

### Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/> ).

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

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

#### Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	IWT090
Project title	Enhancing East-African Judicial Systems: Increasing Wildlife Crimes Asset-recovery and Convictions
Country/ies	(1) Kenya, (2) Uganda, (3) Rwanda, (4) South Sudan
Lead partner	Space for Giants
Project partner(s)	(1) East African Association of Prosecutors (EAAP), (2) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Darwin grant value	GBP.519,836
Start/end dates of project	01/10/2021 - 31/3/2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2021 – Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Oct 2021 - Mar 2022/Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	<a href="#">Katto Wambua</a>
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.spaceforgiants.org">www.spaceforgiants.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	<a href="#">Katto Wambua</a>

## 1. Project summary

Space for Giants along with the East African Association of Prosecutors (EAAP) will work with Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan to improve wildlife crime legal capacity and convictions, tackle corruption and recover criminals' assets. For the duration of the project, Space for Giants will carry out the following activities:

- monitor and review wildlife case performance in all four countries
  - produce baseline surveys of wildlife crime prosecutions in Rwanda and South Sudan
  - develop South Sudan's Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Law and Prosecution Policy
- develop a regional MLA guide for transboundary collaboration on Illicit Wildlife Trade (IWT) across the East African region

Additionally, the project seeks to address the following biodiversity, human development, and wellbeing challenges in the East African region:

- Illicit funds fuel wildlife crime and enable corruption. There are high conviction rates for wildlife crime cases in East Africa (90% in Kenya & Uganda), but existing laws that could be used to recover criminals' assets and deal with corruption are seldom used, due to a lack of full understanding amongst investigators and prosecutors of how to use them in this context. In Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and S. Sudan, there have been no asset recovery or corruption charges against organised crime syndicates in wildlife crime cases, despite high conviction rates. Organised criminals are not deterred by existing fines, whereas the recovery of their assets would affect their ability to continue operating. In Kenya and Uganda, conviction rates for wildlife crimes are high but the highest-ranking criminals are rarely prosecuted, and international criminal gangs continue to operate.
- The newest iterations of prosecution guidelines in Kenya and Uganda now allow for multiple levels of convictions. However, with multiple overhauls to wildlife prosecution laws over the last seven years, prosecutors in these countries need further capacity-building to stay up to date. With increased penalties come increased burdens in court, and higher levels of litigation—which is outside the scope of most prosecutors' original training.
- In Rwanda and South Sudan, wildlife laws need reviewing. South Sudan is at a key developmental stage for their legal frameworks as they transition from Islamic to common law. There is an opportunity within this project to develop strict wildlife crime prosecution standards in line with neighbouring countries in the region.
- Rwanda is committed to growing its tourism sector, particularly as wildlife numbers are rising. As numbers increase, so does the potential for increased wildlife crime. Rwanda's existing wildlife offences are outdated and require updates to match the penalties found in neighbouring countries.
- Regionally, IWT law enforcement is hampered by bottlenecks in regional legal cooperation. South Sudan has no Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) law arrangement with neighbouring countries, causing a backlog of legal cases that are unable to progress. Similarly, the lack of a regional MLA law Guide hampers judicial officers' efforts to collect crucial information to pursue cases

for the highest-ranking organised criminals that move freely across national borders. A key example is in Kenya, where poaching rates in the country are low in comparison to the disproportionately high rates of seizures at the ports in Mombasa.

- Furthermore, Court Monitoring (CM) in all four countries has and will continue to identify regional gaps and trafficking patterns, which will supplement all in-person training sessions by reflecting the most up-to-date, relevant situation.

On a community level, wildlife crime directly correlates with poverty and high infant mortality rates (according to a 2014 report by TRAFFIC<sup>1</sup>). Tackling wildlife crime through the criminal justice system is just one intervention for helping communities develop sustainably.

## 2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Space for Giants partnered with the East African Association of Prosecutors (EAAP) and UNODC to improve the capacity for prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers and regional legal cooperation to increase conviction rates and asset recovery for wildlife crimes in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan. Space for Giants' role was to lead this project by managing all components, deliverables, and reporting. This included developing content and conducting trainings with the assistance of a judicial consultant. Further activities include court monitoring in all four countries, developing a regional Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) guide, conducting baseline surveys in South Sudan, and reviewing wildlife offences in Rwanda and South Sudan. (Please see Annex 1 for more details) As a close supporting partner of Space for Giants, the role of the EAAP in conjunction with Space for Giants was to carry out Rapid Reference Guide and asset recovery in-person training sessions in all four countries, as well as develop an e-course for wildlife crime prosecutors in the East African region to be hosted on the EAAP website. UNODC played a supporting role by covering costs associated with the in-person training sessions and rollout of the RRGs in the four countries (which included accommodation and printing of the RRGs).

The judicial consultant working with Space for Giants helped develop all necessary content pertaining to the in-person training sessions, the review of an MLA law for South Sudan, the development of an MLA regional guide, and supported the Space for Giants team in reviewing wildlife offences in Rwanda and South Sudan.

## 3. Project progress

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

To enhance the capacity for prosecutors, investigators, and judicial officers to improve regional legal cooperation and increase conviction rates and asset recovery in the region, specific activities were carried out in relation to the desired output (see Annex 1 and Logframe for more information). There are seven outputs in total, with several activities relating to each output

- Output 1 related to **Conducting a total of 28 RRG-based prosecutorial wildlife crime trainings in Kenya (10), Rwanda (4), Uganda (10) and South Sudan (4), as well as the creation and dissemination of an e-course for approximately 1000 independent learners across all four countries. In direct correlation to this Output, the following activities were and shall be carried out:**
  - Activity 1.1 shows that two days were spent on prep for RRG and Asset Recovery Trainings in Kenya by Mr. Wambua, Ms. Maina and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/ Mr Atwebembeire in early March 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/wildlife-protection-and-trafficking-assessment-in-kenya/>

