

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

- **IWT Challenge Fund 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)
IWTCF grant value	GBP.519,836
Start/end dates of project	01/10/2021 - 31/3/2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Oct 22- Mar 23/Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Katto Wambua
Project website/blog/social media	www.spaceforgiants.org
Report author(s) and date	Katto Wambua

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 National Prosecution Policy
- develop a regional MLA guide for transboundary collaboration on Illicit Wildlife Trade (IWT) across the East African region
- develop Rapid Reference Guides on investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in Rwanda and South Sudan (RRGs) and roll-out RRG based trainings for investigators,

prosecutors and judicial officers in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan including through the expansion and use of the EAAP Prosecutors e-Course on Wildlife Crime.

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

- Illicit funds continue to fuel wildlife crime and enable corruption. Although conviction rates between 2017 and 2022 for wildlife crime cases in East Africa are relatively high (for example, 99% in Uganda from the specialised wildlife court), existing legislation that could be used to recover assets from wildlife crime cases are seldom used, due to a lack of full understanding amongst investigators and prosecutors of how to adequately use them in this specific context. In Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan, there have been few asset recovery or corruption charges against organised crime syndicates in wildlife crime cases, despite the aforementioned conviction rates. Organised criminals are not deterred by existing fines, and yet the recovery of their assets would affect their ability to continue operating in the region. In Kenya and Uganda, despite the high overall conviction rates for wildlife crimes the highest-ranking criminals are rarely prosecuted, and international criminal gangs continue to operate.
- The newest iterations of prosecution guidelines in Kenya and Uganda allow for multiple ways to asset recovery, be it conviction-based or by civil judgement. However, with several overhauls to wildlife prosecution laws over the last seven years, prosecutors in these countries need further capacity building to stay up to date. An increase in penalties results in increased burdens on all criminal justice actors, and especially prosecutors—which tends to be outside the scope of most prosecutorial original training
- In Rwanda and South Sudan, updated wildlife laws have been under development. South Sudan in particular is at a key developmental stage for their legal frameworks, as they make the legislative transition from Islamic law to common law. There is an opportunity within this project to develop improved wildlife crime prosecution standards for the country in line with neighbouring countries in the region. The development of a National Prosecution Policy as well as a Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition law in South Sudan are examples of regulatory frameworks that will bolster rule of law in the country which is necessary as it transits from civil war and its stabilisation.
- Rwanda is committed to growing its tourism sector, particularly as wildlife numbers are rising and it becomes a key transport hub in Central Africa. As numbers of both increase, so does the potential for increased wildlife crime. Rwanda's existing wildlife offences were outdated and required updates to match the penalties found in neighbouring countries. Through enactment of a new Biodiversity law, development of a rapid reference guide and training, Rwanda is primed to have the tools to combat IWT incidences and successful prosecution of these IWT cases.
- 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 over the last decade.
- 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.
- Space for Giants with her state and non-state partners revised the Kenya and Uganda RRG toolkits (into 3rd edition and 2nd edition respectively) and has been through this project developing the inaugural editions of the RRG toolkits

for Rwanda and South Sudan. It aims to undertake 10 inter-agency trainings each for Kenya and Uganda (with 9 out of 20 trainings already delivered) and 4 inter-agency trainings each earmarked for Rwanda and South Sudan before the end of the project.

On a community level, wildlife crime directly correlates with poverty and high infant mortality rates (according to a 2014 report by TRAFFIC¹). 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 training with the assistance of a judicial consultant. Further activities include court monitoring in all four countries, developing a regional Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) guide, developing a Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) and Extradition Law for South Sudan, developing a National Prosecution Policy for South Sudan, conducting baseline surveys in South Sudan, as well as 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 is 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). Moreover we have in each country partnered with the National Authorities/Institutions in charge of wildlife conservation/management, investigation, prosecution and judicial matters.

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.

As recommended in the annual report review received in 2022 the following are the host government and non-government stakeholders we are working with in each of the 4 project countries:- 1. **Kenya** - ODPP, KWS, NPS, KeFS, KFS, Judiciary, FRC, AWF, IFAW. 2. **Uganda** - ODPP, UWA, NFA, UPF, NEMA, FIA, Judiciary, US-DOI-OPDAT, Basel Institute of Governance, RUSI, NRCN, Help African Animals (HAA). 3. **Rwanda** - NPPA, RDB, RIB, FIC, REMA, Judiciary, 4. **South Sudan** - Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs, ODPP/OPG, SS Wildlife Service, SS National Police Service/CID, Judiciary, SS Forest Service, SS Law Reform Commission, SS Parliament, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment and EcoPeace Initiative. 5. **All Countries** - UNODC and EAAP.

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

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

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 and Ms. Maina in early March 2022 [Done].
 - Activity 1.2 also shows that two days were spent on prep for RRG and Asset Recovery Trainings in Kenya by Mr. Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire in early March 2022 [Done]
 - 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 [Done].
 - Activity 1.4 demonstrates that one day was also spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan on training content for Uganda in March 2022 [Done].
 - Activity 1.5 shows that 10 3-day RRG & Asset recovery training sessions were held in Kenya from November 2021 (in partnership with UNODC) [Partially Done 5 out of 10].
 - Activity 1.6 demonstrates that 10 3-day RRG & Asset recovery training sessions were held in Uganda from November 2021 (in partnership with UNODC. Input from RUSI and the Basel Institute was invited) [Partially Done 4 out of 10].
 - Activity 1.7 shows that two days will be spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Rwanda by Mr.Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire in April-May 2023 [In progress].
 - Activity 1.8 shows that two days will be spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in South Sudan by Mr. Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire between September and October 2023 [In Progress]
 - Activity 1.9 shows that one day was spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan on developing training content for Rwanda in August 2022 [Done].
 - Activity 1.10 demonstrates that one day will be spent on input from Ms. Jayanathan on training content for South Sudan by October 2023 [In progress].
 - Activity 1.11 shows that four 3-day RRG & Asset recovery trainings will be held in Rwanda from April/May 2023 [In progress].
 - Activity 1.12 shows that four 3-day RRG & Asset recovery trainings will be held in South Sudan between May 2023 and March 2024 [In progress].
 - Activity 1.13 shows the development of e-course content will be made by Mr. Wambua, Ms.Maina and Mr Atwebembeire between June and September 2022; with updates to be made annually [Done].
 - Activity 1.14 shows the development of e-platform using external service will be made and overseen by Mr. Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire between June and September 2022; with updates to be made annually [Partially done].

- Activity 1.15 shows that testing of e-platform by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Ogoma, and Mr Atwembeire shall take place between Jan-March 2023 [To be done]
- 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 [To be done]
- 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 Atwembeire support to the region in January 2022 [Done].
 - Activity 2.2 shows that live monitoring of all IWT court cases in North Central Kenya was carried out in March 2022 by Ms. Maina and Ms. Njeri, with data analysis done by Mr Leteipa [Done].
 - Activity 2.3 shows that live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Uganda in March 2022 carried out by Ms. Maina and Ms. Njeri, with data analysis done by Mr Leteipa. [Done]
 - Activity 2.4 shows that court monitoring of all IWT cases in South Sudan will be carried out by Mr. Leteipa in partnership with EcoPeace South Sudan from Sept 2023 and shall supervised by Mr. Leteipa [Done]
 - Activity 2.5 shows that court monitoring of all IWT cases in Rwanda will be carried out by Mr. Leteipa from Sept 2023 to March 2024 and shall be supervised by Mr. Leteipa [Partially Done]
 - Activity 2.6 demonstrates that ongoing mentoring support will be provided by Mr Atwembeire 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 [Ongoing].
- 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) was hosted in November 2022 [Done]
 - Activity 3.2 demonstrates that an MLA for South Sudan was drafted by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwembeire and Ms. Maina with 1.5 days of support by Ms. Jayanathan in November 2022 [Done]
 - Activity 3.3 shows that an MLA Law & NPP review forum in South Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders will be hosted by July 2023 led by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwembeire [Done]
 - 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 [To be Done]
- **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 Mr. Atwebembeire [In Progress]
- 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 [To be done]
- 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 by March 2024 [To be done]
- Activity 4.4 a draft EAAP MLA Regional Guide will be submitted to the EAAP for adoption [To be done]
- Activity 4.5 the dissemination of a completed MLA guide to all prosecutors in the region will be done by March 2024 [To be done]
- **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 was carried out by a team of prosecutors led Mr. Leteipa, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan between June - December 2022. This was conducted mostly on a remote basis, as only 2 trips were budgeted. [Done].
 - Activity 5.2 the creation of baseline surveys of IWT cases for Rwanda will be carried out by Mr. Leteipa, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan from December 2022. This will be conducted mostly on a remote basis, as only 2 trips have been budgeted [Partially Done]
 - Activity 5.3 an evaluation impact survey across all four countries to illustrate key learnings and trends will be completed in February/March 2024 [To be done].
- **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 May 2023 [Done].
 - Activity 6.2 the NPP for South Sudan was drafted by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan in December 2022 [Done].
 - 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 [Done].
- **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 Mr. Atwebembeire between January 2022 and December 2022 [Done].

