspects aggregated according to gender, and b) analysis of categories of Crimes associated with suspects, that is, Crimes associated with suspects, hunting for trophies, Illegal Entry into Wildlife Protected Area, Illegal farming, Illegal fishing, Illegal grazing, Illegal harvesting, Illegal Possession of Protected Species, Ivory poaching, Other illegal activities, Possession of firearms. He also shared Crime detection methods and compared distribution of crime locations in the period 2017 –2020, motivations and drivers of illegal wildlife activities captured in OWODAT, Status of recovered exhibits, findings on Prosecution success for wildlife cases captured in OWODAT, Sentence types among others.



Taskforce focal persons attending OWODAT training at Protea SKYZ Hotel in Kampala

QENP and MFNP OWODAT field monitoring: Following data and information needs assessment workshop held in December 2020, and the first comprehensive analysis of the OWODAT data, it was agreed that the OWODAT be adopted as the main wildlife crime monitoring database. However, more efforts were required to strengthen data management processes and subsequently improve the quality of data generated. Therefore, the team organized a 5-day monitoring visit under the WCS UKAID funded project (IWT) to a MFNP and QENP parks to provide onsite field refresher training for data collectors and entrants and disseminate the findings for the first comprehensive analysis of the data of the from January 2017 to September 2020. This monitoring visit was conducted from the 12th to the 16th of March 2021 in Murchison Falls and Queen Elizabeth national Parks.



UWA Prosecutor taking the QECA staff through OWODAT

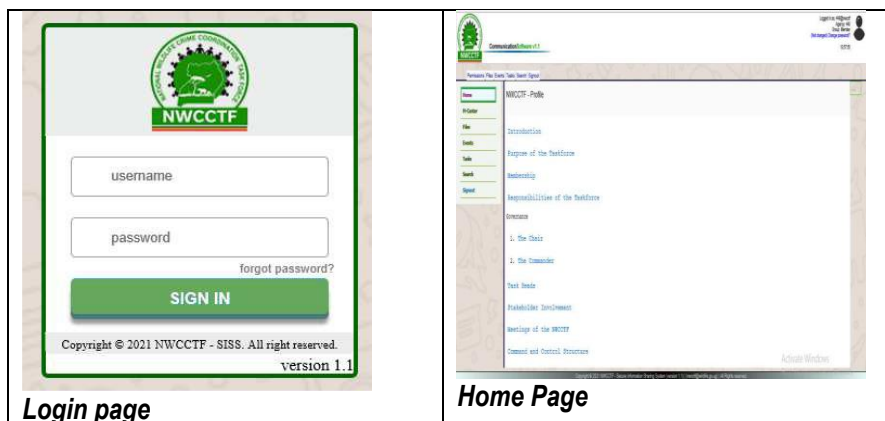
Follow the link for detailed OWODAT field monitoring report [\[redacted\]](#)

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

Training for UWA and WCS IT staff as OWODAT administrators:

With matching financial support from GIZ, four (04) Information technology staff of UWA and WCS were trained for four days as OWODAT administrators to enable them fix basic technical bugs, troubleshoot errors and provide on-site technical support to the end users at park level and UWA head office. During the training, Opiant Consultants, a company that developed OWODAT – trained the staff in the programming language and source codes for the technology stack that was used to develop OWODAT as well as WCS's online and offline modules. The course content included the following: Project Introduction, Files and Folder Structure, Database Structure, Project Configuration, Time and Language Configuration, Access Rights Configuration, Error handling and Debugging, Biometrics and Offline System and Deployment and Server Configuration. Several recommendations from the training were made namely the need for more training on online related modules, and offline system for UWA offenders' database and the training database system application needs a re-development and migration to a more robust and latest technology stack, which will be easier to maintain. This requires to be developed on Laravel framework of PHP with MySQL and bootstrap design with a proper reporting module; On the server side, PHP should be upgraded from version 5.4.45 to version 8.0.0 with latest security patches; The MySQL database should be upgraded from version 5.6.41 to version 8.0; Login passwords should be salted with password hashing function preferably with Bcrypt algorithm and setup Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificate for the offenders' database portal. The extent of work requirement is estimated to take about two months and requires more funding to perform it. Follow the link for a detailed training report:

Development of a secure web-based information sharing platform (running on a web-based VPN) for the NWCCTF: WCS IWT project supported the development of a secure information sharing platform with matching financial support from GIZ project. The system development was contracted to 449 Hub Limited, a Uganda registered company specialized in software development, finalized and launched on February 10, 2021. The central goal of secure information sharing is to "share but protect" where the motivation to "protect" is to safeguard the sensitive content from unauthorized disclosure. This elusive goal has been a major driver for information security for over three decades.



The following factors for securing information were used in the development of a secure online information sharing platform (SOISP) for the National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force. These factors included i) denying unauthorized staff and other individuals from gaining access to personal data, ii) passwords to be treated as private to the individual, and iii) secure disposal of information, paper files to be stored in secure locations and only accessed by those who need to use them. In this platform, the information is secured and cannot be easily intercepted or corrupted. It is only the intended recipient who can receive it in its original form. This makes information integrity safe and secure. The system has been tested and validated by a range of stakeholders and it was found to be credible and reliable for sharing classified intelligence information.

Motivation and key consideration for developing the Secure online information sharing System was to enhance information sharing among NWCCTF members without worrying about leakage, counterfeiting to guarantee safety, and ensure confidentiality and trust resulting in strong cooperation, collaboration and coordination of wildlife crime mitigation work. It is now being used to share strategic, operation and security information to meet the needs of the Taskforce members, information transfer in between agencies, departments and archiving of old documents. Therefore, users are in control of their information and ensure that a file/information is always only accessed by the assigned staff in the Taskforce. The use of an online information sharing system will help to cut down the costs of

coordination, communication and information processing and enable service provision at a lower cost. Online information sharing will also serve the dual purpose of building sustainability and outreach among the participating institutions as well as serving as a repository for the intelligence information being collected for future use and reference. This will help UWA and National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWCCTF) to contribute to the reduction in operation failures, risks and the protection of the intelligence source.

Database Design Microsoft Office Vision was used to draw Data Flow Diagrams (DFD) to model requirements and give a clear understanding of the information sharing system for UWA and NWCCTF. Entity Relationship Diagrams (ERDs) were used to identify relationships between various entities in the system and associating these entities with attributes and attribute domains. The database was designed using conceptual logical ERDs. MySQL database was used to store file meta data such as file names, address, contact, location on server, access permission and security details as well as content. On the retrieval instance, SQL queries were used to create sets from the database in order to display information to authorize after comparing their details with those in the database and processes from different agencies and other related entities.

Launch of a Secure online information sharing System: On February 09, 2021, the online Secure information sharing platform was launched by the NWCCTF Chairman, and ED Uganda Wildlife Authority, Mr. Sam Mwandha. The launch event was attended by 43 NWCCTF representatives. The event was also graced by the representative of UPDF Commander of Land Forces, Lieutenant General Leopold Kyanda.



Participants during the launch of the Secure Information Sharing Platform

Training on use of secure information sharing platform: WCS supported key IT staff of UWA to be trained as administrators on the system functioning prior to the launch of secure information sharing platform and later after the launch, another training was conducted targeting twenty-three (23) NWCCTF contact persons on use and access by creating individual institution accounts and passwords. In both cases, training was delivered to the participants by system developers to effective use and sustainability. Please follow the link below for a detailed report:



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

Activity 2.2 Develop a national strategy to combat wildlife crime

WCS supported the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) to develop the National Strategy to Combat Poaching, Illegal Wildlife Trade, and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products. During the reporting period (March 2019 to April 2020) a Draft copy of the strategy was produced. In this reporting period (April 2020 to March 2021), the review and editing of the strategy was finalised, printed and disseminated to key stakeholders through the MTWA. WCS contracted a printing company (Digi print systems (U) Ltd), www.digiprint.biz, identified through competitive bidding process and they printed 200 of the strategy. The 200 copies were handed over to MTWA by WCS on November 18, 2020. The strategy, which was approved by MTWA leadership in March 2020, seeks to address 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

As proof of delivery of 200 copies of the strategy to MTWA, refer to the letter of receipt by the Permanent Secretary, MTWA on the following:

[REDACTED]

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

In this reporting period, WCS supported the development of a draft copies of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Information Sharing Agreement for the NWCCTF. The SoPs seek to inform and guide the NWCCTF member institutions on the steps that they should normally follow during the wildlife crime intelligence, gathering, investigations, operations and prosecution activities. The primary purpose of the SOPs is to describe the steps that the Task Force members should follow in their intelligence, investigations, operations and prosecution activities. The drafts were shared with NWCCTF member institutions for review and comments. During the first quarter of fiscal year three, the NWCCTF is scheduled to conduct the validation for the SoPs and information sharing agreement. follow the link below for detailed documentation of SOPs:

[REDACTED]