- Activity 1.2 also shows that two days were spent on prep for RRG and Asset Recovery Trainings in Kenya by Mr. Wambua, Ms. Maina and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/Mr Atwebembeire in early March 2022
- Activity 1.3 demonstrates that one day was spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan (Space for Giants judicial consultant) on training content for Kenya in February 2022.
- Activity 1.4 demonstrates that one day was also spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan on training content for Uganda in March 2022.
- Activity 1.5 shows that 10 3-day RRG & Asset recovery training sessions were held in Kenya in November 2021 (in partnership with UNODC).
- Activity 1.6 demonstrates that 10 3-day RRG & Asset recovery training sessions were held in Uganda at the end of November 2021 (in partnership with UNODC. Input from RUSI and the Basel Institute was invited)
- Activity 1.7 shows that two days shall be spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Rwanda by Mr.Wambua and Ms. Maina and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/ Mr Atwebembeire between August 2022 -August 2023.
- Activity 1.8 shows that two days will be spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in South Sudan by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/ Mr Atwebembeire in between September - October 2023
- Activity 1.9 shows that one day will be spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan on developing training content for Rwanda by August 2022
- Activity 1.10 demonstrates that one day will be spent on input from Ms. Jayanathan on training content for South Sudan by October 2023
- Activity 1.11 shows that four 3-day RRG & Asset recovery trainings will be held in Rwanda from August 2022.
- Activity 1.12 shows that four 3-day RRG & Asset recovery trainings will be held in South Sudan between October 2023 and March 2024
- Activity 1.13 shows the development of e-course content will be made by Mr. Wambua and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/Mr Atwebembeire between June and September 2022; with updates to be made annually
- Activity 1.14 shows the development of e-platform using external service will be made and overseen by Mr. Wambua and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/ Mr Atwebembeire between June and September 2022; with updates to be made annually
- Activity 1.15 shows that testing of e-platform by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Ogoma, and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/Mr Atwebembeire shall take place between Jan-March 2023
- Activity 1.16 shows that the e-training will go live and be disseminated to prosecutors in all four countries through EAAP communication networks between March 2023 until March 2024
- **Output 2 correlates to Undertaking court monitoring and mentoring support in Kenya, Uganda, S. Sudan and Rwanda. Court monitoring commenced immediately in Kenya and Uganda, whereas in Rwanda and South Sudan, will**

**begin once baseline surveys are completed. The following activities were and shall be carried out:**

- **Activity 2.1** Two new team members were hired for court monitoring data analysis and for expanded the Wildlife Justice Advisor/Mr Atwemembeire support to the region in January 2022
- Activity 2.2 shows that live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Kenya was carried out in March 2022 by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta with data analysis done by new court monitoring data analyst/Mr Leteipa
- Activity 2.3 shows that live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Uganda in March 2022 carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta, with data analysis by new court monitoring data analyst/Mr Leteipa
- Activity 2.4 shows that court monitoring of all IWT cases in South Sudan will be carried out by a new team member from Sept 2023 and shall supervised by new court monitoring data analyst/Mr Leteipa
- Activity 2.5 shows that court monitoring of all IWT cases in Rwanda will be carried out by new team member from Sept 2023 to March 2024 (all supervised by new court monitoring data analyst/Mr Leteipa
- Activity 2.6 demonstrates that ongoing mentoring support will be provided by the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/Mr Atwemebeire and the core SFG Wildlife Justice team, drawing on ad hoc support from UNODC, Rusi, the Basel Institute and other stakeholders as appropriate and needed.
- **Output 3 corresponds to completing a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for S. Sudan in Yr3. The following activities were and will be carried out:**
  - Activity 3.1 shows that an inception forum for the development of South Sudan MLA Law (at same time as inception forum for NPP for South Sudan) will be hosted in January 2023
  - Activity 3.2 demonstrates that an MLA for South Sudan will be drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of support by Ms. Jayanathan in March 2023
  - Activity 3.3 shows that an MLA Law & NPP review forum in South Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders will be hosted in 2023 led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in July 2023
  - Activity 3.4 shows an MLA Law & NPP Validation forum to complete the development process with relevant stakeholders in South Sudan will be held in September/October 2023
- **Output 4 correlates to the Development of an EAAP MLA Regional Guide by the third year of this project (2024). The following activities were and will be carried out:**
  - Activity 4.1 a draft MLA Regional Guide will be developed by March 2024. Led by Mr Wambua with 24 days of input from Ms. Jayanathan and the new Wildlife Justice Advisor/Mr Atwebembeire
  - Activity 4.2 show that a forum will be hosted in Nairobi for the review of a draft EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan and Burundi and the EAAP in Oct/Nov 2023

- Activity 4.3 a forum will be hosted in Nairobi for the validation of a final EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan and Burundi and the EAAP in March 2024
- Activity 4.4 a draft EAAP MLA Regional Guide will be submitted to the EAAP for adoption
- Activity 4.5 the dissemination of a completed MLA guide to all prosecutors in the region will be done in March 2024
- **Output 5 correlates to the completion of baseline and impact Surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and S. Sudan in year 2 and 3 of this project. The following activities were and shall be carried out:**
  - Activity 5.1 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for S. Sudan will be carried out by the new team member, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan between June - December 2022. This will be conducted mostly on a remote basis, as only 2 trips have been budgeted.
  - Activity 5.2 the creation of baseline surveys of IWT cases for Rwanda will be carried out by the new team member, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan from June - December 2022. This will be conducted mostly on a remote basis, as only 2 trips have been budgeted
  - Activity 5.3 an evaluation impact survey across all four countries to illustrate key learnings and trends will be completed in February/March 2024
- **Output 6 correlates to the development of a draft National Prosecution Policy in South Sudan by December 2024. The following activities were and shall be carried out:**
  - Activity 6.1 an inception forum for the development of South Sudan NPP (at same time as inception forum for MLA Law for South Sudan) will be hosted in March 2023
  - Activity 6.2 the NPP for South Sudan will be drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan-in July 2023
  - Activity 6.3 an MLA Law & NPP review forum in South Sudan to begin the development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan will be hosted in September/October 2023
- **Output 7 correlates to the review of Wildlife Offences in South Sudan & Rwanda. The following activities were and shall be carried out:**
  - Activity 7.1 Inception and review forums were held to check in on the development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda to discuss the formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr.Wambua and Ms. Maina between January 2022 - April 2022
  - Activity 7.2 Review forum will be held to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in South Sudan to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr.Wambua and Ms. Maina in November - December 2022
  - Activity 7.3 a Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1/3-day support from Ms. Jayanathan was held in April 2022