- Activity 7.2 Review forum was 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 Mr. Atwebembeire in November 2022 [Done]
- Activity 7.3 a Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire, with 1/3-day support from Ms. Jayanathan was held in June 2022 [Done]
- Activity 7.4 a draft of formal review of South Sudan wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire, with 1/3-day support from Ms. Jayanathan was held in December 2022 [Done]
- Activity 7.5 a validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda led by Mr. Wambua, Mr. Atwebembeire and Ms. Maina was held in November 2022 [Done]
- Activity 7.6 a Validation forum to check-in on the development process with relevant stakeholders, held in South Sudan led by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire will be held by November 2023 [Done]

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, 5 trainings have been conducted in Kenya and 4 trainings have been conducted in Uganda resulting in 9 out of 20 trainings delivered for this output in Kenya and Uganda. Since the launch of the new editions of the RRGs for both Kenya and Uganda in November 2021, the RRG training sessions have been successful based on the pre- and post-training tests for example for Uganda² (with over 50% knowledge acquisition) that were administered for each training in both countries. These training workshops have been delivered in partnership with the UNODC in both Kenya and Uganda and the Basel Institute of Governance in Uganda who were invited to make presentations on following the money at the workshops.

Over the course of 2022 in the North Central³ and Coastal⁴ regions of Kenya, we hosted interagency RRG Training Workshops with the aim of sensitising prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers and rangers from the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Kenya Forest Service, the Kenya Coast Guard, the Kenya Fisheries Service, National Police Service, ODPP and Judiciary on the use of the RRG for wildlife, fisheries and forestry offences. The remaining RRG training workshops will be completed by the end of 2023 as per our agreement with the lead partners ODPP, KWS and UNODC. A total of 301⁵ participants in Kenya received training on the proper use of the RRG toolkit, as well as how to conduct financial investigations and use ancillary laws to combat illegal wildlife trade from an interagency standpoint. This represents more than the

² [Activity Report - \(28th March - 01st April training\)](#) , [Activity Report - 19th -22nd April](#) and [Activity Report - 03rd to 07th May 2022.pdf](#)

³ [Central Rift RRG Sensitization - FM](#)

⁴ [RRG Sensitization Coastal Region 2022/03/31 - Kenya](#)

⁵ [SfG DEFRA R7 EAAP IWT090- Half-Year Report 1- 2022-FINAL](#)

overall target number of trainees for Kenya which is 300 from 10 training workshops, with 5 more to be delivered by the end of 2023.

Space for Giants hosted the inaugural National Prosecution Symposium that took place in April 2022 in Kampala, Uganda⁶ which was opened by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and closed by the President of Uganda, in what was a first for him to meet the whole body of prosecutors. We used this occasion to train in one go, 350 prosecutors from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the National Forestry Authority (NFA) who all attended the symposium. This was a particularly significant and momentous event, as we trained all prosecutors in Uganda in one session to the legislative and practical changes occasioned by the new wildlife law of 2019, use of the RRG, the making of appropriate decisions to charge, following the money and asset recovery processes. All 350 prosecutors present were supplied with copies of the Rapid Reference Guides as well as copies of the new wildlife law of 2019. Space for Giants also shared best practice experiences regarding forfeiture and asset recovery cases from prosecutorial counterparts in Tanzania, which has been the leading in asset recovery in relation to wildlife crime cases⁷. In addition to the symposium which we counted as one of the RRG training workshops, we delivered since the inception for the project 3 RRG training workshops for 85 investigators, prosecutors, forestry and wildlife officers, financial intelligence officers and judicial officers⁸. Thus 4 out of 10 training workshops have been delivered and attended by a total of 435 investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers.

Furthermore, an interagency inception meeting between the Rwanda Development Board (RDB), the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA), the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) and the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) was held to kick-start the development of RRG for Rwanda in June 2022⁹ during which a drafting team was selected. A draft of the RRG was then developed and discussed at the first drafting forum for the RRG in July 2022¹⁰. Subsequent review and validation workshops were held in November 2022, ensuring that the delivery of this specific activity was completed as scheduled¹¹. The development of RRGs for Rwanda was completed in December 2022¹². The RRG was translated into a Kinyarwanda version in March 2023¹³ at the request of the Prosecutor General as some law enforcement officers in Rwanda only speak and understand Kinyarwanda which is the official court language. This caused a delay in the commencement of the RRG trainings but we are confident of delivering them before the end of 2023. The training content for the 4 workshops has now been developed. The 4 RRG roll-out training workshops are scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2023 as per our agreement with NPPA and RDB.

An Inter-Ministerial inception meeting¹⁴ 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 the Parliament of South Sudan, the Judiciary, and the Law Reform Commission. A drafting team was selected during the inception meeting to work on the RRG. Space for Giants and the drafting team developed the RRG, which was

⁶ [The National Symposium of Prosecutors in Uganda Report](#)

⁷ [Illegal wildlife trade war gains momentum as experts get new fighting tips in Dar | The Citizen](#)

⁸ Refer to reports in Reference 2

⁹ [RRG INCEPTION MEETING RWANDA](#)

¹⁰ [Rwanda RRG Drafting Report \(Rubavu\).pdf](#)

¹¹ [Rwanda RRG Review Report \(Nyagatare\).pdf](#) and [RRG Validation meeting.pdf](#)

¹² [RWANDA RRG.pdf](#)

¹³ [Rapid Reference Guide Kinyarwanda doc.pdf](#)

¹⁴ [JUSTICE TRIPARTITE CONSULTATIVE FORUM IN SOUTH SUDAN.pdf](#)

subsequently reviewed¹⁵ by all the relevant stakeholder agencies representatives and is now due for validation in May, 2023. The RRG training content for 4 workshops has been developed and all the 4 workshops will be delivered by the end of 2023.

In addition the the development of the RRGs for Rwanda and South Sudan, as well as the roll-out of RRG trainings so far done in Kenya and Uganda, Space for Giants and the EAAP have been working on the expansion and roll-out of the Prosecutor's e-Course on wildlife crime. Following consultations with the EAAP it was agreed that the existing e-Course content for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania will be expanded to cover the other EAAP states which have an existing RRG, that is - Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda and South Sudan. While Mozambique has a RRG due to use of Portuguese language it was agreed that it will be covered during the next expansion of the e-Course which will cover other countries which do not have a RRG like Ethiopia, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia. The development of the training content is ongoing and will be concluded once the South Sudan RRG is validated. Space for Giants and the EAAP have identified a learning management system designed by Hubble Studios and Chemonics VUKANOW project and are currently finalising contractual arrangements to take over the platform which can train over 5000 users at a go. This includes acquisition of software licences and hosting of the platform in a manner that it will be linked with the EAAP website. It is expected once the acquisition of the software is completed by the end of May, 2023, we shall embark on uploading and testing of the training modules/content and then have prosecutors in the region using 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 consistent monitoring of 18 court stations in specified key transit and wildlife hotspots where courts have the highest caseload of wildlife crimes in North and Central Kenya regions which hold the highest amount of wildlife in the country outside national parks and reserves. The regions are also major land transit routes for trafficking of IWT. In addition, ongoing remote mentoring and the accompaniment of prosecutors and investigators as required is underway, and these mentoring sessions are disaggregated by country, profession, and gender. The court monitoring has been ongoing in the two regions as far back as 2013 and in this project we produced a 5 year report covering 2018-2022 to determine the impact of change of wildlife law in 2019 and the impact of Covid-19 on wildlife justice.