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

WCS organized a three-day training (March 15 –17, 2021) on investigation techniques and evidence gathering for 15 Prosecutors from Office of Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODDP) and Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Both agencies were targeted for this training because of their core mandates with respect to the combating national and international wildlife crimes in Uganda. The training was attended by 15 (5 females and 10 males) participants and facilitated by four trainers from Police Senior Command and staff college Bwebajja, UWA, and Natural Resource Conservation Network. The training focused on equipping prosecutors with basic skills and knowledge in investigation and evidence gathering, increasing their understanding of wildlife conservation and wildlife crime, create awareness and increase knowledge of prosecutors about wildlife crime. As a return, prosecutors are expected to successfully prosecute wildlife crime cases, secure high penalties for the wildlife traffickers. Participants learning was enriched through case studies and prosecutorial experiences provided by the facilitators from Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the Natural Resources Conservation Network (NRCN). Following the previous engagements conducted during the implementation of previous IWT projects in partnership with ODPP and URA, we noted that wildlife cases are considered minor by the prosecutors and magistrates and therefore deserving less attention and time. The training helped to change this negative thinking and mindset about wildlife crime and now prosecutorshandle these cases with a high degree of seriousnessThe comprehensive training content and materials were developed by the facilitators and reviewed by WCS project staff. The selection of participants from ODPP and URA was based on the following criteria: i) Prosecutors sanctioned to handle cases at major transit (e.g. Entebbe International Airport and border areas of Nimule, Busia, Malaba, Vura, and Bwera identified by WCS and

security and law enforcement institutions of government as hotspots for wildlife trafficking and illegal wildlife trade concealed in imports and exports cargo, ii) prosecutors handling cases in districts overlapping the protected area of Murchison Falls National Park and Queen Elizabeth National Park, which are key sources of illegal wildlife materials and products, iii) any new prosecutors who have never received training on wildlife crimes who are already handling cases of wildlife crime, and iv) URA investigators in charge of cargo inspection and clearance at country exit points. All participants were offered necessary logistical support and training resources to enable them to participate effectively in the training..



Dr. Simon Nampindo: Presenting to ODPP & URA Prosecutors



Participants practice how to use forensic toolkit



ASP Polyne Ainebye presenting on species identification



Mr. Isaac Kiirya Presenting to the participants

Key training components: The main training components were: Introduction to detection (Inception of reports, preliminary investigations of wildlife crimes); Interview techniques and statement recording; Techniques for– specimen identification and concealment, verification of permits (certificates of origin, import, export and material transfer, samples etc.); Scene of crime management and Investigation techniques; evidence gathering in wildlife crime (documents. to use in evidence gathering and equipment); Exhibits and Suspects management; Sharing of Experiences and challenges (With reference to any two unique Wildlife crime cases); Planning, managing an investigation and evaluation of evidence; Courtroom procedures and giving evidence in court; Sharing of Experiences and challenges (With reference any one unique Wildlife crime case) and case handling, management and prosecution of wildlife crime.

Post training Evaluation results: At the end of the training of URA and ODPP prosecutors, , WCS conducted an evaluation using a questionnaire issued to participants to respond to a series of questions to help us better the effectiveness of the training and how much knowledge was acquired. The questionnaire was completed and returned by 12 participants out of 15. The results showed that majority (33%) participants reported that wildlife crime cases are minor offences. ITwenty five percent of the participants reported corruption and inadequate capacity (25%) are the major constraints of achieving a functional judicial system. More importantly, 17% of the respondents reported low technical capacity of lower level officers inability to perform their work diligently.

Gap identified as limitations of Investigative Authorities and participants' Perception on Wildlife Crime. Poor coordination between and among law enforcement mandated government institutions is a key challenge in achieving successful wildlife criminals cases. Corruption in police and other law enforcement a authorities was identified as another challenge. The results of the end of training survey was shared with ODPP and URA senior management for action. It is hoped that these institutions will utilize this information to improve the prosecution of wildlife crime in Uganda.

During the training, there was a dedicated session for participants and faciliators of the training to review and share experiences with reference to concluded wildlife crime cases that resulted in successful and/or unsuccessful prosecution. The objective was to share experiences and lessons learned for the peers to avoid committing similar mistakes. The entire exercise was well received, and the prosecutors requested for more practically grounded training sessions to enable them improve their prosecutorial duties. On the other hand, WCS is using the feedback to improve project implementation during the last fiscal year. A detailed training report and evaluation are provided on the link below:

2.7: NWCCTF quarterly meetings to analyze intelligence information and plan joint operations

WCS supported NWCCTF to hold three (03) quarterly meetings in September 2020, December 2020 and March 2021 to analyse intelligence targets, plan operations, discuss and prepare progress made highlighting achievements, challenges and how they can be mitigated as well as share lesions learnt and opportunities identified. The September 2020 meeting was attended by 22 participants (03 females and 19 males). The December meeting was attended by 19 participants (02 females and 17 males). The minutes for March 2021 meeting are yet to be reviewed and approved by members of the NWCCTF during the next quarterly meeting scheduled for June 2021 and will be shared during the next reporting period. Please follow the links below to the meeting minutes for September and December 2020 for details

2.8: Support NWCCTF to conduct overt and covert operations

With financial support from WCS IWT project, the NWCCTF and UWA conducted four intelligence-led operations against armed poaching in Nwoya and Oyam districts, which border Murchison Falls Conservation area (i.e. MFNP, Karuma, and Bugungu, Ajai WR, and East Madi Wildlife Reserves). The operations were conducted between April 27th – May 6th, July – August 2020 and helped to restore peace in Akaa village near East Madi Wildlife Reserve in November 2020. The operations targeted the ddistricts of Oyam and Nyowa, and Akaa village in East Madi Wildlife Reserve. The three operations resulted in the arrest of 10 suspects involved in armed poaching, recovered 12 guns and restored peace and security in Akaa village, Mungula parish in Adjumani district, neighboring East Madi Wildlife Reserve where the community members were rioting and requesting for degazetting of the Reserve. The suspects arrested in Oyam and Nwoya were committed to the General Court Martial, Makindye in Kampala for prosecution and others are committed to the Wildlife Court, Buganda Road in Kampala.

During the operations, several challenges were noted by the NWCCTF:

- a. Many illegal guns are still available in the community, specifically in northern Uganda -districts of Zombo, Arua, Oyam and Nwoya. Reliable information collected by NWCCTF's intelligence unit indicates 20 guns are still out there and being used to poach wildlife. The precursor to this phenomenon is the historical conflict (i.e.the Lord Resistance Army, rebel activities in South Sudan and DR Congo). This needs more human and financial resources to ensure the recovery of these illegal guns from the community, conduct education and sensitization of security and law enforcement agencies, particularly at district and local level including Resident District Commissioners, District Police Commanders, UPDF military barracks leaders, and internal security officers to enable them to appreciate and build support for the NWCCTF operations.

- b. Resistance from security and law enforcement agencies, particularly the Resident District Commissioners, District Police Commanders, District Internal Security Officers (DISO), and Sub County [Gombolola] Internal Security Officers (GISO), Police officer, local political leaders and some UWA park-level staff. The officers are aiding or facilitating crime due to the financial benefits received from the wildlife criminal gangs as well as lack of clear understanding of NWCCTF's role. As a remedy, the NWCCTF plans to undertake regular regional sensitization meetings with the security and law enforcement agencies to create education and awareness about the wildlife crime and its wider impacts such as insecurity, loss of wildlife, disruption of economic activities, and livelihood disruptions.
- c. Corruption among Resident District Commissioners, District Police Commanders, District Internal Security Officers (DISO), and Sub County [Gombolola] Internal Security Officers (GISO), Police officer, local political leaders, some UWA park-level staff and judicial officers (magistrates and some justices of the high court). In fact, tribal, moral and humanitarian sentiments have kicked in to influence court decisions and low sentences awarded to criminals. As a result, the communities are now resentful in giving intelligence information to the NWCCTF for safety reasons. This challenge is bigger than the NWCCTF's core mandate and operational plans. We plan to engage the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution, a member of the taskforce and the judicial service commission to create awareness and raise the importance of wildlife crime to society and the economy. Following our discussions with USAID Mission in Uganda, who are supporting other initiatives dealing with IWT/CWT, we learned that they are developing an Activity specifically for addressing corruption within the government institutions. WCS plans to collaborate and coordinate with the implementing partner for this Activity once it commences.
- d. Sustained insecurity in DR Congo and parts of South Sudan have continued to be a source of illegal guns for poachers. This is a transboundary and transnational dimension of wildlife crime, which requires active engagement of the governments in the region to generate solutions to this challenge. Again, this is beyond the scope of this project, but it is an important aspect that needs to be talked through political dialogue and diplomatic engagements.
- e. Due to the nature and complexity of the drivers of wildlife crime, more financial resources and human capacity of security and law enforcement institutions at the grassroots level is required. A reward system and management plan for informants is needed. NWCCTF is reviewing its SoPs and has requested WCS to support them to develop the Informant Management Plan, including risk mitigation measures. WCS's CWT Expert will be leading this process to help UWA and the NWCCTF develop and implement the plan. During the meeting with IWT Team on October 28, WCS sought guidance from the donor on how best to handle overt and covert operations as well as the management of risks without violating the financial conditions and social safeguards. Since then, WCS initiated a funding letter as a mechanism for operationalizing the MoU between WCS and UWA with specific reference to financial transfers to UWA for such operations and handling of sensitive matters without leaving a trail that could endanger the NWCCTF staff as well as the informants.
- f. Lastly, COVID-19 lock down disrupted and delayed execution of some activities such as the capacity needs assessment for UWA's Wildlife Crime Unit and the NWCCTF institutions, maintenance of five kilometers trench, and NWCCTF-led operations. UWA has recorded six COVID-19 cases and lost one ranger to the pandemic. WCS has developed the SoPs and is religiously following the Ministry of Health Guidelines such as social distancing, wearing masks, and using hand sanitizers. We have also reduced physical meetings and conduct virtual meetings to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

Regional Security meeting held by NWCCTF on how to deal with armed poaching: In order to get district and regional support for the NWCCTF operations targeting armed poaching, the team conducted one Regional Security meeting at Gulu District Headquarters to discuss the threat of armed poaching in Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP). The meeting was chaired by the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) Nwoya and attended by, among others, the RDC Oyam, the Second in command of 4th Division under the command of Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) and the District Security Committee members of Oyam, Nwoya, Lira and Gulu Districts. The meeting noted that, among others, that Oyam and Nwoya districts were the most notorious in armed poaching in the Region. The members further observed that the Sub Counties of Myene and Lii do not have sufficient security presence, making it a haven for the poachers. It was noted that Lii Sub County in Nwoya district did not have a Police Post.