- Activity 7.4 a draft of formal review of South Sudan wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1/3-day support from Ms. Jayanathan will be held in December 2022
- Activity 7.5 a validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina will be held in October-November 2022
- Activity 7.6 a Validation forum to check-in on the development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S. Sudan led by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina will be held in November 2023

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

#### **Output 1: Conducting a total of 28 RRG-based prosecutorial wildlife crime trainings in Kenya (10), Rwanda (4), Uganda (10) and South Sudan (4), as well as the creation and dissemination of an e-course for approximately 1000 independent learners across all four countries.**

Thus far, 4 trainings have been conducted in Kenya and 4 trainings have been conducted in Uganda resulting in a 40% delivery of the output and thus on schedule with output delivery as required. These have been highly successful RRG based asset recovery focused training workshops since the launch of the new editions of RRGs for both countries in October and November 2021 respectively. They have in both countries been delivered with support of the UNODC and Basel Institute of Governance. Furthermore, an interagency inception meeting was held to introduce the development of RRG for Rwanda. A draft of the RRG was then developed and was discussed at the first drafting forum for the RRG. Subsequent review and validation workshops will also be held in the next quarter and this activity is therefore on schedule. The National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) has authorised Space for Giants to access information from the online national case system and Space for Giants is analysing the data as part of its undertaking of a national wildlife crime baseline survey. The development of RRGs for Rwanda will be completed by December 2022. A gap analysis review of new wildlife legislation regarding offences was done and in addition SFG has been requested by the Rwanda Development Board to develop 16 regulations for implementation of the new Rwanda wildlife law. 4 trainings for RRGs in Rwanda to be rolled out in 2023.

An Inter-Ministerial inception meeting took place in South Sudan in June 2022 to outline the development of RRGs for South Sudan. This involved all the leadership of 4 ministries of justice, environment, wildlife, and interior, as well as, Parliament, Judiciary, and the Law Reform Commission. A drafting team was selected during the inception meeting to work on the RRG and fast-track 6 relevant bills on wildlife and environment which have been stuck since 2003. A gap analysis legal review of the current legislations on wildlife offences has also been done. 4 federal states have also been selected to be part of the wildlife crime baseline survey. 4 trainings to commence in 2023 following a rollout of RRGs in South Sudan. Part of the NPP constitutional requirement include development of a legislative framework for the ODPP. Drafting of the NPP was agreed upon by the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Collection of materials for this is ongoing and the Ministry of Justice and the DPP are selecting a team to work on this with Space for Giants.

The following indicators will measure the Output: published copies of the RRG trainings in all four countries (hard copy and an e-guide), registration details of training attendees along with post-training feedback questionnaires, online access to the RRG training course, and the provision of pre- and post-training test results for the e-course.

**Output 2: Undertaking 3 years of court monitoring in Kenya, 3 years of court monitoring in Uganda, 9 months of court monitoring in S. Sudan and 9 months of court monitoring in Rwanda (court monitoring in Rwanda and S. Sudan begins once baseline surveys are complete).** There has been a Consistent monitoring of a minimum of 30% of all courts in key transit and wildlife hotspots in all four countries, (courts with highest caseloads of wildlife

crimes). This will be completed for all four countries by March 2024. Ongoing remote mentoring and accompaniment of prosecutors and investigators as required, disaggregated by country, profession, and gender. Live court monitoring of high-profile cases in Kenya and Uganda is ongoing for 30% of courts, directly and through partners (in wildlife hotspots), disaggregated by species, charge, and location. In addition, Space for Giants is developing the specialised wildlife court database for Uganda from its inception in 2016 and has already done data inputs for all cases from 2016-2021. As a result, we can monitor the impact of the new law in Uganda, which has led to a sharp rise in pleas of not guilty and cases defended by advocates. Likewise, we have noted during the covid-19 pandemic a rise in wildlife cases especially, bushmeat cases owing to the socio-economic impacts of covid-19 related lockdowns and reduced law enforcement capacity and funding of state agencies. For example, Uganda recorded a 125% increase in cases since the start of the pandemic. Live court monitoring of high-profile court cases in Rwanda and South Sudan will start in year 3 of this project.

The following indicators will measure this Output: the use of Space for Giants case monitoring reports, correlated with in-country national annual case reports from prosecuting authorities/judiciaries based on desktop baselines established and data reports provided. Furthermore, monthly Wildlife Law and Justice team reports will be produced by Space for Giants.

**Output 3: Complete a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for S. Sudan in Year 3 of this project. A draft MLA law is to be submitted by December 2023. The indicators that shall be used to measure this output are** the production of a report on the development of the MLA law, together with the actual draft shared with the Ministry of Justice/Attorney General in S. Sudan and the Prosecutor General's office.

**Output 4: Develop EAAP MLA Regional Guide by year 3 of the project. A final EAAP MLA regional guide is to be completed by December 2024. Additionally, an improved understanding of the process involved in coordinating ongoing and new MLA requests on a regional basis. The indicators used to measure this Output are the** finalisation of the MLA guide and its dissemination on EAAP websites as well as the Constituent National Prosecuting Authority website. Summary reports on status of wildlife crime related MLA requests from National Prosecution Authorities, compiled by EAAP will also serve as further indicator measures.