In North and Central Kenya regions, a total of 325 high profile cases were monitored between 2018-2022¹⁶. Cases registered dropped by 33% in 2019 following the enactment of a strengthened wildlife law. From 2020 to 2022, especially at the height of the covid-19 pandemic, there was a rise in wildlife crime cases by 44% due to a backlog of cases generated by the closure of courts during the pandemic. In addition, socio-economic pressures on communities living with wildlife caused by the pandemic as well as the worst drought Kenya has had in 40 years all added to a worsening living conditions. In the past 5 years, a trend of no guilty pleas continued— owing to the high minimum sentences introduced in 2019, thus making every case a trial. As a consequence the case conclusion rate dropped to 20.5%. The conviction rate has fluctuated over the years from 57.1% in 2018, 85.7% in 2019, 50% in 2020 to 100% in 2021 and 53.3% in 2022. The rise in conviction rates in 2019 was tied to the revamped wildlife offences which set very high minimum penalties. This dropped in 2020 owing to the covid-19 disruption of processing of cases and shot-up to an incredible 100% conviction rate in 2021 when the courts fully resumed operations. This however dropped in 2022 to 53% due to inconsistent sentencing introduced by the *Muruatetu Supreme Court murder case decision* which held mandatory sentences to be unconstitutional leading to the current trend of courts sentencing well below the

¹⁵ [SOUTH SUDAN RRG, NPP, MLA Review Report - drafting.pdf](#)

¹⁶ [2022 COURT MONITORING REPORT KENYA](#)

prescribed minimums. The conviction rate has also dropped due to contradictory or hostile prosecution witnesses in 7 cases. We have recommended to the prosecution authority to appeal the application of the Muruatetu decision in wildlife cases and to seek a clarification on the same from the Supreme Court, as they had limited the use of the rationale of this case to murder and robbery with violence cases which attracted the mandatory death penalty—which is different from the minimum sentencing framework under the wildlife law. We have also recommended the development of prescriptive sentencing guidelines to limit use of judicial discretion beyond statutory limits. This should be coupled with use of active case management guidelines to ensure day to day hearing of wildlife crime cases and raise the low case conclusion rate. We also recommended to Kenyan authorities to develop a national conservation action plan for sandalwood which is being poached and trafficked at alarming rates with more than 34 tonnes of sandalwood recovered in the cases registered within the last five years with 2020 recording the highest amount of over 21 tonnes and 2022 recording the second highest amount of 9.6 tonnes with one. Elephant related cases accounted for 28.6% of the species involved in the registered cases in 2022. A comparison of cases registered pointed at a 40% decrease in the number of cases involving elephants between 2018 and 2019 attributed to the stiffer penalties prescribed in the wildlife law in 2019.

In Uganda, the Space for Giants court monitoring team conducted data collection from the specialised Standards, Utilities and Wildlife court in Kampala which accounts for nearly 60% of all cases registered in Uganda per previous baseline reports. Between April and December 2022, data from a total of 134 cases was collected and reviewed. Live courtroom monitoring was halted in 2022 as a result of both the Covid-19 pandemic and the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Uganda, and the courtroom monitoring team focused on data collected from court cases. In addition, Space for Giants is in the process of developing a database for a specialised wildlife court database for all wildlife cases in Uganda relating to the specialised wildlife court. This database will include cases from the inception of the specialised court in 2016. As of January 2023, the specialised Wildlife Court in Uganda remains one of the only courts in East Africa that has tried over 1,000 cases without any significant delays despite a backlog of cases.¹⁷ One of the highlights for courtroom monitoring from the specialised court was the conviction of an illegal ivory dealer who was handed a lifetime imprisonment sentence for the unlawful possession of a protected species¹⁸. Space for Giants trained and provided continuous mentoring of the investigators, prosecutors and magistrates practising in the specialised court and in that case specifically. The conviction and resultant sentence was the highest ever given for a wildlife crime case in Uganda's legal history signalling a significant change in treatment of wildlife crime from a petty offence to a serious crime. The court now boasts of a 99.01% conviction rate in 2022 up from 95.5% in 2017 owing to 80% of cases being guilty pleas. The case conclusion rate is at 100% in 2022 up from 79.1% in 2017. We have however recommended to the authorities to enact sentencing guidelines as there are inconsistent sentencing and other procedural issues which in the coming years may lead to a reduction of this high performance especially now that appeals are beginning to be registered in superior courts.

In Rwanda, the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) authorised Space for Giants to access information from the online national case system after a drawn-out process of authorization and security clearances. Space for Giants is currently in the process of analysing the data as part of its undertaking of a national wildlife crime baseline survey. Court monitoring in Rwanda will commence in the latter half of 2023, following the publication of the baseline report.

In South Sudan, a baseline survey was conducted in three states: Central, Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria with a fourth state (Jonglei)¹⁹ earmarked for the baseline being

¹⁷ [Uganda's special court clamps down on wildlife crime - Oxpeckers](#)

¹⁸ [COURT HANDS LIFE SENTENCE TO IVORY DEALER - Uganda Wildlife Authority](#)

¹⁹ [In September 2022, there was a significant increase in violence, including fighting between armed groups in some areas of Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Unity states. For example, at the time of the survey, the](#)

inaccessible due to insecurity. A total of 43 cases were monitored, and the data collected demonstrated that only 11.6% of all cases were actually referred to court. 81.4% of the cases resulted in mere confiscation of exhibits and release of suspects from police custody without clear recording of reasons for the same. This is despite notably high levels of poaching and trafficking in IWT products and bushmeat consumption. The remaining 7% of cases were still under investigation at the time the data was being collected²⁰. The baseline survey demonstrates that the inadequate implementation of available wildlife laws, as well as low prosecutorial and investigative capacity in the country coupled with nearly non-existent proper keeping of records by relevant authorities. Following the publication of the baseline report, court monitoring in South Sudan will commence in the second half of the year 2023.

Generally across the region, we noted that the longstanding effects in the East African region of the Covid-19 pandemic beyond 2021/2022 resulted in an increase in wildlife crime cases in particular. This has been attributed to the long-term detrimental socioeconomic effects of Covid-19 related lockdowns and slow regional economic growth. This partially resulted in reduced law enforcement capacity and the funding of state agencies. For example, Uganda recorded a 125% increase in cases since the start of the pandemic in 2020. We are also monitoring the outcomes of appeals and sentence reviews that were lodged between 2016 and 2022 relating to wildlife crime cases in Kenya.

Output 3: Complete a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for South Sudan in Year 3 of this project.

South Sudan lacks the legal framework for mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition. As a result, wildlife cases in and outside South Sudan were frustrated because evidence cannot flow between South Sudan and neighbouring states. The development of a MLA & Extradition law for South Sudan allows for the full participation in mutual legal assistance in investigating and prosecuting transboundary wildlife crimes. A draft MLA & Extradition law for South Sudan was discussed at an inception forum²¹, drafted by SFG and its consultant and was reviewed by the relevant stakeholders during the review forum²². A validation forum shall be hosted in the latter half of 2023 to complete the development process.

Output 4: Develop EAAP MLA Regional Guide by year 3 of the project.

The East African Community (EAC) has 7 countries with South Sudan and DRC being the latest member states hosting significant wildlife populations and critical biodiversity landscapes which are often transboundary in nature. Moreover the region is a key IWT trafficking corridor. Given that Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi all have corresponding national mutual legal assistance frameworks to assist in the prosecution of transboundary wildlife crime, it is essential to develop a regional MLA guide that serves all members of the EAAP which also include non-EAC neighbouring states i.e., Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Malawi and Zambia. The development of the regional guide is ongoing, with EAAP and Space for Giants now awaiting the validation of the MLA & Extradition law of South Sudan. A final EAAP MLA regional guide is to be completed by the end of the project. The guide will serve as a critical toolkit for investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers in improving their understanding of the process involved in making, processing and coordinating MLA and Extradition requests.

[American Embassy in South Sudan issued a security alert on 8th September 2022 discouraging any travels to the area.](#)

²⁰ [South Sudan Baseline Survey Report 2022](#)

²¹ [see ref 14]

²² [see ref. 15]

Output 5: Completing baseline and impact Surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and South Sudan in Year 2 and 3 of this project.

Please refer to the narrative in output 2 (above) regarding the court monitoring activities in Rwanda [in progress] and South Sudan [completed]. Impact surveys will be completed at the end of the project.

Output 6: Draft National Prosecution Policy in S. Sudan by December 2024.

The development of the National Prosecution Policy (NPP) for S. Sudan was discussed and highly welcomed at the inception inter-ministerial forum of stakeholders²³ as this will be the overarching criminal justice policy framing the standards for delivery of justice for all case types in the country. It is a most critical document for the establishment of rule of law and is an expected output of the national transitional peace accord. Its development is not just necessary for setting standards for investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife crime cases which are abysmal at the moment, but a critical step forward in legal/policy reforms necessary for peace building and stabilisation of South Sudan. Following the inception forum, Space for Giants developed a draft NPP which was reviewed²⁴ by stakeholders at a review forum and is now awaiting validation in June 2023.

Output 7: Review of Wildlife Offences in S. Sudan & Rwanda.