NWCCTF Members for Security meeting at Gulu



NWCCTF Member in Apaa Village

De-snaring Activity in Murchison Falls National Park: In addition, WCS conducted the de-snaring exercise in MFNP in March 2021. The IWT073 project provided resources to de-snare over 550 square km of snare prone areas in MFNP (Figure 2). A total of 907 wire snares were collected, several snared dead animals encountered and recorded, and poacher arrests made during the exercise. Specifically, WCS provided logistical support including food rations, rangers' facilitation and transportation for UWA patrol rangers who traversed target hotspot areas with the highest snare densities based on Spatial Monitoring and Reporting (SMART) analysis results. 25 Rangers took part in the exercise with an average of 12 rangers deployed per day. Key hotspot areas identified to have high density of wire snares and traps were mapped and targeted from previously acquired SMART Patrol data and experience from law enforcement managers (Wardens, Head Ranger and sector commanders) of MFNP. A total of 907 wire snares were recovered during the exercise with over 50% of the wires recovered from Tangi valley (*Table 2.1*). The suspects were handed over to police for prosecution. At least eight poachers were sighted during the exercise but only one was successfully arrested and handed over to UWA management for prosecution. All collected snares and other illegal poacher materials were handed over to UWA management on 25th March 2021 for appropriate disposal. Please follow the link below for a detailed de-snaring report:

[Redacted text block]

Snare Locations in MFNP (March 2021)

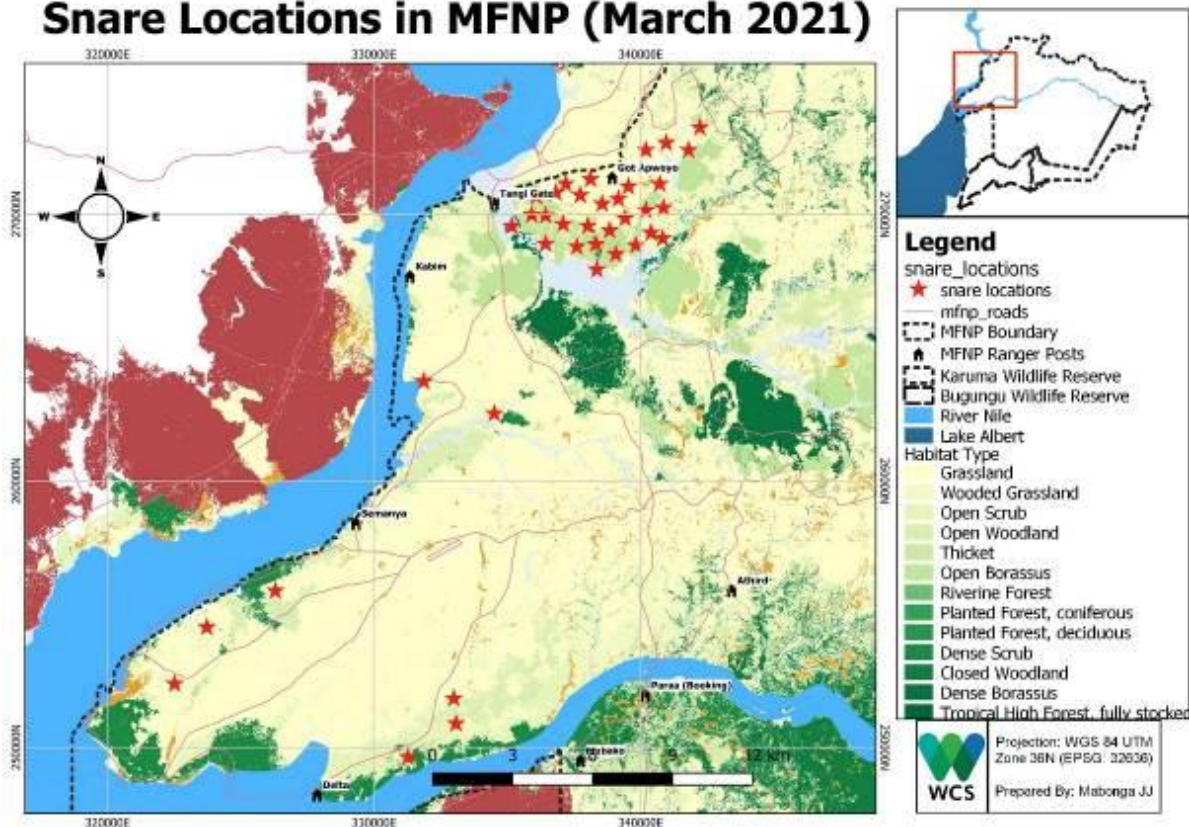


Figure 2: Locations of wire snares recovered in MFNP

Table 2.1: Wire snare locations and snared wildlife species

| Area or track name | Number of wire snares | Species of snared animals/ Numbers | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| Commonwealth and Queen tracks | 28 | Buffalo – 1 | 1 |
| Buligi Track | 117 | Buffalo – 1 Hartebeest – 3 Uganda Kob – 2 | 6 |
| Pakuba Lodge and Kituna Valley | 32 | | |
| Got Apwoyo | 128 | Buffalo – 2 Uganda Kob – 2 | 4 |
| Tangi Valley | 602 | Buffalo – 4 Hartebeest – 5 Uganda Kob – 4 Warthog – 2 | 15 |
| Total | 907 | | 26 |





Figure 3: Carcasses found during the de-snaring exercise

Community anti-poaching awareness campaign: Following the results of de-snaring activity in Murchison Falls National Park, WCS supported the implementation of a three- days Anti-poaching awareness campaign through community meetings and a radio talk show targeting hot spot local communities (i.e., with many community members involved in poaching) adjacent to MFPA . The targeted communities for the awareness engagement include Purongo, Latoro and Got Afwoyo, Juma, Akurudia, Bombe, Oneya A&B and Apala B. The campaign was implemented between March 29-31, 2021, in a series of three (03) community meetings held in Bombay village, Juma Parish, Kamudin Sub County in Oyam District. The meeting in Bombay was held on 30th.March 2021 and attracted 90 participants from five different villages. The second and third meetings were held on March 31, 2021, at Koyo and Patira villages respectively in Purongo Town Council in Nwoya District. The two meetings were attended by 130 participants. On all occasions, the meetings were led by UWA Wardens Community Conservation MFCA, Law Enforcement MFCA, Warden in charge Karuma Wildlife Reserve, Warden in-charge Wangkwar Sector and Community Conservation Ranger – Karuma Wildlife Reserve and Local Politicians including Local councils el (LC one, three of the respective Sub Counties), and UWA staff namely the Warden Community Conservation, Warden Law Enforcement and Community Conservation Ranger joined by two WCS staff. The three meetings were attended by a total of 220 (females 90 and males 130 participants).





WCS and UWA team on Anti-Poaching Campaign

Radio talk show: In collaboration with UWA law enforcement and Community Conservation Management, WCS IWT team conducted a radio talk show in March, 31st 2021 to highlight concerns raised during the community meetings and to further provide guidance to the public on: issues of park access for resources, opportunities available for communities adjacent to the park including livelihood enterprises and revenue sharing from the park. The team also used the session to sensitise listeners about the wildlife Act of 2019 with amendments which provide for tough deterrent penalties. The team held a 1-hour Radio talk show at Rupiny Radio in Gulu on March 31, 2021, between 7:00pm and 8:00pm to wrap up the campaign. Key messages on the radio talk show highlighted the negative effects of poaching on wildlife populations, the economy and the community adjacent to protected areas and educated the listeners on the legal ways of accessing some wildlife resources from conservation areas, deterrent sections of the current Uganda Wildlife Act Of 2019 and provision for compensation for loss of property and life under section 84 of the Wildlife Act of 2019. Several callers expressed concerns including limitations on: permits to fish in Karuma Wildlife Reserve – expressing dissatisfaction on why some areas are permitted by UWA and others restricted; requests for possibility of scholarships for adjacent communities were made; need to increase alternative community livelihood enterprises to alleviate poverty in the communities affected by human wildlife conflicts particularly crop raiding; need to speed up implementation of compensation law for losses of property and lives to wildlife and issues of human wildlife conflicts and appropriate mechanisms to address them.





UWA and WCS Team at Radio Rupiny for talk show

2.9: Conduct the analysis of records entered in the Online Wildlife Offenders' Database (OWODAT) 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.