**Output 5: Completing baseline and impact Surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and South Sudan in Year 2 and 3 of this project.** Completed wildlife crime court monitoring baseline surveys going back at least one year for both countries will need to be conducted by looking at all wildlife cases, and court outcomes in those cases and recommending interventions where gaps exist. The end of project impact evaluation survey should be completed at the end of year 3. The following indicators will measure this Output: the publishing of wildlife crime court monitoring baseline surveys on the Space for Giants website and submitted to RNPPA and SSPG respectively for their consumption. And end of project evaluation survey should follow

**Output 6: Draft National Prosecution Policy in S. Sudan by December 2024. A draft National Prosecution Policy (NPP) for S. Sudan to be submitted to National Prosecution Policy (NPP) in S. Sudan by December 2024. The report on the development of the NPP, together with the draft of the NPP submitted to the Ministry of Justice/Attorney General in S. Sudan and Prosecutor General's office will serve as an indicator to measure this output**

**Output 7: Review of Wildlife Offences in S. Sudan & Rwanda. A review of offences for S. Sudan completed by April 2023. A Review of offences for Rwanda was completed in April 2022, and the development of the RRG has commenced with training sessions to follow in 2022. With regard to this output, the indicators used to measure it include the submission of the review to RDB and RNPPA. Additionally, a review will be submitted to the South Sudan Ministry of Justice/Attorney General and Prosecutor General's office**



### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome is to increase conviction and asset recovery for wildlife crimes, resulting in reduction in those crimes. The following indicators correspond to the outcome:

- For Kenya & Uganda: a rise or maintaining of current conviction rates (90% and above) across all three years of project operation, verified by Case monitoring reports, produced by SFG and annual reports from ODPP Offices of Kenya and Uganda
- For Rwanda & S. Sudan: once baseline surveys and reviews are complete and monitoring begins in Sept 2023, there should be at least a 5-10% rise in conviction rates in both countries. This will be verified through case monitoring reports by SFG and independent reports from RNPPA and the Prosecutors General office in S. Sudan. Space for Giants will conduct a baseline and final assessment.
- In Kenya & Uganda: an increase in asset recovery orders being applied to eligible cases from the current rate of 0%, to at least 25% in both countries by 2024. This will be verified through asset recovery reports from the ODPP offices of Kenya and Uganda, and the Asset Recovery Agency in Kenya alongside desktop reviews conducted by Space for Giants to determine case eligibility
- In Rwanda and South Sudan: asset recovery orders being applied to cases that are eligible - in at least 5-10% of cases by 2024. This will be verified through reports from the RNPPA and Prosecutor General's office in South Sudan with SFG desktop reviews to determine case eligibility
- The percentage of concluded asset recovery cases that resulted in partial recovery of actual assets, described by the type of crime (high value, commercial bushmeat, bushmeat), the type of asset, and the value recovered, across all countries. This was verified through a desktop review prepared by the Space for Giants team.
- the number of wildlife cases that meet the Rapid Reference Guide case checklist standard of excellence (i.e., 80% score on checklist), based on sampling across countries will be verified through case checklists prepared by the Space for Giants Wildlife Justice team
- The capacity and perception of trends, application of MLA requests, asset recovery, RRG application, self-reported by prosecutors and investigators will be verified through questionnaires administered by Space for Giants and the EAAP at beginning and end of project with sampling of prosecutors and investigators attending in person trainings and e-course
- An increase in the number of MLA requests legally processed, disaggregated by country and result (i.e., yes, no, partial) will be verified through MLA requests and responses from prosecution authorities, with public annual reports (on MLA requests) from Kenya and Uganda, as well as feedback from prosecutors trained on MLA

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

**Outcome Assumption 1:** Improved training leads to improved rates of asset recovery

**Outcome Assumption 2:** Increases in rates of asset recovery will act as a deterrent and impediment to wildlife poachers and traffickers

**Outcome Assumption 3:** Continued high level of motivation amongst prosecutors to bring wildlife crimes to trial

**Outcome Assumption 4:** Stabilisation in the spread of Covid-19 and resumption of local and international travel.

**Outcome Assumption 5:** Political stability in all countries - especially South Sudan - is maintained to sufficient level to allow free movement

**Output 1 Assumption:** Stabilisation in the spread of Covid-19 and resumption of local and international travel enable Space for Giants and partner stakeholders to hold in-person trainings both regionally and centrally in each country; EAAP website remains live and reliable. The training of judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors leads to an improvement in conviction rates; an increase in conviction rates leads to a reduction in wildlife poaching; close ongoing collaboration with UNODC, Arcturus, EAAP, National Prosecuting Authorities in each

country to support recruitment and dissemination and endorse content and design; assume project start up begins in November 2021.

**Output 2 Assumptions:** Space for Giants to continue to have existing access/authorization to conduct case monitoring in Kenya and Uganda. Additionally, Space for Giants is granted authority to conduct monitoring in Rwanda and S. Sudan (Space for Giant's court monitoring programme has been welcomed by both countries making this a safe assumption)

Close ongoing collaboration with UNODC, National Prosecuting Authorities in each country, EcoPeace in South Sudan, AWF in Kenya (Tsavo), Basel Institute and Rusi in Uganda to support information sharing and coordination on specific cases, as needed.

Regional staffing combined with range of local partnerships enhances overall capacity and increases pace of project implementation

**Output 3 Assumptions:** Parliamentary process will lead to enactment of the draft MLA law in South Sudan. Furthermore, South Sudan law is passed in time to be included in MLA guide While separate and distinct outputs, convenings will be conducted in parallel for both MLA and NPP in South Sudan

**Output 4 Assumptions:** The MLA Guide is approved by EAAP. Additional assumption includes an ongoing collaboration with EAAP, UNODC, National Prosecuting Authorities in each country, EcoPeace in South Sudan, support of Ministry of Justice and Prosecutor General's office

**Output 5 Assumptions:** Access is given to data in both countries (SFG has been invited to do surveys in both countries, so the assumption is a safe one. SFG will be working closely with in-country govt agencies to procure the data needed)

**Output 6 Assumption:** the government of South Sudan participates in development and validation process and approves draft NPP

**Output 7 Assumptions:** Government of S. Sudan and Rwanda enact the proposed legislative changes (South Sudan government has asked Space for Giants to undertake the review, making it a safe assumption). Additional assumption includes having good coordination with RNPPA and SSPG

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

The original application form demonstrated that impact was focused on two key areas: impact on the species in focus pertaining to biodiversity conservation, and impact on human development pertaining to poverty alleviation.