A review of wildlife offences for Rwanda was completed in April 2022²⁵ and a gap analysis report shared with relevant authorities such as the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) and NPPA. Consequently, (outside the remit of this grant) Space for Giants was requested by the Rwanda Development Board to develop 16 necessary regulations and ministerial orders to implement the new Rwanda biodiversity law including those on the proper running of the country's first wildlife authority (Rwanda Conservation Company -RCC). A gap analysis review of the new biodiversity wildlife legislation including wildlife and environmental offences will inform the development of these regulations/ministerial orders. The development of these regulations and ministerial orders will be done in a phased approach. Space for Giants then developed these regulations in preparation for an inception forum that will be held in May 2023. A key recommendation made in the gap analysis and review of offences was on enactment of a protected area management law, which was taken up by RDB resulting in the recent enactment of the National Parks and Nature Reserve law in February 2023.

A gap analysis legal review of the current legislations on wildlife offences for South Sudan was also conducted in November 2022²⁶. The gap analysis review report is currently under consideration by the South Sudan Ministry of Justice/Attorney General and Director of the Public Prosecutions 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 (99% for Uganda in 2022 and 53.3% for Kenya in 2022.57.1% The conviction rate in Kenya has been

²³ [see ref 21]

²⁴ [see ref 22]

²⁵ [Rwanda Gap Analysis review.docx](#)

²⁶ [South Sudan gap analysis]

fluctuating over the last 5 years in 2018 -85.7%, in 2019 -50% in 2020, in 2021 -100%. The reasons for these have been articulated above in output 2 and court monitoring report) To be above 90% 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 the second half of 2023, there should be at least a 5-10% rise in conviction rates in both countries by the end of the project. 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 [Valid]
- **Outcome Assumption 2:** Increases in rates of asset recovery will act as a deterrent and impediment to wildlife poachers and traffickers [Valid]

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

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

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

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 training both regionally and centrally in each country (this holds true although there have been outbreaks of other highly communicable diseases during the project period such as Ebola in Uganda in September 2022²⁷ which impacted our ability to travel and hold training workshops and court

²⁷ [Uganda Ebola Outbreak, September 2022 | Ebola \(Ebola Virus Disease\) | CDC](#)

monitoring visits. Recently in March 2023 there was a marburg virus outbreak at the borders of Tanzania²⁸, Uganda and Kenya which limited our ability to undertake activities near the affected region); 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. [Valid]

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 is a safe assumption)

Close ongoing collaboration with UNODC, National Prosecuting Authorities in each country, 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 [Valid]

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 [Valid]

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 [Valid]

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) [Valid]

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

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/Ministry of Justice.[Valid]

²⁸ [Marburg Virus Disease Outbreaks](#)

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

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 the higher-level impact on illegal wildlife trade, 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 hippo and gorilla and in South Sudan it is believed to be hippo, elephant, rhinos and white-eared kobs and tiang. By building investigative, prosecutorial and judicial capacity in these countries we contribute to lowering poaching and IWT. Through monitoring of cases we are able to determine the drivers of failures in the criminal justice response to poaching and trafficking and implement or recommend appropriate interventions by state and non-state actors. For example from ongoing court monitoring we have seen that sandalwood poaching and trafficking is growing at an alarming rate and have called on the authorities to implement national action plans for conserving the already critically endangered species. We have also tailored our training to be delivered to target officers working in key hot spots for poaching in Kenya and Uganda. Through the legal gap analysis reviews for Rwanda, action has been taken to swiftly enact a protected area management law as recommended and we are now developing regulations to implement the biodiversity. This will ensure there is a responsible specialist state agency for conservation of Rwanda's biodiversity for posterity. The NPP and MLA/Extradition law of South Sudan and the RRGs developed for Rwanda and South Sudan will be critical tools for wildlife conservation ensuring standards for delivery of wildlife justice are set in South Sudan and officials are properly trained and equipped.

With regard to the higher-level 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 training, 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). So far a total of 736 officers in Kenya and Uganda have benefited from the rolled out RRG training workshops/symposium. 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 regional guide 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. Key recommendations on active case management guidelines to the relevant authorities through our court monitoring reports which if implemented will result in speedy trials and raising case conclusion rates for example in Kenya and Uganda. 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. The law and policy development work for example on development of the NPP in Sudan will ensure the criminal justice system is improved which has indirect socio-economic and peace dividends. 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. Thematic focus

Space for Giants through this project has been working to ensure effective legal frameworks and deterrents by reviewing the laws of Rwanda and South Sudan and highlighting to the authorities gaps and opportunities for strengthening the existing legal frameworks. A good example has been in Rwanda, where following our review of the wildlife legal framework we recommended amongst other action points, the development of a law determining what are the protected areas in the country. This was acted upon by our partner RDB and consequently a law was formulated on this and has been in effect since mid February 2023. Moreover, we were given an opportunity to support RDB in developing regulations that we had recommended are necessary for giving full effect to the new Biodiversity law. We are currently drafting the first 5 of 16 of such regulations. In South Sudan the NPP we are developing with the government is going to be the overarching criminal justice policy which will recommend the enactment or amendment of a significant amount of substantive and procedural laws which will affect delivery of justice and protection for South Sudanese and their vast wildlife population. The NPP will thus give birth to critical legal reforms necessary under the country's fragile peace accord and transition to democracy and a rule of law state. Moreover we are developing a MLA/Extradition law for the country bringing it to the community of nations in terms of their participation in international legal cooperation. In our court monitoring reports in Kenya and Uganda we have strongly laid the empirical basis for development of sentencing guidelines in both countries and implementation of active case management guidelines to ensure higher case conclusion rates especially in Kenya. By equipping prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers with RRGs in all the 4 countries and even copies of new wildlife laws like we did in Uganda, we enable those in the frontlines of handling wildlife crime cases with the necessary tools to ensure success which in turn result in deterrence against IWT. In Uganda for example those who were beneficiaries of our training secured the first ever life imprisonment conviction for an ivory dealer in the country's legal history. We have already strengthened law enforcement by training over 730 officers through this project and more are expected by the end of this project. This included the very first prosecutors' symposium in Uganda where all the country's prosecutors were trained on wildlife crime and availed copies of the wildlife law and the RRG. It was also the first time the President of the country had a meeting with prosecutors to address their terms of service and working conditions. During the training workshops participants have been recording over 50% knowledge acquisition.

5. Impact on species in focus

It should be noted that poaching numbers significantly decreased in 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the latter half of 2022 saw a slight increase in poaching numbers overall, due to a resurgence in illegal wildlife trade and an increase in the scale of illicit wildlife operations in East Africa²⁹.

In Uganda, there was a notable increase in the number of convictions and penalties imposed, particularly within the specialised Standards, Utilities and Wildlife Crime Court. This outcome is a combined result of continuous mentoring of investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers, and

²⁹ [Wildlife populations plunge 69pc since 1970— WWF - The East African](#) and [Mixed News for Elephants in 2022](#)

the extensive Rapid Reference Guide training for these officers that Space for Giants has conducted in Uganda since November 2021. By utilising proven measures that ensure effective legal frameworks are in place and that law enforcement is bolstered, illegal wildlife trade can be effectively disrupted. A notable example of this is demonstrated in a wildlife crime case where an elephant ivory dealer was sentenced to life imprisonment for the unlawful possession of elephant tusks in October 2022 by the Uganda Standards, Utilities and Wildlife Court³⁰.

Kenya received zero rhino poaching incidents in 2022, which is the second time in 5 years that the zero poaching goal was achieved for a particular species in the country³¹. It should also be noted 2 appeals were lodged against convictions in wildlife crime cases in the North and Central Kenya regions where the conviction rate of the 78 cases monitored was 53.3%³². We highlighted to the authorities the need for urgent action to address the sky-high unsustainable poaching of sandalwood which is already a critically endangered species with 34 tonnes of the species poached from just these two regions of the country. We also noted that over 1.14 tonnes of elephant ivory were recovered through court cases and the same has been on the increase since the end of Covid-19 pandemic. We have also noticed a new trend of manufacturing elephant bones into ivory looking specimens in a few of the cases.

In South Sudan and Rwanda our baseline surveys have highlighted high levels of poaching and consumption of bushmeat in South Sudan and increased possession and trafficking of ivory in both countries. We are still analysing hundreds of case data received from Rwanda recently, but preliminary findings show that hippo teeth (which is a class of ivory) are in high demand and that Kigali International Airport is at risk of being a new route for trafficking in Central Africa.

6. 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 and protect the wildlife resources their tourism and other sectors depend on. 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. A case in point is that Uganda's first ever life sentence for a wildlife crime sent a strong message to traffickers and the community against engaging in this crime type. Training of investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers who have been working at the specialised wildlife court has resulted in an increase of conviction rate from 95% to 99% as evidenced by our court monitoring report. Sustainable wildlife economies contribute to an average of 13% of GDP in these countries and are strengthened when wildlife is protected from illegal exploitation. The work we are doing to deliver regulations in Rwanda for their first ever specialist wildlife authority charged with management of wildlife crime will have lots of indirect benefits for growth of tourism, protection of wildlife and addressing wildlife conflict of communities living with wildlife. Simultaneously, training over 730 prosecutors, magistrates, investigators, forestry and wildlife officers so far, 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.