A total of 1,811 cases were entered in the OWODAT database between 2017 and July 2020. Suspect's data comprised of a total of 1,555 records in 2017; 1,593 records in 2018; 427 in 2019 and 476 records in 2020. The highest number of crimes suspect arrests were illegal possession of park products (488 cases recorded), and illegal entry of the park (476 cases recorded) and the most affected protected area is Murchison Falls Conservation Area. Routine patrols (48%) followed by intelligence-led ambushes (28%) were the most reported methods being used by UWA. The major (43%) reason for committing these offences are monetary benefits, implying that people enter the park to hunt and harvest resources for commercial purposes. The court cases data comprised of a total of 517 records in 2017, 108 records in 2018, 209 records in 2019 and 593 records in 2020. During the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown (March – June 2020), urban dwellers retreated to the rural areas after losing income and employment and resorted to illegal harvest of park resources in order to meet their welfare. As such, UWA witnessed a surge in illegal wildlife crime, largely attributed to the reduction in patrol effort a rising from loss of tourism revenue, halting of researchers and ecotour activities, an important group that play a critical role in deterring people from entering the park.

Prosecution success: Seventy eight percent (78%) of the wildlife crime cases were successfully prosecuted between 2017 and 2020. The year 2018 had the highest number of cases prosecuted followed by 2017. The number of cases successfully prosecuted between 2017 and 2018 increased and later reduced in 2019 and 2020 suggesting an improvement in prosecution and use of the courts to combat wildlife crime. However, the reduction in number of cases prosecuted in 2019 and 2020 could mean low or lack of data entry in the system. It is likely that the number of cases successfully prosecuted will increase by the end of 2020 since the year had not ended at the time of analysis. (See figure 5 below for details).

Status of court cases: Overall, 87% of the reported court cases were convicted, 11% were suspensions from the park while remand and police bond each accounted for only 1%. Of the convictions secured, majority were fines (57%) followed by jail terms (16%), then cautions (5%). 9% of the convictions did not specify what type it was. The situation was similar across the specific years, having most court cases convicted, followed by suspension from the park and very few court cases either remanded or given police bond. The findings indicate great strides made towards ensuring wildlife crime cases are taken to courts of law. However, with just fines dominating as the most awarded sentence

form of punishment, it is important to continue monitoring the types of wildlife crime offences committed, the repeat offences together with the types of sentences given. By doing so, this will help to determine how effective the sentence types are changing and subsequently inform more deterrent sentence types that will avoid reoccurrence of crime as well as act as a demotivation for potential wildlife crime offenders.

Comparative analysis of suspects' arrests and court case data: The total number of suspects across the reported years was expectedly way higher than the number of arrests and court cases. This is possibly because not every recorded suspect is found guilty, hence not committed to court for prosecution. The situation was quite similar across the years except for 2020 that strangely had more court cases compared to both arrests and suspects. This could be an indication that a lot of 2020 data at both suspects and arrests level was not entered into the database or so many offences committed in 2019. (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Comparative analysis of suspects, arrests, and court case data

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Not specified | Overall |
|--------------------|-------|-------|------|------|---------------|--------------|
| Suspects | 1,555 | 1,593 | 427 | 476 | 1,626 | 5,677 |
| Arrests | 701 | 398 | 431 | 281 | - | 1,811 |
| Court cases | 517 | 108 | 209 | 593 | - | 1,427 |

Overall, of the 56% suspects recorded in the four years, 25% were arrested and 20% were taken to court. Similarly, of the 56% suspects recorded in 2017, 25% were arrested and 19% were taken to court. The year 2018 registered a significantly high percentage of suspects (76%), but lower percentages of arrests (19%) and court cases (5%) compared to 2017. The year 2019 registered a lower percentage of suspects (40%) compared to 2017 and 2018, but showed an increase in arrests (40%) and court cases (20%) recorded. The year 2020 presented a unique scenario having more court cases (44%) compared to both suspects (35%) and arrests (21%). As mentioned earlier, it is attributed to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic UWA and rural people.

During the exploration of OWODAT, WCS noted some technical challenges with the database that need to be fixed. For example, WCS is planning to engage the system developer through UWA to rectify the problem of wrong date capture, migrate the system from old to a new technology platform. From an operational side, WCS noted the need for joint quarterly data analysis and reviews together with UWA staff to monitor the database performance and support data suppliers and users to make use of this resource in planning and decision making.

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

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

Support for community income generating activities: WCS provided support to three parishes adjacent to Karuma WR to mitigate human wildlife conflict, developed and enhanced income generating activities to improve community livelihoods. The support included 300 beehives for two groups selected from Diima parish (i.e., RIBE EN TEKO) and Nyamahasa (CAN ODIA) parish, Mutunda Sub County Kiryandongo district that were given out in year one of project implementation. The beehives were used to establish beehive fences which are expected to deter elephants from crossing into the community through known swampy or boggy sections and provide alternative income from harvest and sale of honey and other products (such as bee venom, bee wax, propolis, etc). The beehive fence has so far proved to be an effective deterrent to elephant crossing to the community.



Beehive fence at the boundary of Karuma Wildlife Reserve

Supporting 20 Wildlife Scouts with 100 KTB Beehives

WCS procured and handed over 100 KTB Beehives and 100 metallic stands to 20 Community Wildlife Scouts of Juma Parish, Kamudin Sub County in Oyam District on April 01, 2021. The function was attended by UWA-KWR team and Local Politicians from Local Council one, three and five and WCS staff. The beehives were given to scouts to appreciate their excellent work in managing human elephant conflict by scaring the elephants from peoples' gardens and to improve their livelihood. Each scout was allocated five Beehives. The beehives were sited and established at three different sites within the community. The scouts were encouraged to take proper care of the apiary sites so that they can benefit from them. They were cautioned on the use of chemicals, especially herbicides to avoid their impacts bee population. They were advised to site the apiary away from homes as safety precaution and fence them with barbed wires to avoid conflicts with neighbours and keep off roaming domestic animals such as goats and cows. The area Local Council Three chairperson who is an Apiary farmer with over 200 Beehives promised to give technical guidance to the scout group at no cost.



Visit to one of Potential Apiary Sites by UWA, WCS, Local community leaders and Scouts



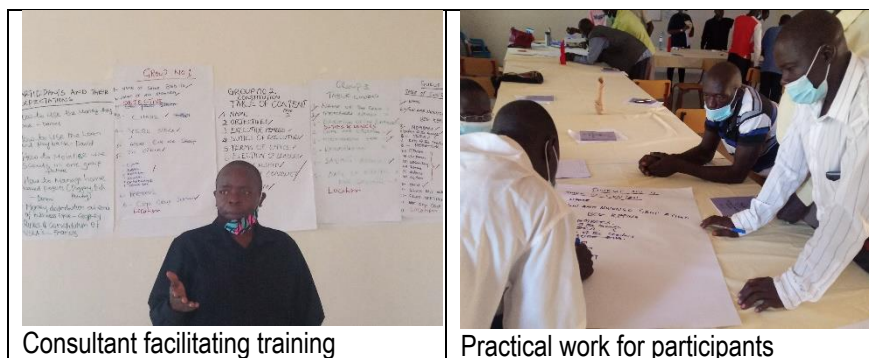
Chairperson L.C.3 Kamudin Sub County handing over 100 KTB Beehives to 20 Wildlife Scouts in Juma

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

Training of Wildlife Scouts/ Apiary farmers in Group dynamics and financial literacy: WCS supported the training for two groups of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent communities namely Can Odiya and Ribe En Teko Groups in group dynamics, financial literacy and savings. Participants were invited and separated in two Groups. Group one trained from September 07 to 09, 2020 while group two from September 10 - 12, 2020. While a total of 50 participants had been invited to attend the training, 46 (92%) attended and four (8%) were unable as they were participating in political activities that were underway at that time. The training was held at Jeshem Hotel, Karuma, Kiryandongo District. The training package covered financial literacy, business skills, savings and credit, and group dynamics for apiary farmers and wildlife scouts in Kiryandongo and Oyam Districts. The training was delivered by a team of Ugandan consultants: Tumukunde Mercy Agaba – Lead Consultant, and Wilson Kabanda – Co Facilitator. The training approach was primarily practical, employing experiential learning techniques to enable participants to acquire knowledge, share and learn from experiences and develop practical skills. Various methodologies were used, including short presentations, open discussion, group discussions and presentations, role playing, and open question and answer sessions. Some of the impacts of the training include participants making standard group constitutions for their CBOs, starting some saving scheme among group members and registering the CBOs with Sub County and District Local Government. The composition of participants is summarized in (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Composition of Participants

| S No. | Groups | Participants | | Total |
|-------|----------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | | Females | Males | |
| | Group 1 | | | |
| 1 | Can Odiya Group | 06 | 09 | 15 |
| 2 | Ribe En Teko Group | 08 | 03 | 11 |
| | Sub Totals | | | |
| | Group 2 | | | |
| 3 | Juma Wildlife Scouts | 00 | 20 | 20 |
| | Grand Totals | 14 | 32 | 46 |



Consultant facilitating training

Practical work for participants

Follow the link below for a detailed training report:

[Redacted link]

Community training to enhance colonisation of beehives: WCS supported a refresher training of 40 (11 females and 29 males) participants from two beekeeping groups - Can Odiya 12 members and Ribe En Teko 17 members to enhance colonization of the 300 beehives that were given to the farmers in year one of this project. During the training, the trainees were taken through the following activities: selection of apiary sites, hive cleaning, baiting, hive inspection, Pests and diseases control to improve on the rate of colonization of the beehives. The results of the refresher training were as follows: 230 hives that had remained uncolonized in the apiaries were properly baited and sited, 70 colonised beehives were also inspected well and cleaned, designed hive monitoring sheet for both the groups, cleared the sites and Tools for maintaining the hives such as nails, hammers, pliers and straining wires were given to the group and the Warden In-charge Karuma wildlife reserve also gave two bags of cement for the group to help fix the fallen poles. Following the refresher training, we conducted an inspection of 10 colonized hives at CAN ODIA site and managed to harvest 20kg of honey which would cost UGX [Redacted] (\$ [Redacted]).

while at RIBE EN TEKO site out of five hives were inspected and they got about 8kg worth Uganda Sillings (UGX) [REDACTED] (equivalent to \$ [REDACTED])

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

WCS procured and delivered field equipment for Community Wildlife Scouts in quarters three and four respectively. The equipment was part of support to facilitate Wildlife scouts' contribute to mitigation of human wildlife conflict mitigation in three sites of Nyamahasa, Diima Parishes in Kiryandogo district and Juma parish, Kamudin in Oyam district. The equipment procured includes gumboots, cartons of matchboxes, torches, vuvuzelas, bangers and cartons of batteries (Table 3.2). The equipment supported the 50 Community Wildlife Scouts in HWC mitigation in the hotspot parishes adjacent to Karuma Wildlife Reserve. The initiative together with establishment of a trench has helped to reduce the human elephant conflicts from crop raiding by elephants thus winning more support for the conservation of wildlife in the adjacent communities.