With regard to impact on biodiversity conservation, this project seeks to achieve an overall reduction in the poaching of elephants, rhinos, lions and pangolin. It is important to note that the species poached most often can differ by country. In Kenya, the species currently poached most heavily are elephant, pangolin, sandalwood, giraffe, and lion. In Uganda, hippos, pangolin, elephant, and gorilla. In Rwanda, it is believed to be gorilla and in South Sudan it is believed to be hippo, elephant and rhinos. It is equally important to note that the lack of court monitoring in Rwanda and South Sudan means that exact rates of poaching are unknown. In Rwanda, poaching levels are currently low, however the country is seeking to repopulate its wildlife parks with animal species from neighbouring countries. By improving the quality of prosecutions and modernising wildlife protection laws, there will be stronger protection of translocated wildlife before they are moved.

With regard to the impact on human development, there are two sets of beneficiaries that will be impacted by this project. Primary Beneficiaries with at least 800 prosecutors present during the in-person trainings, including 300 in Kenya, 300 in Uganda, 100 in Rwanda and 100 in South Sudan. In addition, over 1800 prosecutors will benefit from the e-course (approx. 1000 in Kenya, 400 in Uganda, 300 Rwanda, and 100 South Sudan). Secondary Beneficiaries include the greater populations of Kenya (53.8m), Uganda (45.7m), Rwanda (13m) and S. Sudan (11.2m), totalling approximately 123.7million people. Wildlife crime has a negative impact on the greater population of a country, hindering development. Empowering prosecutors with tools to better address wildlife crime cases increases conviction rates, and deters future crimes, thereby increasing stability and security. Sustainable wildlife economies contribute to an average of 13% of GDP in these countries and are strengthened when wildlife is protected from illegal exploitation. Simultaneously, training prosecutors strengthens the judicial system, and

helps to build citizen's trust in the courts and confidence in the rule of law. Improved prosecution policies, trust in the rule of law and prosecutorial capacity positively impacts an entire country, not just those who live in proximity to wildlife. Similarly, the MLA law for the region will benefit the prosecution of all cross-border crimes, not just those relating to IWT. The lack of an MLA law in S. Sudan, and the absence of a regional MLA law guide, has created a bottleneck of untried cases as prosecutors across the region are not able to access the information they need. The courts, and the greater populations in the region, will all benefit from a more thorough and speedy trial process. Part of the RRG training includes how to overcome court adjournments. Repeated court adjournments can lead to people languishing in custody for extended periods, without trial. The families of people held without charge for extended periods suffer hardship from income loss. Because of this the living conditions of all family dependents are affected and can lead to increased poverty, forcing dependent children into work and out of education. Impacts on beneficiaries will be monitored in two ways: benefits to the prosecutors will be measured during the RRG training sessions, with all attendees taking quizzes at the beginning and end of each event, to gauge how much they have learned. The impacts to the greater population of each country will be monitored through improved conviction rates, as well as improved rates of asset-recovery. This will be closely tracked in all four countries through the court-monitoring component of this project. At the end of the project, an independent consultant will conduct a review on the overall project to gauge its effectiveness and advise on next steps

#### **4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

**This project addresses six (6) of the 25 Hanoi Statements on Illegal Wildlife Trade:**

**Article 10** of the statement focuses on measures implemented to fight wildlife crime. Capacity building is at the core of this programme with both in-person and e-trainings.

**Article 11** focuses on tackling the criminal threat to wildlife and environmental sustainability. Training sessions supporting prosecutors in E. Africa to prosecute wildlife crimes according to newest revisions of the law including bringing conspiracy, money laundering and organised-crime charges with maximum penalties. In addition to these trainings, drafting fresh prosecution policies for South Sudan ensures prosecutions are in line with neighbouring countries.

**Article 12** focuses on securing practical measures to avoid the exploitation of legitimate measures of transport by criminal syndicates in transporting contraband. The rollout of RRG trainings and MLA (Mutual Legal Assistance) guides will raise awareness amongst Criminal Justice System Professionals (CJSPs). Lessons learned from years of leading trainings in partnership with UNODC and EAAP means that the project team can share best practices with South Sudan in the creation of an MLA law and national prosecution policy, as the country transitions to common law.

**Article 14** focuses on the disruption of money laundering and other financial crimes related to illicit wildlife trade. This project addresses illicit financial flows through improved mechanisms for recovering assets from wildlife criminals

**Article 16** focuses on the links between wildlife trade and corruption. International coordination will be improved through MLA guides for the region, freeing the backlog created by inefficient and uninformed processes, as well as the lack of MLA law in South Sudan (a draft version of which is also covered by this process).

**Article 18** focuses on the use of an open-source platform to increase awareness of

illicit wildlife trade. The development of a Rapid Reference Guide and consistent court-monitoring and updated policies which increases source and transit country cooperation in the region.

**This project also addresses the following Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs):**

SDG 5) Improved training and access to critical skills and tools offered by this project will enhance attendees' professional opportunities for both male and female prosecutors. The project will be enhanced by the EAAP's prosecutors exchange programme that arranges for up-and-coming prosecutors in countries like S. Sudan with less than 10% female prosecutors, to be mentored by prosecutors in countries like Kenya where almost 60% of prosecutors are female.

SDG 11) Wildlife trafficking breeds corruption and empowers criminals and generates billions for organised criminal networks. It can also undermine economic prosperity. Improved conviction rates and asset recovery is a major deterrent to wildlife crime and its resulting instability.

SDG 15) Addressing illegal wildlife trade through strengthened judicial systems, will contribute to environmental protection, prevention of the spread of zoonotic diseases and survival of numerous species in the 4 countries.