³⁰ <https://twitter.com/ugwildlife/status/1583361475569033216>

³¹ Statement from Director General of Kenya Wildlife Service Brig. (Rtd) John Waweru: <https://twitter.com/kwskenya/status/1498986101549277187> and [State of the Rhino Update: Kenya and India's state of Assam report zero rhino poaching losses in 2022](#)

³² [2022 COURT MONITORING REPORT KENYA](#)

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

IWT increases insecurity and instability, and men are disproportionately more likely to take part in violent crime such as poaching, ultimately leaving women to provide for families. Using legal networks to break down male-run poaching gangs increases stability and, in the long-term, reduces the inequitable burden on women. Law enforcement, including prosecutions in East Africa has traditionally been male dominated. However, this trend continues to change. 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 gap in opportunities that are typically available to and benefit males, whilst contributing to visibility of women’s role in combating IWT.

The percentage 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 South Sudan it is less than 10% women/90% men. The three RRG training workshops in Uganda had 40%, 60% and 62% of female attendees averaging 54% of trainees, while the symposium for prosecutors had 40% female attendance. Kenya’s RRG training of 301 officers first focused on wildlife rangers and investigators which invariably meant that the overwhelming majority of trainees were male, with females accounting for 15%. This will be remedied through the next 5 training workshops which will have more prosecutors and judicial officers, majority of whom are female. 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 or circumstances permit. As a part of each training, we 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 also collect basic details from the attendees, which includes gender. If there are any circumstances under which Space for Giants discovers that the training sessions disproportionately benefit men, we will closely review the training content and our approach in order to adequately address this issue for example in the remaining 5 RRG trainings for Kenya.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ³³ .	There are 7 members on the Project Board, and 4 are women. The percentage is 57.14% women
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ³⁴ .	UNODC - 60% EAAP Secretariat - 66%

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring of the success or otherwise of the training sessions will be measured from feedback at the events and in the feedback forms from each participant, as well as training evaluation forms. The style of workshop training, and any other implications will be adjusted to accommodate feedback. Additionally, all attendees will take a short test

³³ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

³⁴ Partners that have a formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

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 annual court 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 continue to 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, on the percentage and on the level of asset recovery will be demonstrated through court monitoring data collected from each court. The costs of obtaining this data have been absorbed into the staff costs for court monitoring, and an additional £7,000 is budgeted for evaluating how the project delivered overall at the end of the three years in order to maximise the lessons learned from this project, and analyse any areas to address going forward for countries involved. This assessment will be carried out by a third-party. However, it will no longer be the Optima UK, as we have severed our working relationship/contract and a different entity will be identified prior to the conclusion of the project.

In the below fields, it's important to note that the figures of £7000 and 1.34% of budget do not include the court monitoring costs that factored into staff time in the master budget.

9. Lessons learnt

In Kenya and Uganda, the provision of key match funding from UNODC continued to experience delays recorded in last year's half-year report. The match funds were meant to cover the costs of co-hosting and undertaking the rollout of the Rapid Reference Guide workshops in conjunction with UNODC from September 2022 until March 2023. However, match funding has been secured and confirmed by UNODC, and as of April 2023 all the necessary procurements are underway prior to the re-commencement of training in May 2023.

In Uganda, one of the key challenges we faced was the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in September to December 2022 when we had scheduled 5 planned activities, namely 3 RRG workshop trainings and 2 court monitoring visits. All activities planned for Uganda at that time were postponed until further notice, as it was deemed by the Ugandan authorities as a health risk to conduct any activities in the midst of the epidemic. The postponed activities will be conducted in May 2023.

In South Sudan, despite political and security conflicts affecting our projected timeline with regard to collecting data for the baseline surveys in four states, we were able to successfully collect the data from 3 out of 4 states. Additionally we recognised the potential impact that the political/security volatility could have on our progress in the country, and determined that the activities on the Rapid Reference Guide, National Prosecution Policy and Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Law should be rolled out simultaneously.

Overall, despite the delays with regard to the RaYESpid Reference Guide training sessions, we remain confident that we are still on track and the delays will not affect our budget. We aim to complete all 11 remaining RRG training workshops in Kenya and Uganda by the second half of 2023, and all 4 RRG training workshops in Rwanda and South Sudan by the end of the project.

Fortunately, the impact of COVID-19 did not significantly affect the administrative organisation of in-person stakeholder meetings in 2022. However it must be noted that two key lessons were

drawn from this aspect. The first being that any in-person meetings or training sessions still have to be scheduled far enough in advance in order to successfully deliver the work as agreed without significant delay. The second lesson was that such workshops must include covid-19 tests and other extra health precautionary measures on mask wearing, sanitation and social distancing.

Furthermore, there has been a notable increase in the number of requests by environmental officials who attended the RRG training workshops in Kenya and Uganda for Space for Giants to develop RRG focused on environmental offences, regulations and administrative faults. For example, NEMA for Uganda and Kenya have requested for the development of such RRG toolkits.

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

The Half Year Report Oct 2022 addresses the following issues:

- We were required to develop a new data collection tool to streamline, authenticate and securely collect data from court monitoring activities. The same has been developed for use across all project countries³⁵.
- Additional evaluation forms³⁶ to be added as part of measuring impact during RRG training sessions were also developed.
- Data collected from 3 states in South Sudan completed and compiled in a baseline report which was done and is in footnote 20.

The annual report review required us to undertake:-

- **Recommendation 2:** Under partnership section, specify the host country stakeholders (government and non-government institutions) that the project is working with in each of the four countries. **Action Taken:-** The same have been listed in section 2 above.
- **Recommendation 3:** In the analysis of assumptions, indicate whether each of the listed Output and Outcome level assumptions are valid. **Action Taken:-** The same have been listed in section 3.4 above.
- **Recommendation 4:** Present the training contents and reports, list of participants and case monitoring reports as annexes to annual project reports. **Action Taken:-** The same have been listed in section 3.2 above and in the footnotes across the report.
- **Recommendation 5:** Ensure that gender is taken into consideration in all project activities and provide evidence to support this. This could among others be by providing gender disaggregated lists of training and workshop participants as annexes to training and workshop reports. **Action Taken:-** The same have been included in attached training and other meeting reports.
- **Recommendation 7:** Develop a clear exit strategy detailing how each of the project activities will be sustained and roles and responsibilities of partners in implementation. **Action Taken:-** The same have been listed in section 13 below.

11. Risk Management

The Risk Register can be found [here](#)

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The exit strategy for each activity is listed below in section 13.

³⁵ [Kenya Wildlife Data Collection Template 2022.xlsx](#)

³⁶ [Pre-Workshop Evaluation Form.docx](#) and [Post Workshop Evaluation Form.docx](#)

13. 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. The over 730 officers who have so far been trained is evidence of the high interest in the training being delivered by this project. As a consequence for example in Uganda and Kenya, officers from NEMA have requested we develop RRGs focused on environmental offences and regulations. Those trained in Kenya were also each given a copy of the RRG and the wildlife law in the case of Uganda. In South Sudan we trained the prosecutors on court monitoring and data collection prior to undertaking the baseline survey. This will help them in future management of case data and records.

The targeted sustainable benefits of the project remain valid and have not been revised.

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.

For clarity, the following is the activity-based exit strategy:-

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. The key state agencies which we are partnering with in delivery of the 28 RRGs will not only have all their officers with hard and electronic copies of the RRGs but also hard copies and any other relevant materials developed during the training. This will ensure state agencies which have training institutes and training departments (all have them save in South Sudan) will receive and continue using the training toolkits and update them as circumstances dictate. We have ensured that they have been involved in the development of the RRGs so that they retain historical working knowledge of the content and use the acquired capacity to update the RRGs as they would wish. We have also ensured that these RRGs are adopted and owned by the state agencies involved and they now consider them as part of their documents. The e-Course will be hosted on a platform by EAAP and Kenya's Prosecution Training Institute run by ODPP Kenya, which houses also the EAAP Secretariat and the Presidency of the Association. EAAP and ODPP Kenya are committed to the continued roll-out and expansion/revision of the e-Course to all their members through opening access to all their prosecutors under the EAAP's thematic wildlife crime prosecutors forum. Moreover, we will hand over all access to the system to the EAAP Secretariat which has the technical expertise to run the system as they have been involved in its procurement from the beginning. Moreover, EAAP and ODPP Kenya are committed to allocate a part of their annual budget to the sustenance of the e-Course platform as they intended to also use the platform for hosting other thematic e-Courses on other types of crime.