Table 3.2: List of equipment supplies and their distribution across parishes

| No. | Item/ Equipment | Quarter 3 (Aug- Oct2020) | | | Quarter 4 (April 2021) | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|------------------------|-------|------|
| | | Nyamahasa | Diima | Juma | Nyamahasa | Diima | Juma |
| 1 | Gumboots | 15 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| 2 | Vuvuzelas | 15 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| 3 | Catapults (Butida) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| 4 | Match Boxes (Cartons) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | First Aid Kits | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Banger | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Torches | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Batteries - Size D (Cartons) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

Key Equipment used in mitigating Human Elephant Conflict: **Bangas:** Are used as explosives to scare away elephants whenever they stray into communities. Considering that Bangas produce more sound, they have proved effective especially in the absence of gun shooting that would otherwise be done by UWA rangers who can't also be everywhere; **Vuvuzela:** used by scouts to produce advance sound to scare away elephants from communities and **Torches:** used for lighting by wildlife scouts during scaring of elephants from peoples' gardens at night. Most crop raiding is done at night.

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

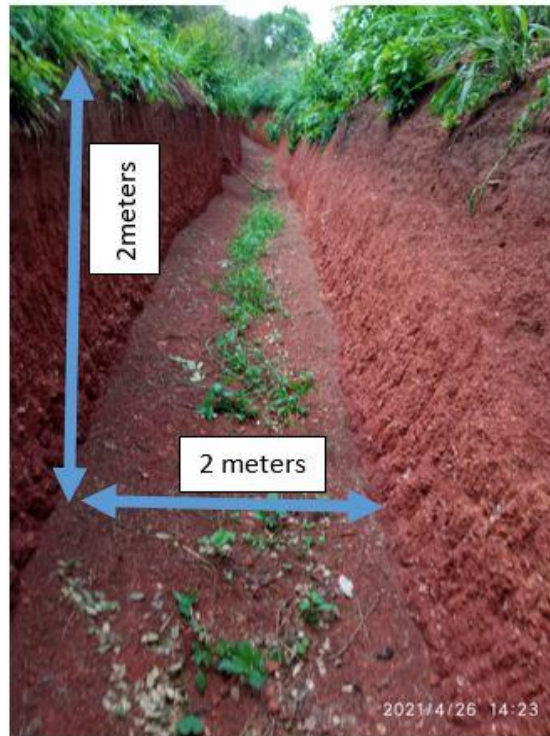
This activity has not yet been implemented pending development and approval of informant management guidelines by UWA and NWCCTF. The activity is expected to be implemented in the subsequent quarters.

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

In this reporting period, five (05) km of trench were excavated and re-excavated. This was in addition to the five km that were excavated and re-excavated in year one bringing a total of trench excavated and re-excavated to 10km. The re-excavation and excavation of trench was implemented in Nyamahasa parish, Mutunda sub-county in Kiryandongo given that area was one key hot spot for human elephant conflict. The trench was earlier poorly dug in V-shaped and shallow (less than 2m x 2m) using UWA revenue sharing funds under the supervision of the District/ Sub County Local Government and UWA. The trench could not deter elephants from crossing to the community to ride crops and destroy property. To rectify this problem, the trench had to be re-excavated. This prompted WCS to hire 58 casual workers to execute the activity under its direct supervision in close collaboration with UWA park level staff. Given the nature of work, only four women out of 58 people participated in the excavation with majority of the members being the wildlife scouts of Diima parish (15) and Nyamahasa parish (15). The excavation of the trench provided temporary employment to community members worth UGX [REDACTED] revenue earnings.



UWA and WCS Joint monitoring of the re-excavated trench: Joint monitoring was conducted on March 30, 2021, by Warden In-Charge Karuma Wildlife Reserve, Community Conservation Ranger, and three Wildlife Conservation Society staff. The five km trench re-excavation was done well by the local community. The work was finalised, and the casual workers were paid. It is important to note that some sections that are rocky and those that were waterlogged were unsuitable for excavation. They will require with a Beehive fence.



WCS Staff Measuring the dug trench with UWA ranger

For more spatial Global Positioning System Coordinates for the location of the five km trench excavation in this reporting year are Latitudes 2.104739 and 2.046462; Longitudes 32.19896 and 32.1854 with a corresponding elevation of 048.932 and 1086.677 metres respectively.

3.9: Collect and analyze data on the HWC incidences in the project area (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).

Analysis of human wildlife conflict incidents: WCS team conducted preliminary analysis of human wildlife conflict incidences across two key target project area parishes where a trench and beehive fence were established. The trench was established under the IWT073 project. The analysis specifically focused on a number of human wildlife' incidents.

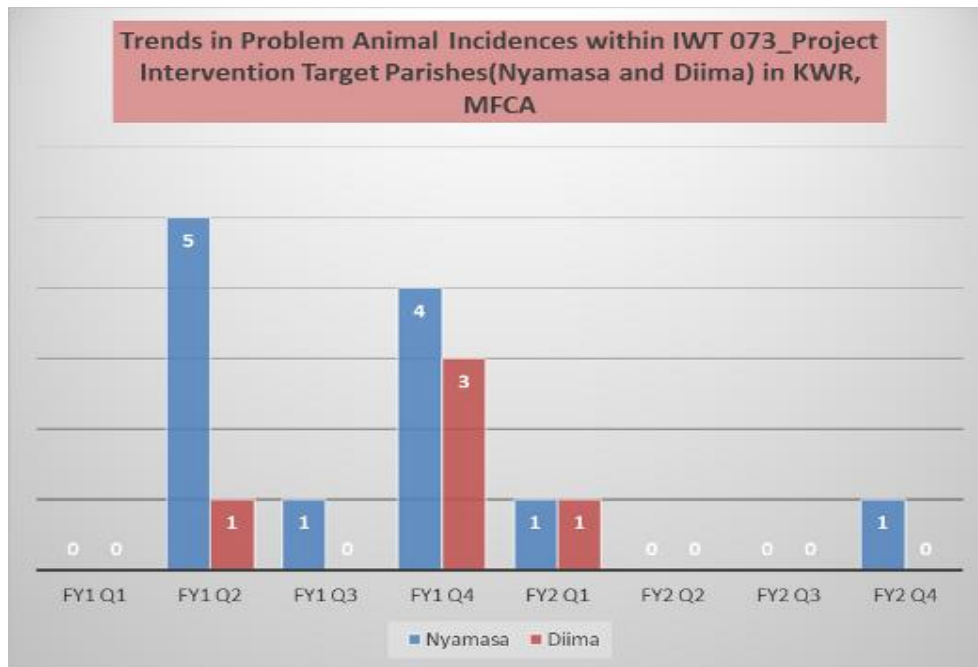


Figure 3.: Comparison of human-wildlife incidents across different quarters in year one and year two

The results clearly show a reduction in human wildlife conflict incidents across different quarters since fiscal year one. Traditionally, communities in the two parishes suffered major problem of crop losses to wild animals. Apparently, this trend has been reversed after the establishment of a trench and the beehive fence in swampy areas where the trench could not be established. The trench and beehive fence are also re-enforced by a network of skilled and equipped community wildlife scouts ready to respond to incidences of problem animals in collaboration with UWA ranger force. The support for apiary and beehive fence is also providing alternative livelihood income to the communities resulting in food security and reduced human- elephant among Karuma Wildlife Reserve adjacent communities. The integration of apiary as an enterprise is providing livelihood income and incentivizes the community to appreciate conservation and hence reduce threats wildlife.

Output 4: The experiences and lessons learned from this project are documented and shared among stakeholders 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

4.3: Mid-term project review workshop

WCS conducted the mid-term project review workshop on October 27th 2020. The objectives for the project review workshop were: to provide project implementation progress update to our partners, review project activities, receive feedback from the partners, identify areas that require amendments for better project outputs and outcomes. The team shared key progress made, including the challenges encountered and mitigation measures to be considered for implementation. For example, we noted that technical capacity of UWA's intelligence, investigations, and prosecutions to detect, arrest and prosecute wildlife criminals at national and park level has improved greatly, resulting in increased prosecution of wildlife crime offenders. The NWCCTF led by UWA is operating fairly well and contributing to improved combating of IWT and CWT in Uganda. 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. The experiences and lessons learned from this project are documented and shared among stakeholders to increase the level of support for disrupting and dismantling IWT networks in Uganda - from the community to the government, and the private sector companies.