SDG 16) Countries that are unable to investigate and prosecute wildlife crime are also often victim to other forms of smuggling (people, drugs, guns), illicit financial flows and sometimes terrorism. By strengthening the prosecution of wildlife crimes, the project improves citizens' trust in the judicial system.

SDG 17) This project arose through strong partnerships between SfG, EAAP and UNODC. The project also has the support and involvement of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Kenya (ODPP), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), ODPP Uganda, the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), the Rwanda Development Board (RDB), the Rwanda National Public Prosecution Authority (RNPPA) and the South Sudan Prosecutor General (SSPG)

## **5. Project support to poverty reduction**

Overall, wildlife crime is directly correlated with poverty and high infant mortality rates (TRAFFIC, 2014). Tackling wildlife crime through the criminal justice system is just one intervention for helping communities develop sustainably. The expected beneficiaries likely to be affected by this project are the greater populations of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan totalling approximately 123.7million people. Wildlife crime has a negative impact on the greater population of a country, hindering development. Empowering prosecutors with tools to better address wildlife crime cases increases conviction rates, and deters future crimes, thereby increasing stability and security. Sustainable wildlife economies contribute to an average of 13% of GDP in these countries and are strengthened when wildlife is protected from illegal exploitation. Simultaneously, training prosecutors strengthens the judicial system, and helps to build citizen's trust in the courts and confidence in the rule of law. Impacts on beneficiaries will be monitored in two ways: benefits to the prosecutors will be measured during the RRG training sessions, with all attendees taking quizzes at the beginning and end of each event, to gauge how much they have learned. The impacts to the greater population of each country will be monitored through improved conviction rates, as well as improved rates of

asset-recovery. This will be closely tracked in all four countries through the court-monitoring component of this project. At the end of the project in 2024, an independent consultant will conduct a review on the overall project to gauge its effectiveness and advise on next steps.

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

IWT increases insecurity and instability. Men are disproportionately more likely to take part in violence, especially poaching, leaving women to provide for families. Using legal networks to break down male-run poaching gangs increases stability and, in the long-term, reduces inequitable burden on women. Law enforcement, including prosecutions, in East Africa has traditionally been male dominated. However, this trend is changing Kenya now has more female prosecutors than male, and Uganda and Rwanda have growing numbers of female prosecutors. By building their capacity, this project will help bridge the opportunities gap, whilst contributing to visibility of women's role in combating IWT. Breakdown of female prosecutors in Kenya is 60% women/40% men, in Uganda the ratio is 40 women%/60% men, in Rwanda it is 40% women/60% men, and in S. Sudan it is less than 10% women/90% men. From the start of the project, we will ensure that the list of proposed attendees to the training workshops is as well gender balanced as possible. As a part of each training, we will conduct pre and post tests on the participants to identify how much of the content is retained, as well as who benefits most from the training. These tests will also collect basic details from the attendees including gender. Should we discover that the training sessions disproportionately benefit men, we will closely review the training content and approach to address this issue. Finally, we will arrange for post-training mentoring, connecting prosecutors in countries like S. Sudan that have less developed NPPs, with more experienced prosecutors in countries like Kenya. This will be done in a gender sensitive manner (men paired with men, women with women) to ensure maximum benefit to all participants.

## **7. Monitoring and evaluation**

Monitoring of the success or otherwise of the trainings will be measured from feedback at the events and in the feedback forms from each participant. The style of workshop training, and any other implications will be adjusted to accommodate feedback. Additionally, all attendees will take a short test at the beginning and end of the training. This will gauge how well the information is being shared and retained.

Project impact monitoring will be achieved through evidence that court procedures are improving in wildlife crime cases. This will be evident from each end of year monitoring report, which should be demonstrating higher rates of asset recovery and convictions. If there are no signs of improvements in courts where SFG have been training the judiciary and prosecutors, then SFG will review why the project is not having the desired impact. Further feedback from the judiciary and prosecutors will be sought. Adjustments will be made to the training if needed, and possible within the project.

Overall, the impact of the project on court proceedings, on the number of successful convictions, the % and level of asset recovery will be demonstrated through the court monitoring data from each court. The costs of obtaining this data is absorbed into the staff costs for court monitoring, and an additional [REDACTED] is budgeted for evaluating how the project delivered overall at the end of the three years to maximise the lessons learned from this project and areas to address going forward for countries involved. This

assessment will be carried out by third-party, UK-based consultants, who specialise in international consultancy with an expertise in legal support (Optima-uk.com).

In the below fields, it's important to note that the figures of £[REDACTED] and 1.34% of budget do not include the court monitoring costs that factored into staff time in the master budget.

## 8. Lessons learnt

The following lessons were learnt during this project:

- The impact of COVID-19 was significant in terms of the administrative organisation of in-person stakeholder meetings. Two key lessons were drawn from this aspect, the first being that all in-person meetings or training sessions have to be scheduled far enough in advance in order to successfully deliver the work as agreed. The second lesson was that funding also needs to be secured in advance to ensure the deliverables are met
- In addition, one of the biggest lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic was the increase in requests by different country environmental agencies for Space for Giants to develop capacity-building for various environmental offences. For instance, the National Environmental Management Authority in Uganda (NEMA) requested capacity-building and the development of RRGs on environmental offences pertaining to the forestry and fisheries sectors, as these are the leading types of environmental offences in the country. This is typically outside of the scope of work done by Space for Giants, but due to the increased appetite in such capacity-building work and the establishment of long-standing agreements with relevant agencies, there is an opportunity to support institutional capacity building in all four countries beyond the scope of this project
- During stakeholder meetings and training sessions in Kenya and Uganda, it was understood that there was a lack of interface or dialogue between the respective financial reporting agencies (Financial Reporting Centre [FRC] in Kenya and the Financial Intelligence Agency [FIA] in Uganda), and the relevant wildlife authorities that have the mandate to investigate wildlife crimes. For instance, during a review of money laundering in wildlife crime, it was evident that neither the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) nor the Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) referred a single wildlife case to the FRC, despite having the mandate to do so, thus defeating the purpose of the Follow the Money procedure. However, due to interactive training sessions, there is an increased desire to establish a connection between the relevant wildlife and financial authorities to improve the quality of casework and increase asset recovery rates.
- With regard to South Sudan, a number of key lessons were learnt. First, the post-conflict political environment has resulted in a number of delays regarding the scheduling of meetings with relevant agencies. The transitional government in South Sudan is based on a loose framework of national unity and peace, leading to a constant reshuffling of various agency heads. Unfortunately, this hampers efforts to follow up for further capacity-building. Second, operating costs in South Sudan are considerably higher than in other countries in the East African region, resulting in more money being spent for any activity. Third, it has been identified that building partnerships in South Sudan is incredibly useful in advancing capacity-building work, such as establishing a partnership with a local non-governmental organisation (NGO) called EcoPeace. Additionally, UNODC has expressed an interest in providing match funding support for South Sudan (as was provided for work completed and ongoing in Kenya and Uganda). Fourth, Space for Giants has engaged the parliamentary committee in South Sudan through various inter-ministerial consultative meetings on the urgent need to pass certain legislation. Space for Giants has secured an inter-ministerial and intergovernmental mechanism to fast-track legislation that has yet to be passed since 2003. It is important to note that a number of these legislations are security-based and have been earmarked as critical reforms that must be passed before the next general election. This includes wildlife legislations that need to be reviewed according to the Peace Agreement. The creation of a dialogue between the executive, parliament and

the judiciary will contribute to state-building and support the necessary reforms for peace building. Furthermore, wildlife is being considered as a critical avenue for diversifying the economy of South Sudan and therefore has been prioritised as a pivotal step in capacity building.

- In Rwanda, new wildlife legislation contemplates the creation of an independent wildlife authority/service. As a result, there is a request for Space for Giants to deliver beyond the scope of this grant. Rwanda has requested the development of 16 new regulations to implement this new legislation. Space for Giants can deliver on this due to the expansion of the team (hiring of a Wildlife Justice Advisor and Wildlife Justice Project Officer). This effectively delivers more value to the project beyond the actual deliverables, with the benefits accruing from this as a type of a legacy in nature.

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

Not applicable since this is the first report.

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

Regarding the design of the project relating to an exit strategy, Space for Giant's long-term strategy is to assist countries in developing prosecution practices and standards that will be self-sustaining. This will mean helping partners to scale up their practices so that Space for Giant's involvement is no longer necessary, and in the long-term so that national prosecution authorities can sustain this work on their own. In the case of court-monitoring will be a long-term activity with the goal of increasing poaching prosecutions and asset-recovery rates, so that cases of poaching drop to a level where monitoring is no longer required. In the case of improved cross-border collaboration, we are creating the necessary forum and tools to bring South Sudan and Rwanda to a much higher level of operation, so that all four countries have equally effective wildlife crime prosecutions as well as the necessary tools (MLA guide) to work together constructively.

Regarding potential risks faced, corruption is a pervasive issue in all four countries. Space for Giants undertakes all possible due diligence to ensure an absence of corruption in all of our practices. This is true in terms of the documents that we create, and the prosecutors that we train. In terms of steps taken to curtail this issue, one key example is that any prosecutors under investigation for corruption may not attend a Space for Giants training. Space for Giants follows all due process requirements and closely conforms to all national and international requirements surrounding corruption. All countries where we work have clear codes of conduct and laws on public ethics and public impropriety that lay out procedures that public officers must adhere to. Space for Giants closely adheres to all such codes and ensures that our partners do as well. Furthermore, Space for Giants works with a wide range of partners delivering projects across Africa. Those relationships are based on trust, clear Memoranda of Understanding between partner bodies, clear communication and accountability, and close monitoring by Space for Giants of quarterly accounts, activity reports, and data generated. In the case where Space for Giants partnered with an organisation that did not adequately deliver, the agreement was severed, the work re-assigned, and the project was delivered to time and outcomes achieved. This demonstrated how close oversight and prompt action by Space for Giants worked effectively. These processes are built into this project.

## **11. Sustainability and legacy**

By implementing the project, investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial authorities and their officers will have been capacitated to enforce the law properly through legal reforms and trainings informed by continuous court monitoring. This legacy will be sustained by the beneficiary state agencies and the EAAP who will not only have tools for continuous daily use such as RRGs in each of the project countries and a new NPP in South Sudan but also new laws to implement in South Sudan and Rwanda, as well as the wildlife crime EAAP e-course for use way past the project period. Space for Giants also has long term Memoranda of

Understanding with the governments of the project countries and beneficiary state agencies for continued support of wildlife justice goals secured by the impact of this project. Thus, there is no proposed changes at this time in this regard.

Regarding the open access plan, the outputs of this project which will be openly accessible are:

- The publishing of RRGs for Rwanda and S. Sudan, with the printing of the RRGs covered by UNODC.
- Court monitoring data for all four countries, collated into an annual summary report each year and will be made available on the Space for Giants website.
- The development of National Prosecution Policy for South Sudan
- The end-of-project evaluation report will include evidence from the court monitoring data, and conclusions on the impact of the project. This will be published on the Space for Giants website.
- The development of MLA law for S. Sudan will commence from March 2023
- The development of an MLA regional guide will commence in March 2024
- Reviewed offences for S. Sudan (to be published on Space for Giants website) and Rwanda to be published on Rwanda Govt Portal
- In addition, the e-course training materials will be available to access by all prosecutors in the four countries. The content creation and design of the e-course is included in the budget. Hosting the e-course on the EAAP website is included in the matched funding.

## 12. Darwin identity

Space for Giants has made efforts to publicise the Darwin Initiative through the following media coverage:

### News articles

December 06, 2021

Publication/ Podcast: Boots on the ground

Headline: What is the place of the justice system in wildlife conservation?