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).

The reports and data from court monitoring under this project will not only remain with Space for Giants which has been amassing the data on court monitoring since 2013 and in 8 countries across Africa, but will also be shared with relevant state authorities of each country. Space for Giants continues to lobby for action on the recommendations it has made based on the collected data, through meetings with heads of all investigative, wildlife, forestry, fisheries, prosecution and judicial institutions in these countries. We also raise these in other project proposals for future funding.

Output 3: Complete a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for South Sudan in Year 3 of this project.

Beyond developing a MLA law for South Sudan we also used this project to deliver to the country a well considered extradition law that fits with the common law legal tradition as required by their Constitution and commonwealth MLA and Extradition international schemes. Beyond this value addition, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs being the key competent authority and especially the ODPP/OPG under the law, will have the full onus of ensuring its proper implementation and thus their involvement in its development ensures there is internal capacity and historical focal point that was built in the process of its drafting, review and validation. Its inclusion in the MLA Guide will further ensure its contents are not only understood by South Sudanese prosecutors but also other prosecutors from the EAAP region and beyond.

Output 4: Develop EAAP MLA Regional Guide by year 3 of the project.

The EAAP and her constituent national prosecuting authorities (NPAs) have the responsibility of ensuring continued use of the guide in their processing of MLA/extradition requests. The guide will also be available on the websites of the EAAP and her constituent NPAs. UNODC also intends to upload it on its Sherlock website and promote its use among prosecutors in the region and beyond.

Output 5: Completing baseline and impact Surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and South Sudan in Year 2 and 3 of this project.

Please refer to the exit strategy on court monitoring generally. Moreover, these reports will continue to be referenced in future research and court monitoring work in both countries.

Output 6: Draft National Prosecution Policy in S. Sudan by December 2024.

The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the ODPP/OPG will have the onus of implementing this overarching criminal justice policy for the country, in partnership with Parliament and Law Reform Commission where the policy recommends the enactment of various new laws or amendment of existing laws and policies. It is for this reason that we have walked this journey of its development with these stakeholders to build capacity and interest in its full implementation. Moreover, we are confident of its implementation as it will guide the formulation of key legal reforms earmarked by the transitional peace process.

Output 7: Review of Wildlife Offences in S. Sudan & Rwanda.

The review reports were shared with the NPPA and RDB in Rwanda who have already begun actioning of recommendations therein, including the enactment of a law governing national parks and nature reserves, which was one of the key recommendations. Moreover, outside this grant, we are working with the RDB to deliver 16 regulations required for the implementation of the new biodiversity law. In South Sudan, the authorities are considering the report and we are still in discussions regarding implementation of recommendations contained therein.

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 commenced in 2022
- 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 an MLA and Extradition law for S. Sudan commenced in 2022
- The development of an MLA regional guide will commence in March 2024
- Reviewed offences for South Sudan (to be published on Space for Giants website) and Rwanda to be published on Rwanda Government 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

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

- The IWT Challenge Fund logo was used on all project activities: RRG training workshops and other meetings in Reports, Court monitoring Reports, other project outputs etc.
- UK Government contribution to the project has been recognised through our continued reference in our social media accounts postings, in speeches and explanation to all partners of who is funding the project, in some media articles as annexed below, etc.
- In introducing the project activities to host country partners, we have always made it clear that this is a distinct project by the IWT challenge fund and we always explain what the IWT challenge fund is and its goals.
- Extent of the understanding of the IWT Challenge Fund is well understood by the EAAP, UNODC and the key host country partners listed in section 2 above especially ODPP in Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan, NPPA and RDB in Rwanda, KWS and UWA in Kenya and Uganda respectively, etc.
- Space for Giants has an active and engaged social media presence through Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn and YouTube, where much of our IWT Challenge Fund and Biodiversity Challenge Fund project activities are publicised. Moreover, our social media accounts and those of most of the project staff also follow and tag IWT/BC social media channels.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No YES
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes/No NO
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	<p>Yes/No <i>[If yes, please provide their name and email]</i> YES. Designated Safeguarding Lead is Darren Davis from Integrity Blue Consulting firm in South Africa. Darren Davis is our Corporate Governance Advisor.</p> <p>Email: [REDACTED]</p>
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	<p>Yes/No <i>[If yes, please provide date and details of training]</i> No</p>
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	<p>Past: 0% [and number] Planned: 100% [and number]</p>
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>Unfortunately, Space for Giants cannot provide any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months as there have been no incidents or issues that have arisen during this period.</p>	

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.

Yes. All staff and consultant(s) will receive training on the Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy, which is scheduled to be rolled out in May 2023

Space for Giants has a [Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy](#). This is a new and recent policy document that was developed within the first quarter of 2023. While Space for Giants has yet to implement it or conduct specific safeguarding policy training, we understand the importance of ensuring that all staff and partners are well-equipped to identify and respond to safeguarding concerns appropriately. Space for Giants is currently in the process of implementing a training module for this policy, as well as other key governance policies. We are fully committed to ensuring and securing the safety and well-being of vulnerable individuals, as well as taking the necessary steps to prioritise safeguarding measures within our organisation.

In addition to this policy, Space for Giants also has policies on the following which are relevant: ***whistleblowing, human rights and modern slavery, complaints handling policy, anti-discrimination/harassment/bullying, privacy, anti-bribery and corruption, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing and on donations and gift acceptance***. These policies are based on industry and international best practice norms and are available upon request.

Additionally, all training sessions conducted by Space for Giants include specific Human Rights training. This is to ensure that all criminal justice professionals are aware of and abide by international human rights standards.

Furthermore, Space for Giants training programmes include principles taken from the relevant aspect of Overseas Security Justice Assessment, the UN Guidance on the Use of Force and Firearms, and international Conventions on human rights in the context of criminal trials. Given that this project is delivered in partnership with both EAAP and UNODC, it is essential to note that 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.

16. Project expenditure

- **Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2022-March 2023)**

■

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				

Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	161,429	168,429.94		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)³⁷

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

³⁷ [DEFRA IWT EAAP September2021 revised \(1\).xlsx](#)

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

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

● **Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023**

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Improved 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 S. Sudan</p>			
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Increased conviction and asset recovery for wildlife crimes; resulting in reduction in those crimes</p>	<p>0.1 For Kenya & Uganda: a rise or maintaining of current conviction rates (90% and above) across all three years of project operation</p> <p>0.2 For Rwanda & S. Sudan: once baseline surveys and reviews are complete and monitoring begins in Sept 2023, at least a 5-10% rise in conviction rates in both countries</p> <p>0.3 Kenya & Uganda: increase in asset recovery orders being applied to eligible cases from current rate of zero, to at least 25% in both countries by 2024</p> <p>0.4 Rwanda & S. Sudan: asset recovery orders being applied to cases that are eligible - in at least 5-10% of cases by 2024</p> <p>0.5 Percentage of concluded asset recovery cases that resulted in some recovery of actual assets, described by type of crime (high value, commercial bushmeat, bushmeat), type of asset,</p>		