In addition, WCS team used the review workshop to present year the project outputs to the participants as listed in the revised and submitted logframe to IWT. This followed the Reviewer's comments to year one project report and advice to ensure that all the log frame indicators are SMART and reported against and consider developing indicators that will capture livelihood/ poverty benefits. Therefore, the following changes were made.:

- The outcome statement was rephrased to only focus on the areas the project is working to address, that is, improved law enforcement, detection, and prosecutions. Note that this is what the project desires to achieve and we decided to only reflect that in the revised outcome statement instead of having the original long statement, so it does not change the scope of the project at all.
- The revision to the outcome statement necessitated the introduction of two SMART indicators whose baselines and targets have been provided as well. This was possible because there is already pre-existing data from the Online Wildlife Offenders Database (OWODAT) managed by the Uganda Wildlife Authority. The OWODAT is now the major source for this data for these two indicators.
- Output 1 was also rephrased. The prosecution aspect is considered as an outcome, so it was removed since it is already captured in the outcome statement.
- Outcome indicator 0.1 was originally an outcome indicator but was shifted to the output as an output indicator because it is considered an immediate/early change in the project, that should be observed immediately after the capacity building training.
- Outcome indicator 0.2 was also shifted from outcome to output indicator.
- Output indicator 1.1 was maintained under output one but edited to focus on gathering, analysing and generating actionable intelligence as opposed to those trained, to monitor utilization of knowledge and skills.
- Output indicator 1.3 was maintained under output 1 but edited to focus on those with knowledge as opposed to just those trained, since the numbers will be recorded as part of the trainings, so a pre and post assessment will be employed to assess knowledge levels before and after.
- Output indicator 2.2 was removed under output two since it was considered an outcome indicator, it has been shifted to outcome level and made SMARTER.
- Socio-economic survey reports mean of verification was introduced as one of the data sources because of the introduction of the livelihood's indicator following the Reviewer's comments.
- Output indicator 3.3 was found quite challenging to measure given the sensitivities surrounding it, so we decided to drop it.

Challenges faced during project implementation were identified and shared during review: COVID-19 pandemic which delayed the implementation of some activities; High cost of excavating the elephant trench; Low colonization for established beehives. WCS, however, has taken steps to ensure the provision of timely technical advisory and logistical support for local communities in management of beehives to attain effective beehive colonisation. These include conducting regular checks and cleaning of the apiary sites and beehives, refresher training, baiting of the beehives and re-induction supported by WCS community liaison officer at the park level.

Key Recommendations to overcome the challenges: WCS is implementing the UWA Standard operating Procedures, Uganda Ministry of Health (MoH) guidelines, Presidential directives, and WCS' internal safeguards and global HSE framework during project activities implementation. In addition, ensure that UWA strategically begins to

recognize and support the community wildlife scouts, and build the capacity of Apiary farmers to manage beekeeping as a business in order to achieve sustainability.

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)

WCS facilitated the review, editing, design, and printing of different materials developed under the project namely the 500 copies of NWCCTF brochures, 300 copies of NWCCTF Progress report, 13 indoor signages and 200 copies of the National strategy to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking of wildlife and its products (Table 4). WCS project staff also shared training materials, training presentations and reports developed during different sessions to facilitate further learning and re-orientation of participants. The printed copies were distributed to different institutions through the ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities and acknowledgement was provided as proof of receipt documents by the letter from the Permanent Secretary MTWA.

National Strategy to combat poaching: https://wcs1-my.sharepoint.com/:b:/g/personal/ikiirya_wcs_org/ETTvUUTA-3FDnDF3LGPccP8BF1AycN1jMayyEwWXdaOINA?e=Rh5i45.

Table 4: List of beneficiary institutions.

| Institution | No. of copies received |
|---|------------------------|
| Uganda Wildlife Authority | 100 |
| Uganda Wildlife Education Center | 10 |
| Uganda Wildlife Training and Research Institute (UWTRI) | 15 |
| Makerere University | 10 |
| Others: World Wildlife Day participants | 65 |

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Progress towards achieving project output is on course.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project has made steady and satisfactory progress towards achieving the second year focused outcomes. As a key milestone, WCS supported the training of 43 UWA Wildlife Crime unit staff in intelligence gathering, two NWCCTF member institutions (ODPP and URA) were targeted for training of prosecutors and investigators on technics for gathering evidence and investigations in wildlife crime, three covert operations were successfully conducted resulting in the recovery of seven illegal guns and culprits arrested and committed to the courts of law for prosecution. The project supported the development of the National Strategy to Combat Poaching, Illegal Wildlife Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife products, which strategy was approved by the Ministry of Wildlife, Tourism and Antiquities (MTWA). Two hundred copies were printed and disseminated through the MTWA. Other materials and documents including 500 brochures, 300 copies of NWCCTF Progress report, 13 indoor signages were developed and

disseminated. In this reporting year, WCS completed the excavation and maintenance for the target 10 Km trench along with a beehive fence as a deterrent measure for human wildlife conflicts in two hotspot parishes adjacent Karuma Wildlife Reserve. Community wildlife scouts were equipped with relevant tools for mitigating human wildlife conflicts in three key hotspot parishes, Local community members were offered beehives and trained in apiary for alternative livelihood thus improving income and alleviating poverty.

Therefore, the project is making satisfactory progress toward achieving the project outcome and we are confident that all project outcomes will be achieved by the end of the project implementation period. The indicators as stated in the log frame are adequate for measuring the outcome.

3.4 Monitoring of 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 goodwill and support was demonstrated by the continued representation by the NWCCTF member institutions commitments to periodic quarterly meeting planning as well as commitment by heads of institutions.

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.

Assumption 0.3: UWA and NWCCTF commit 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.

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 currently when COVID-19 is impacting on UWA's tourism income, hence affecting operations.

Output assumptions

All output assumptions as stated in the log frame (Annex ...) 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 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 biodiversity and poverty alleviation

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 key milestones in this reporting year:

- a. Supported the training of 43 UWA Wildlife Crime unit staff in intelligence gathering.
- b. Supported three NWCCFT operations which resulted in recovery of 12 illegal guns and arrest of 04 suspects.

- c. Conducted training of 15 Prosecutors from ODPP and URA in investigations and technics for evidence gathering in wildlife crime.
- d. Completed development, design, printing and dissemination key materials
- e. Training of Wildlife Scouts/ Apiary farmers in Group dynamics and financial literacy (Activity 3.4)
- f. Completed the excavation of 10Km trench (Activity 3.8)

With respect to poverty, the project is implementing a model of integrating HWC mitigation and poverty reduction through implementation of wildlife friendly enterprises (beekeeping) and the trench that can be replicated on other parts of the country and elsewhere in Africa.

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

WCS' work in fighting wildlife crime under this project is a strong contribution to achieving sustainable development. The conservation strategies and interventions supported by WCS under the project contribute to delivering Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). By delivering on these commitments, WCS is helping to protect a wide range of flora and fauna from being poached and illegally traded in and thus protecting them from extinction.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

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 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 middlemen 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 activity 2.8). In so doing, security for wildlife and people around the protected area will improve. Notable achievements have been mentioned under section 3.5.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Given its national scope, this project is designed to benefit the people of Uganda as a 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 in 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 a barrier to deter elephants from straying into communities.

The elephant trench is being reinforced with a beehive fence in areas where it is not possible to excavate a trench (on rocky and waterlogged portions). This initiative is expected to generate income for the participating members and their households, which income will help meet household needs including education for children and health.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The IWT project is designed to benefit both men and women without discrimination. National level engagements including trainings provided opportunities for both men and women to participate e.g., as representatives of government departments during meetings and trainings although these are selected purely based on merit, and community leaders. We acknowledge that law enforcement is male dominated, however among the NWCCTF institutional focal persons benefiting from the project are three female representatives. All trainings conducted in this reporting year were also open to both men and women e.g., the training for ODPP and URA prosecutors included 5 female participants and the training of wildlife crime unit officers involved 06 female participants out of 20, the

OWODAT training for NWCCTF was attended by 05 females and 18 males. The Midterm review by WCS had 14 female participants and lastly the anti-poaching awareness campaign was attended by 90 female and 130 male participants.

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 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.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

As reported in the previous year, 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 conducted a review of project indicators-based year one annual reviewer's comments, identified data needs and sources. WCS regularly shares progress during implementation with partners, particularly the NWCCTF member institutions during quarterly meetings and during training and any other stakeholder engagements which this project supports. WCS has the privilege to attend all the meetings of the NWCCTF.

The needs assessment to document staff capacity and institutional gaps in UWA and the NWCCTF to establish a baseline for this project was done, to guide the prioritisation of resources.

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 with technical and logistical support of WCS is ongoing.

WCS continues to access records of HWC data from UWA for use in the understanding of trends in incidences of problems and human wildlife conflicts and to monitor effectiveness of the established trench.