Link: <https://anchor.fm/bootsonthegroundpod/episodes/What-Is-The-Place-Of-The-Justice-System-In-Wildlife-Conservation-e1b7thv>

Mar 15, 2022

Publication: The Independent

Headline: Strengthening wildlife laws to save Tanzania's elephants from slaughter

Link: <https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/campaigns/giantsclub/kenya/wildlife-laws-tanzania-b2033634.html>

Mar 24, 2022

Publication: The Standard

Headline: Africa's prosecutors vow to tackle cyber and wildlife crime

Link: <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/national/article/2001441207/africas-prosecutors-vow-to-tackle-cyber-and-wildlife-crimes>

Apr 21, 2022

Publication: New Vision, Uganda

Headline: National symposium for prosecutors critical in the fight against wildlife crime

Link: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1J8NI3LvyHun9vpa2sqzXSwuCe1wnimtI>

Apr 29, 2022

Publication: The Independent

Headline: Why Uganda National Symposium for prosecutors marks a critical point in the fight against wildlife crime



Link: <https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/campaigns/giantsclub/uganda/uganda-prosecutors-conference-end-wildlife-crime-b2068320.html>

Jun 5, 2022

Publication: The Independent

Headline: World Environment Day; Why forestry crime must urgently be tackled

Link: <https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/campaigns/giantsclub/world-environment-day-why-forestry-crime-must-urgently-be-tackled-b2094097.html>

In terms of social media coverage, Twitter and LinkedIn were the platforms used to publicise this Darwin Initiative as included below:

**Platform: Twitter**

October 12, 2021

Link:

[https://twitter.com/ODPP\\_KE/status/1447864515551449089?s=20&t=GdTbV88eYdq1n2K9m0p6fA](https://twitter.com/ODPP_KE/status/1447864515551449089?s=20&t=GdTbV88eYdq1n2K9m0p6fA)

Mar 15, 2022

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1503637630294056960?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1503637630294056960?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

Mar 21, 2022

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1505858757594656769?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1505858757594656769?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

Apr 24, 2022

Uganda National Prosecutor's Symposium

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1518110554447093761?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1518110554447093761?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

Apr 26, 2022

Uganda National Prosecutor's Symposium

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1518838473901412352?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1518838473901412352?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

May 3, 2022

Uganda National Prosecutor's Symposium

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1521475885735587840?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1521475885735587840?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

May 6, 2022

National Forestry Uganda Capacity Building Training

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1522475626439053312?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1522475626439053312?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

May 19, 2022

Rapid Reference Guide sensitisation training

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1527258923278950400?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1527258923278950400?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

May 19, 2022

Donation of Uganda Wildlife Act 2019

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1527339378497900570?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1527339378497900570?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

Jun 6, 2022

World Environment Day OpEd

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1533746548819079168?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1533746548819079168?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

Jun 17, 2022

South Sudan drafting of RRG

Link:

[https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1537755834482040833?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO\\_EeAcS4tg](https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1537755834482040833?s=20&t=k7FKkI462C5nO_EeAcS4tg)

## **Platform: LinkedIn**

Apr 1, 2022

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6915633190917275648>

Apr 26, 2022

Uganda National Prosecutor's Symposium

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6924693646919262208>

Jun 8, 2022

Why wildlife crime must be urgently tackled:

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6940192275310211072>

Mar 22, 2022

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6912063515260256256>

Mar 15, 2022

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6912063515260256256>

Jan 19, 2022

Link: <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6889538639794069504>

### **13. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

As a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic, project delivery was affected in specific ways. Due to different country COVID-19 requirements, PCR COVID tests were required for travel and for in-person meetings and training sessions by all participants, as well as the Space for Giants team and partner stakeholders. As a result, a significant amount of money was spent to comply with these requirements. Due to varied test results, a number of participants were unable to travel and attend the in-person training sessions. Other participants faced travel delays and could not attend, affecting the overall number of participants. Furthermore, specific countries within the East African region had stricter COVID-19 prevention measures than others, resulting in a number of state officials having to work from home and attend meetings virtually. This made the organisation of the in-person participation meetings and training sessions difficult.

### **14. Safeguarding**

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

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to [ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk](mailto:ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk) as indicated in the T&Cs.

All of Space for Giants training sessions include specific Human Rights training. This is to ensure that all criminal justice professionals are aware of and abide by international human rights standards. It is also to impress on them the value of a live poacher or trafficker, as they could have information that would be useful for finding traffickers along the supply chain, and ultimately this information could lead to capturing a kingpin. Space for Giants training programmes include principles taken from the relevant aspect of Overseas Security Justice Assessment, UN Guidance on Use of Force and Firearms and international Conventions on human rights in the context of criminal trials. The project will be delivered in partnership with the EAAP and UNODC. Human rights are at the core of all work of the UN system and represent one of the key pillars of the United Nations. The EAAP's mandate is to increase access to justice, which includes ensuring rights of all citizens are fully protected. It should be noted that this project has no downstream partners. The Safeguarding Policy was attached to the original application.

**15. Project expenditure**

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 Oct 2021 – 31 March 2022)**

Current Year's Costs	2021/22	2021/22	Variance	Comments (please explain any variance )
	Grant	Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	%	
	(£)			
Staff costs (from Section 5)	██████████	██████████	██████	The project begun in September 2021, Q3 of FY 2021-22
Consultancy Costs	██████████	██████████	██████	The project begun in September 2021, Q3 of FY 2021-22
Overhead Costs	██████████	██████████	██████	The project begun in September 2021, Q3 of FY 2021-22
Travel and subsistence	██████████	██████████	██████	The project begun in September 2021, Q3 of FY 2021-22
Operating Costs	██████████	██████████	██████	The project begun in September 2021, Q3 of FY 2021-22
Capital items (from Section 6)	██████████	██████████	██████	The project begun in September 2021, Q3 of FY 2021-22
Others (from Section 7)	████	████	████	No budget associated with this category
Audit costs	████	████	████	Audit costs for the FY 2021-22 not yet incurred
<b>TOTAL</b>	████████████████████	████████████████████	██████████	

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

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

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	Yes
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@itsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	