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>and value recovered, across all countries</p> <p>0.6 Number of wildlife cases that meet Rapid Reference Guide case checklist standard of excellence (i.e. 80% score on checklist), based on sampling across countries</p> <p>0.7 Capacity and perception of trends, application of MLA requests, asset recovery, RRG application, self-reported by prosecutors and investigators.</p> <p>0.8 Increase in number of MLA requests legally processed, disaggregated by country and result (yes, no, partial)</p>		
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Conducting a total of 28 RRG- based prosecutorial wildlife crime trainings in Kenya (10x), Rwanda (4x), Uganda (10x) and S. Sudan(4x), as well as creation and dissemination of e-course for approximately 1000 independent learners across the same four countries</p>	<p>1.1 Develop new RRG for Rwanda by December 2022</p> <p>1.2 Develop new RRG for South Sudan by December 2023</p>	<p>Following the successful interagency inception meetings to introduce the development of RRGs for Rwanda in June 2022, a drafting team was selected. A draft of the RRG was then developed and discussed at the first drafting forum for the RRG in July 2022. Subsequent review and validation workshops were held in November 2022, ensuring that the delivery of this specific activity was completed as scheduled. The development of RRGs for Rwanda was completed in December 2022. The RRG was translated into a Kinyarwanda version in March 2023 at the request of the Prosecutor General as some law enforcement officers in Rwanda only speak and understand Kinyarwanda which is the official court language. This caused a delay in the commencement of the RRG trainings but we are confident of delivering them before the end of 2023. The training content for the 4 workshops has now been developed. The 4 RRG roll-out training workshops are scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2023 as per our agreement with NPPA and RDB</p> <p>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 the Parliament of South Sudan, the Judiciary, and the Law Reform Commission. A drafting team was selected during the inception meeting to work on the RRG. Space for Giants and the drafting team developed the RRG, which was</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>1.3 10 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 300 attendees (interagency - judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in Kenya, disaggregated by gender, profession</p> <p>1.4 10 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 300 attendees (judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in Uganda, disaggregated by gender, profession</p>	<p>subsequently reviewed by all the relevant stakeholder agencies representatives and is now due for validation in May, 2023. The RRG training content for 4 workshops has been developed and all the 4 workshops will be delivered by the end of 2023.</p> <p>Thus far, 5 trainings have been conducted in Kenya. Over the course of 2022 in the North Central and Coastal regions of Kenya we hosted interagency RRG Training Workshops with the aim of sensitising prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers and rangers from the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Kenya Forest Service, the Kenya Coast Guard, the Kenya Fisheries Service, National Police Service, ODPP and Judiciary on the use of the RRG for wildlife, fisheries and forestry offences. The remaining RRG training workshops will be completed by the end of 2023 as per our agreement with the lead partners ODPP, KWS and UNODC. A total of 301 participants received training on the proper use of the RRG toolkit, as well as how to conduct financial investigations and use ancillary laws to combat illegal wildlife trade from an interagency standpoint. This represents more than the overall target number of trainees for Kenya which is 300 from 10 training workshops, with 5 more to be delivered by the end of 2023.</p> <p>Space for Giants hosted the inaugural National Prosecution Symposium that took place in April 2022 in Kampala, Uganda. We used this occasion to train in one go, 350 prosecutors from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the National Forestry Authority (NFA) who all attended the symposium. This was a particularly significant and momentous event, as we trained all prosecutors in Uganda in one session to the legislative and practical changes occasioned by the new wildlife law of 2019, use of the RRG, the making of appropriate decisions to charge, following the money and asset recovery processes. All 350 prosecutors present were supplied with copies of the Rapid Reference Guides as well as copies of the new wildlife law of 2019. Space for Giants also shared best practice experiences regarding forfeiture and asset recovery cases from prosecutorial counterparts in Tanzania, which has been the leading in asset recovery in relation to wildlife crime cases³⁸. In addition to the</p>	

³⁸ [Illegal wildlife trade war gains momentum as experts get new fighting tips in Dar | The Citizen](#)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>1.5 4 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 120 attendees (judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in Rwanda, disaggregated by gender, profession</p> <p>1.6 4 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 120 attendees (judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in South Sudan, disaggregated by gender, profession</p> <p>1.7 Development and distribution of e-course for 1000 (for first time as well as repeat learners), run by EAAP, participation disaggregated by country, gender and profession, and length of time it takes to complete (possible to do over multiple sessions)</p>	<p>symposium which we counted as one of the RRG training workshops, we delivered since the inception for the project 3 RRG training workshops for 85 investigators, prosecutors, forestry and wildlife officers, financial intelligence officers and judicial officers. Thus 4 out of 10 training workshops have been delivered and attended by a total of 435 investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers</p> <p>A draft RRG for Rwanda was produced in November 2022 and submitted for further review to RDB and RNPP. The training content for the 4 RRG trainings for Rwanda has been developed, and training will commence from May 2023 as per our agreement with the NPPA and RDB.</p> <p>Training content for the 4 RRG trainings has been developed, and the RRG is due for validation and official launch from June 2023. RRG training is set to commence in September 2023 following the rollout of the RRG</p>	<p>Space for Giants and the EAAP have been working on the expansion and roll-out of the Prosecutor’s e-Course on wildlife crime. Following consultations with the EAAP it was agreed that the existing e-Course content for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania will be expanded to cover the other EAAP states which have an existing RRG, that is - Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda and South Sudan. While Mozambique has a RRG due to use of Portuguese language it was agreed that it will be covered during the next expansion of the e-Course which will cover other countries which do not have a RRG like Ethiopia, DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia. The development of the training content is ongoing and will be concluded once the South Sudan RRG is validated. Space for Giants and the EAAP have identified a learning management system designed by Hubble Studios and Chemonics VUKANOW project and are currently finalising contractual arrangements to take over the platform which can train over 5000 users at a go. This includes acquisition of software licences and hosting of the platform in a manner that it will be linked with the EAAP website. It is expected that once the acquisition of the software is completed by the end of May, 2023, we shall embark on uploading and testing of the training modules/content and then have prosecutors in the region using the e-Course.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>1.8 At least 70% of attendees demonstrate improvement in knowledge retention</p>	<p>100% of attendees recorded improvement in their pre and post tests, with the overall cohorts recording over 50% knowledge acquisition. In addition to the pre- and post-training tests made available to participants during the RRG training sessions, Space for Giants developed and finalised evaluation feedback forms that shall also be made available to all attendees during the training sessions in order to better measure impact of the RRG training workshops.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Kenya by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early March 2022</p>		<p>Asset recovery is a critical component in RRG training, and Space for Giants invited the Financial Reporting Centre (FRC) and UNODC to discuss asset recovery and focus on digital evidence and wildlife cybercrime content</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Uganda by Mr.Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire in early March 2022</p>		<p>The Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA), UNODC, Basel Institute and RUSI participated in discussion on digital evidence and wildlife cybercrime content, as well as the importance of conducting parallel financial investigations to increase asset recovery</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3 One day spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for Kenya by February 2022</p>		<p>[Done]</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4 One day spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for Uganda by March 2022</p>		<p>[Done]</p>	
<p>Activity 1.5 10x3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Kenya from November 2021 (with UNODC)</p>		<p>5 out of 10 RRG training sessions were held from 2021-2022</p>	<p>The remaining 5 workshops will be held from May 2023 and will be concluded by December 2023</p>
<p>Activity 1.6 10 x 3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Uganda from the end of November 2021 (with UNODC and inviting input of RUSI and Basel)</p>		<p>4 out of 10 RRG training sessions have been held between 2021 and 2022, with a further 6 training workshops to be completed</p>	<p>3 planned RRG training workshops for September to December 2022 were postponed until mid 2023 due to an outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Uganda. The remaining 6 RRG training workshops will be carried out in the remaining half-year of 2023</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.7 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Rwanda by Mr.Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire in between April and May 2023		Content for the 4 RRG training workshops was developed in January 2023	The 4 RRG Asset recovery training workshops in Rwanda will begin from 2023
Activity 1.8 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in S. Sudan by Mr. Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire between September and October 2023		The development of content for the 4 RRG training workshops commenced in March 2023, and is ongoing	The 4 RRG training workshops will begin in 2023 in South Sudan
Activity 1.9 One day spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for Rwanda in August 2022		[Done]	
Activity 1.10 One day spent on input from Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for S. Sudan by October 2023		[Done]	
Activity 1.11 4 x 3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Rwanda from April/May 2023		Preparation for the 4 RRG training sessions is underway	Asset recovery training workshops will be held in Rwanda from May 2023
Activity 1.12 4x 3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in S. Sudan from May 2023 to March 2024			Asset recovery training workshops will be held in South Sudan from 2023
Activity 1.13 Development of e-course content by Mr. Wambua, Ms. Maina and Mr Atwebembeire between June - September 2022; with updates made annually		The e-course is an addition to in-person training, and will serve as an accessible online, self-paced learning tool for prosecutors, investigators and judicial officers in the East African region	E-course content is currently in development in conjunction with the EAAP Secretariat
Activity 1.14 Development of e-platform using external service, overseen by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire between June - September 2022; with updates made annually		The e-course will be hosted on the EAAP website, and will be accessible to all participants of the RRG training as well as members of the EAAP	Updates to course content shall be overseen by Space for Giants and EAAP
Activity 1.15 Testing of e-platform by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Ogoma and Mr. Atwebembeire between Jan-March 2023		The e-platform shall be piloted on a trial basis in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan	Following a successful pilot, the e-course will be rolled out to other EAAP member countries
Activity 1.16 E-training goes live and is disseminated to prosecutors in all four countries through EAAP communication networks from March 2023 - March 2024		Once the training goes live, the e-learning site will also act as a key networking platform for all those along the criminal justice pathway to	The e-training will be made available to all EAAP members