9. Lessons learnt

- As reported in year one inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation are key in combating wildlife crime but also strengthened by interpersonal relations between individual staff of the respective institutions. To ensure effectiveness investigations and actionable intelligence gathering following previous capacity building initiatives with funding support of IWT, it is key that consideration is made to have senior line managers equipped with the same skills to enable them to appreciate any efforts to gather and make use of all intelligence information collections by wildlife crime unit officers. Whilst a lot of investment has been made by WCS to strengthen the NWCCTF national level structures, more effort needs to be allocated to anchoring the importance of the Task force among the participating security and law enforcement institutions of government at the respective head offices and further down to the district and village level. It will take more than five years for the NWCCTF to overcome all institutions barriers, culture and bureaucracies, if they are to fully function as a single unit. The NWCCTF member institutions of the importance of the taskforce in combating wildlife crime. Luckily, the government of Uganda has embarked on another phase of restructuring and merging of various institutions with similar functions, roles and responsibilities. This might help to create a united taskforce which is fully functional.
- Illegal guns in communities used for poaching not only threaten wildlife conservation in the protected areas but also livelihoods and security for the people within those communities. There is a need for direct engagement, awareness creation and active participation of the District and Regional Security agencies for effective and successful operations of NWCCTF in combating illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. There is a need to encourage the communities to own the elephant trenches constructed along Karuma Wildlife Reserve and appreciate their impacts through regular awareness creation by all responsible institutions. Livelihood projects such as the beekeeping enterprise are highly valued by the communities and serve as a strong incentive to participate in conservation. More investment, however, is needed to achieve adequate scale and number of community members benefiting. Now, we have limited resources to scale up this intervention.

- 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 to open 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.
- WCS appreciates the importance of integrating staff capacity development (for the lead implementers) in the design of projects to cater for any skill gaps. The involvement of key stakeholders for input in technical design of activities facilitates implementation of planned tasks.

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

WCS appreciated all comments by the reviewer in last years report. As such necessary actions were taken to provide redress. In addition, a separate compliance report is also attached detailing response to the comments in the link below.



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 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. This project supported the 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 the government.

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 the 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. Darwin 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. Also, during meetings, the presentation by WCS included slides explaining the goals and objectives of the fund to participants. As reported in year one, a separate webpage was developed on the WCS website on which information about the project is deposited for public sharing.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Following the outbreak of COVID 19, government of Uganda instituted several measures among which was a lock down. And as a requirement, the WCS team had to ensure compliance with SoPs by the Ministry of Health and Guidelines (e.g., social distancing, wearing masks, and using hand sanitizers) as well as WCS' internal safeguards throughout project activity implementation. At some point we minimally operated with reduced physical engagements and conducted virtual meetings to reduce the spread of COVID-19. As result of this situation, it is observed that several

activities were disrupted, and execution was delayed others including capacity needs assessment for UWA's Wildlife Crime Unit and the NWCCTF institutions, maintenance of five kilometres trench, and NWCCTF-led operations. We certainly would like to confirm that no long-term delays are expected given more effort was made to attain set targets for all year 2 activities. WCS intends to make greater use of virtual meetings to reduce international travel as much as possible and whenever necessary and in course of all meeting engagements community awareness campaigns we emphasise the need to follow COVID 19 guidelines.

15. 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 whistle-blowers 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

16. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

Table 7: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

| Project spend (indicative) since last annual report | 2020/21 Grant (£) | 2020/21 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) | | | | |
| Others (see below) | | | | |
| Audit Costs | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

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

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Impact</p> <p>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>(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p> | |
| <p>Outcome (Insert agreed project Outcome statement)</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>Indicator 01: 43 out of 80 UWA Intelligence staff have received one-month intensive Intelligence training in critical thinking, report writing and analysis. The knowledge and skills gained from this training have greatly improved the skills of the team to handle international wildlife crime cases.</p> <p>Indicator 0.2: The PITT for 2020 – 2029 was finalised, 300 copies printed and handed over to MTWA for dissemination.</p> <p>Indicator 0.2: PITT strategy developed</p> <p>Indicator 0.3: Too early to measure this</p> | <p>0.1 The report for capacities of UWA and NWCCTF is being finalised.</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 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. A total of 43 UWA Officers and Rangers have received intelligence training which has enhanced their skills and knowledge in intelligence gathering, investigations, analysing and generating actionable intelligence to support the prosecution of wildlife offenders.</p> <p>1.2. The Capacity needs assessment for UWA-NWCCTF staff has been finalised and the final report is yet to be submitted by the consultants. The concept and budget to Carry out capacity assessments of UWA staff who have undergone training in investigations and intelligence to identify the gaps and develop training modules was developed by Instructors of Police Senior Command and Staff College Bwebajja.</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 7 UWA staff were trained in use cerebraite and can demonstrate the capacity to use high-tech equipment.</p> | |
| Activity 1.2 Conduct an assessment of capacity needs for UWA's WCU. | | The report for capacity needs assessment for UWA–NWCCTF has been finalised and 2 nd draft report is available awaiting a final copy of the report from the consultant. | To receive a final copy of the Report from Team Initiative Ltd Consultants. |
| Activity 1.3 Develop the training curriculum detailing the modules to be covered and staff to be trained. | | To be done after the capacity needs assessment final report has been submitted but a capability proposal that highlights immediate training needs based on expert opinion was written. Besides | Present the final capacity needs assessment report to UWA-NWCCTF focal persons for validation and make consultations and agree on the training programme in order of priority. |
| Activity 1.4 Training of UWA's WCU staff in investigation, intelligence gathering, analysis and reporting. | | A total of 83 (40 trained in Investigations and 43 trained in Intelligence) UWA's WCU have been trained in investigations, intelligence gathering, analysis and reporting. | Training of UWA Law Enforcement Wardens and Chief Wardens to enable them to utilise the intel information generated by junior staff. |
| 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. | | Completed: Data updated in all the ten sites. OWODAT data was analysed, report written and shared with UWA and NWCCTF. | Upgrading OWODAT to the latest version. |
| Activity 1.7: Conduct refresher training on the use of the online wildlife offenders' database | | Joint monitoring of the OWODAT by WCS & UWA staff was conducted in MFNP and QENP and feedback given to the UWA staff OWODA analysis report and discussed on areas that require improvement. | Monitoring, technical backstopping and providing feedback of the analysed data to the entrants in all the UWA conservation areas. |
| 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. | | Secure Information sharing platform (SISP) was developed and is being utilised by NWCCTF members to share intelligence information. | Encouraging all the task force members to utilise the SISP |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>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.</p> | <p>2.1 Number of joint law enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime conducted annually throughout the project life.</p> <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> | <p>A total of four intelligence led joint law enforcement operations to combat poaching were conducted in Oyam, Nwoya, Apaa and de-snaring in MFNP. During the operations, 12 guns and 907 wire snares were recovered and confiscated respectively, 05 suspects arrested and are being prosecuted in courts of law and peace was restored at Apaa in East Madi Wildlife Reserve.</p> <p>A total of 1,811 cases were entered in the database between 2017 and July 2020. Suspect's data comprised of a total of 1,555 records in 2017; 1,593 records in 2018; 427 in 2019 and 476 records in 2020. Overall, 78% of the wildlife crime cases were successfully prosecuted between 2017 and 2020. 2018 had the highest number of cases prosecuted followed by 2017. The number of cases successfully prosecuted between 2017 and 2018 increased but reduced in 2019 and 2020.</p> <p>03 NWCCTF quarterly meetings were successfully held. The meetings were held in September 2020, December 2020 and March 2021.</p> |
| <p>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.</p> | <p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the NWCCTF including the risk management plan were developed and approved</p> | <p>Conduct the risk assessment</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.2 Develop a national strategy to combat wildlife crime</p> | <p>Finalised the development of the Strategy to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products. 200 copies were printed and handed over to MTWA for dissemination.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 2.3 Develop inter-agency operations protocol to guide the sharing of confidential information between member government agencies of the NWCCTF</p> | <p>SOP for to guide the operations of the taskforce and guide sharing of sensitive intelligence information were developed.</p> | <p>Encouraging the NWCCTF institutions to use the SoPs.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.4 Conduct a training workshop on investigation techniques and evidence gathering for NWCCTF members that will be involved in field investigations.</p> | <p>15 ODPP and URA Prosecutors were given three days basic training in investigation techniques and evidence gathering.</p> | <p>Identifying and training more ODDP and URA staff.</p> |
| <p>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</p> | <p>The needs assessment was carried out by the technical advisor and the required equipment procured and given to UWA intelligence and investigations units.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 2.7 NWCCTF quarterly meetings to analyse intelligence information and plan joint operations</p> | <p>03 quarterly meetings were held.</p> | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Activity 2.8 Support NWCCTF to conduct overt and covert operations | 04 overt and covert operations were conducted to combat poaching. 12 guns were recovered, 05 suspects arrested and are being prosecuted in courts of law; and 709 wire snares were removed from MFNP. | |
| 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 | OWODAT data for 2017 – 2020 was analysed and the report shared with UWA. | |
| 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 50 wildlife scouts were supported with equipment to mitigated HWC by scaring the elephants from crop raiding peoples crops.</p> <p>3.2 A total of 05km of trench have been excavation and re-exaction in this reporting period. This brings a total length of excavated and re-excavated trench by the project to 10km.</p> <p>3.2 According to warden law enforcement MFCA, the average number of community informants maintained by UWA in MFNP on A quarterly basis is 40 per quarter.</p> |
| Activity 3.4 Conduct training of community wildlife scouts and park adjacent community members with special consideration of women and youth in livelihood initiatives | 46 (92%) - 14 females and 32 males out of 50 targeted community wildlife scouts & park adjacent apiary farmers were trained in group dynamics, financial literacy and savings. | Training of ToTs in hands on practical training in bee keeping. |
| Activity 3.5 Purchase equipment for the scouts for HWC mitigation and park adjacent communities for enterprise development | Assorted number of equipment were procured and delivered to scouts to support them in mitigating HWC through crop raiding. They included: gumboots, bangers, vuvuzelas, catapult, match boxes, first aid kits, torches and batteries. | Periodic supply of some items (consumables) especially during the peak – crop harvesting seasons. |
| Activity 3.7 Support UWA to recruit community informants at park level and in hotspot towns (e.g., Pakwach, Kigumba) | The informant management guidelines to guide the recruitment and management of | Support the NWCCTF to finalise the informant management guidelines |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | | informants are being developed by NWCCTF | |
| Activity 3.8 Construction and maintenance of 10 km trench along the MFNP boundary | | 05km of the trench were constructed (excavated and re-excavated) at the boundary of Karuma Wildlife Reserve | Erection of beehive fence on waterlogged and rocky portions where excavation of the trench is not possible. |
| Activity 3.9 Collect and analyse data on the HWC incidences in the project area | | OWODA data for 2017 – 2020 was analysed and the report shared with UWA and NWCCTF focal persons. Besides, joint field monitoring meetings to give feedback to field teams in MFNP and QENP on the findings of the analysed report were conducted. | Quarterly follow up meetings with the park level field staff. |
| 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 | <p>4.1 Number of joint interventions and coordination activities conducted in collaboration with other stakeholders.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.3 Technical reports published on the websites, and project materials disseminated by the end of the project.</p> | <p>4.1 04 joint operations were conducted by NWCCTF to combat armed poaching. 03 Quarterly NWCCTF meetings to discuss intelligence targets, give work progress for the operations conducted, share lessons and challenges and workplans were implemented.</p> <p>4.2 The mid-term project review was conducted.</p> <p>4.3 200 copies of the National strategy were printed and handed over to MTWA for dissemination, 300 copies of NWCCTF progress report, 13 indoor signage and 500 brochures were printed and will be handed over to NWCCTF institutions for awareness creation.</p> | |
| Activity 4.3 Mid- term project review workshop | | | |
| 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) | | Final copy of National strategy to combat PITT and 200 copies printed and disseminated, 13 NWCCTF Indoor signage, 200 NWCCTF Progress report November 2018 – December 2020 and 500 copies of NWCCTF Brochure. | Dissemination of awareness materials (progress report and brochure) to law enforcement institutions at national, Regional and District, installation of indoor signage to all taskforce institutions |
| | | | |

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

| 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 countrywide and dampening Uganda's contribution to international trade as a trafficking hub.</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome: Improved law enforcement, detection and prosecution of wildlife crime</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildlife crime cases successfully prosecuted increase from 78% in 2019 to 95% in 2022 2. Intelligence led detections increase from 246 in 2019 to 346 in 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online Wildlife Offenders Database (OWODAT), court records and UWA's annual reports • Reports from joint operations conducted by the NWCCTF | <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 favourable 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: Output 1: Strengthened capacity of UWA to gather intelligence, investigate and conduct arrest at national and park level</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; target: at least 14 trained staff demonstrate knowledge and skills to handle international wildlife crime successfully) 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • Pre and post knowledge and skills assessment reports • Meeting minutes of NWCCTF and reports of joint reports conducted • Wildlife crime management strategy • Capacity assessment baseline and end line reports | <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 offender's database</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | <p>3. Number of WCU staff involved in gathering, analysing and generating actionable intelligence to support prosecution of wildlife offenders (Baseline: 4 staff trained in 2018. Target: at least 20 trained by end of Yr1 and a total of 40 by 2022 are all involved in gathering, analysing and generating intelligence reports)</p> <p>4. Number of WCU staff with knowledge in intelligence and law enforcement components (Baseline 0 staff: Target 60 staff trained have knowledge in intelligence and law enforcement components by 2022). 40 of the 60 staff have already been trained.</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>1. Number of joint law enforcement operations targeting wildlife crime conducted annually throughout the project life. Baseline: No NWCCTF-led operations have been conducted yet. Target: Five cases handled per year.</p> <p>2.3 Number of NWCCTF meetings conducted annually to discuss IWT cases, evaluate intelligence information or plan an overt or covert operation throughout the project period. Target: at least six meetings per year</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly reports and minutes of the meetings held. • Meeting minutes of NWCCTF and reports of joint reports conducted | <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>1. Number of community wildlife scouts trained and equipped to respond to human wildlife conflicts on top of the 50 scouts being supported by current IWT funding to IIED/WCS. Target: 50 additional scouts by end of year 1.</p> <p>2. Length of trench and alternative barriers in Km constructed and maintained along the park boundary in addition to the 61 km constructed in Kiryandongo,</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports/WCS project progress, • Socio economic Survey Report | <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</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | <p>Nwoya and Oyam districts. Target: An additional 10 KM of trench and alternative barriers (in spots where it is not possible to excavate a trench) constructed and maintained</p> <p>3. 60% (267 of 445) community members have improved livelihoods derived from the project human wildlife mitigation (HWC) interventions</p> | | <p>good relationship with communities is maintained</p> |
| <p>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> | <p>4.1 Number of joint interventions and coordination activities conducted in collaboration with other stakeholders.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.3 Technical reports published on the websites, and project materials disseminated by the end of the project.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop reports and minutes of meetings held • Records of reports dissemination • Copies of published materials and documents • Project website content | <p>Project findings remains relevant to the furtherance of the conservation and development agenda of the country</p> |

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Please expand and complete Table 1: new projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing project should cut and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period. Quantify project standard measures over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures (see website for details: <https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>) and give a brief description. Please list and report on relevant Code Numbers only. The level of detail required is specified in the Standard Measures Guidance notes under 'definitions and reporting requirements' column. Please devise and add any measures that are not captured in the current list. Please note that these measures may not be a substitute for output level objectively verifiable indicators in the project log frame.

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 Activity 1.4: | Training of UWA's WCU staff in intelligence gathering, analysis and reporting | Female (11) Male (32) | Ugandan | | 43 | | | |
| Activity 1.7: | Conduct refresher training on the use of the online wildlife offenders' database | Female (08), Male (32) | Ugandans | | 40 | | | |
| Activity 1.8: | Support UWA to create a shared intelligence database at the park level and UWA headquarters equipped with the necessary security and restricted access privileges for staff Training for UWA and WCS IT staff as OWODAT administrators | Female (06), Male (37) | Uganda | | 43 | | | |
| Activity 1.8: | Conduct a training | Female (05), | Ugandans | | 15 | | | |

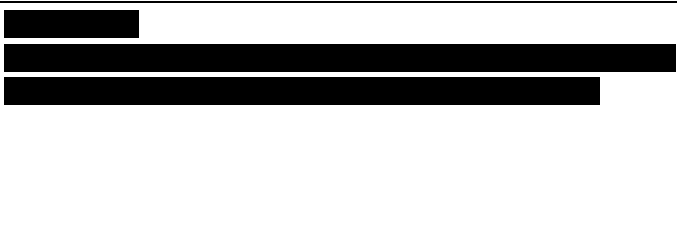

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------------|----------|--|-----|--|--|--|
| | workshop on investigation techniques and evidence gathering for NWCCTF members that will be involved in field investigations | Male (10) | | | | | | |
| 2.7: | NWCCTF quarterly meetings to analyze intelligence information and plan joint operations | Female (06), Male (45) | Ugandans | | 51 | | | |
| | Training of Wildlife Scouts/ Apiary farmers in Group dynamics and financial literacy | Female (32), Male (14) | Uganda | | 46 | | | |
| | Regional Security meeting held by NWCCTF on how to deal with armed poaching | Female 5 and 20 Male | Ugandans | | 25 | | | |
| | Community anti-poaching awareness campaign | Female (90), Male 130 | Ugandans | | 220 | | | |
| Activity 4.3 | Mid-term project review workshop | Female (16), Male (05) | Ugandans | | 21 | | | |

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, manuscripts) | 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) |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|-----|--------|-----------------|--|
| | ual, CDs) | | | | | |
| National strategy to combat poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking of wildlife and its products 2020 - 2029 | National Strategy | Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MTW A 2020-2029) | N/A | Uganda | MTW A, Kampala | ██████████ ██ ██ |
| Progress Report for NW CTF | Progress Report | National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWC CTF 2018 - 2020) | N/A | Uganda | NWC CTF Kampala | ██████████ ██ ██ |
| NW CTF Brochure | Brochure | National Wildlife Crime Coordination Task Force (NWC CTF 2021) | N/A | Uganda | NWC CTF Kampala | ██████████ ██ ██ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|------------|---------------------------|--|
| NW CCT F Indo or Sign age | Indo or Sign age | NWC CTF Kamp ala 2021 | N/A | Ugan da | NWC CTF Kamp ala |  |
| NW CCT F Logo | Log o | NWC CTF Kamp ala 2021 | N/A | Ugan da | NWC CTF Kamp ala |  |

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

This may include outputs of the project but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

If you are attaching separate documents, please list them here with an Annex reference number so that we can clearly identify the correct documents.

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|---|-------|
| Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line. | |
| Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. | |
| Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report. | Yes |
| Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic. | No |
| Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors? | Yes |
| Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully? | |
| Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report. | |