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		exchange ideas and provide mutual legal assistance	
<p>Output 2. Undertaking court monitoring and mentoring support in Kenya, Uganda, S. Sudan and Rwanda (court monitoring begins immediately in Kenya and Uganda, in Rwanda and S. Sudan begins once baseline surveys are complete)</p>	<p>2.1 Consistently monitoring minimum of 30% of all courts in key transit and wildlife hotspots in all four countries, (courts with highest case loads of wildlife crimes) by March 2024</p> <p>2.2 Live court monitoring of high profile cases in Kenya and Uganda for 30% of courts, directly and through partners (in wildlife hotspots), disaggregated by species, charge, location</p>	<p>There has been consistent monitoring of 18 court stations in specified key transit and wildlife hotspots where courts have the highest caseload of wildlife crimes in North and Central Kenya regions which hold the highest amount of wildlife in the country outside national parks and reserves. The regions are also major land transit routes for trafficking of IWT. In addition, ongoing remote mentoring and the accompaniment of prosecutors and investigators as required is underway, and these mentoring sessions are disaggregated by country, profession, and gender. The court monitoring has been ongoing in the two regions as far back as 2013 and in this project we produced a 5 year report covering 2018-2022 to determine the impact of change of wildlife law in 2019 and the impact of Covid-19 on wildlife justice. Court monitoring activities in Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan will be carried out over the course of 2023 and 2024.</p> <p>In North and Central Kenya regions, a total of 325 high profile cases were monitored between 2018-2022. From 2020 to 2022, especially at the height of the covid-19 pandemic, there was a rise in wildlife crime cases by 44% due to a backlog of cases generated by the closure of courts during the pandemic. In addition, socio-economic pressures on communities living with wildlife caused by the pandemic as well as the worst drought Kenya has had in 40 years all added to a worsening living conditions. In the past 5 years, a trend of no guilty pleas continued– owing to the high minimum sentences introduced in 2019, thus making every case a trial. As a consequence the case conclusion rate dropped to 20.5%. The conviction rate has fluctuated over the years from 57.1% in 2018, 85.7% in 2019, 50% in 2020 to 100% in 2021 and 53.3% in 2022. The rise in conviction rates in 2019 was tied to the revamped wildlife offences which set very high minimum penalties. The conviction rate has also dropped due to contradictory or hostile prosecution witnesses in 7 cases. We have recommended to the prosecution authority to appeal the application of the <i>Murutetu</i> [see Section 3.2] decision in wildlife cases and to seek a clarification on the same from the Supreme Court. We have also recommended the development of prescriptive sentencing guidelines to limit use of judicial discretion beyond statutory limits. This should be coupled with use of active case management guidelines to ensure day to day hearing of wildlife crime cases and raise the low case conclusion rate.</p> <p>In Uganda, the Space for Giants court monitoring team conducted data collection from the specialised Standards, Utilities and Wildlife court in Kampala which accounts for nearly 60% of all cases registered in Uganda per previous baseline</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>2.3 Live court monitoring of high profile court cases in Rwanda and South Sudan starting in Year 3</p>	<p>reports. Between April and December 2022, data from a total of 134 cases was collected and reviewed. Live courtroom monitoring was halted in 2022 as a result of both the Covid-19 pandemic and the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Uganda, and the courtroom monitoring team focused on data collected from court cases. In addition, Space for Giants is in the process of developing a database for a specialised wildlife court database for all wildlife cases in Uganda relating to the specialised wildlife court. This database will include cases from the inception of the specialised court in 2016. As of January 2023, the specialised Wildlife Court in Uganda remains one of the only courts in East Africa that has tried over 1,000 cases without any significant delays despite a backlog of cases. One of the highlights for courtroom monitoring from the specialised court was the conviction of an illegal ivory dealer who was handed a lifetime imprisonment sentence for the unlawful possession of a protected species. Space for Giants trained and provided continuous mentoring of the investigators, prosecutors and magistrates practising in the specialised court and in that case specifically. The conviction and resultant sentence was the highest ever given for a wildlife crime case in Uganda’s legal history signalling a significant change in treatment of wildlife crime from a petty offence to a serious crime. The court now boasts of a 99.01% conviction rate in 2022 up from 95.5% in 2017 owing to 80% of cases being guilty pleas. The case conclusion rate is at 100% in 2022 up from 79.1% in 2017.</p> <p>In Rwanda, the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) authorised Space for Giants to access information from the online national integrated case system after a long process of authorization and security clearances. Space for Giants is currently in the process of analysing the data as part of its undertaking of a national wildlife crime baseline survey. Court monitoring in Rwanda will commence in the latter half of 2023, following the publication of the baseline report.</p> <p>In South Sudan, a baseline survey was conducted in three states: Central, Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria with a fourth state (Jonglei) earmarked for the baseline being inaccessible due to insecurity. A total of 43 cases were monitored, and the data collected demonstrated that only 11.6% of all cases were actually referred to court. 81.4% of the cases resulted in mere confiscation of exhibits and release of suspects from police custody without clear recording of reasons for the same. This is despite notably high levels of poaching and trafficking in IWT products and bushmeat consumption. The remaining 7% of cases were still under investigation at the time the data was being collected. The baseline survey demonstrates that the inadequate implementation of available</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>2.4 Ongoing remote mentoring and accompaniment of prosecutors and investigators as required, disaggregated by country, profession and gender</p>	<p>wildlife laws, as well as low prosecutorial and investigative capacity in the country coupled with nearly non-existent proper keeping of records by relevant authorities. Following the publication of the baseline report, court monitoring in South Sudan will commence in the second half of the year 2023.</p> <p>Space for Giants has been working with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) Case Progression Unit, the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) investigators and prosecutors, the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) prosecutorial teams and the police in both Kenya and Uganda to provide mentorship on wildlife crime cases. In Kenya, the KWS Case Progression Unit has been engaging with the Space for Giants team, where guidance was provided on various cases from arrest until conclusion. Space for Giants has intervened where errors have been made, or remedial action was necessary for ongoing cases, and has developed written case reviews in conjunction with KWS. Space for Giants has also assisted with appeals, and has answered any questions raised on the KWS mentorship WhatsApp group.</p> <p>In Uganda, Space for Giants has provided similar mentorship and support to UWA investigators and prosecutors. An excellent example of this mentorship was the September 2022 Queen Elizabeth National Park “Lions case”, where Space for Giants provided guidance in the field whilst investigations were undertaken by the UWA investigators. This resulted in a 7 year conviction and sentencing. A similar success story was the guidance and mentoring of the investigators, prosecutor and judicial officer handling a case of dealing in ivory where we supplied those involved with cases and research to guide the court on the proper interpretation of “dealing” and the aggravating circumstances of the case. This led to a life imprisonment sentence for the elephant ivory dealer, the highest penalty ever given for a wildlife crime offence in Uganda’s legal history..</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Hiring of two new team members for court monitoring data analysis and for expanded Wildlife Justice Advisor support to the region, completed no later than January 2022</p>		<p>Court monitoring data analysis is conducted by the Wildlife Justice and Rule of Law Data Analyst</p>	<p>Court monitoring data analysis continues to be conducted in all four host countries by the Data Analyst</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Kenya from March 2022 was carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta, analysis done by Mr Leteipa</p>		<p>Live monitoring of all IWT court cases in North and Central Kenya was conducted by the court monitoring team in Kenya, and where live monitoring was not possible, remote monitoring was conducted. All court</p>	<p>Live court monitoring shall continue until the end of this project</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		cases were analysed by the data analyst	
Activity 2.3 Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Uganda from March 2022 carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta, analysis done by Mr Leteipa		Live court monitoring was conducted by the Space for Giants court monitoring team in Uganda in conjunction with HAA, and focused on the specialised wildlife crime court in Kampala supervised by our Eastern Africa Wildlife Justice Advisors based in Kampala who is a former wildlife crime prosecutor. However, court monitoring activities were suspended in the latter half of 2022 as a result of the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak	Live court monitoring will continue to be conducted in 2023, and focus on IWT court cases in other key wildlife hotspot regions in Uganda (i.e. Fort Portal and Kasese)
Activity 2.4 Court monitoring of all IWT cases in S. Sudan carried out by Mr Leteipa from September 2023 all supervised by Mr Leteipa		Court monitoring of IWT cases were carried out in 2022 where 43 cases were monitored in court stations across 3 states of South Sudan which hold the vast majority of wildlife.	A court monitoring baseline survey report was produced in March 2023
Activity 2.5 Court monitoring of all IWT cases in Rwanda carried out by team member from Sept 2023 to March 2024 (all supervised by Mr Leteipa)		Space for Giants was granted access to an online government e-database where all wildlife crime cases have been registered. Court monitoring of all IWT cases will commence in September 2023	Following the conclusion of the baseline report for Rwanda, court monitoring of IWT shall commence in the final quarter of 2023
Activity 2.6 Ongoing mentoring support provided by Mr Atwebembeire and core SFG Wildlife Justice team, drawing on ad hoc support from UNODC, Rusi, Basel Institute and other stakeholders as appropriate and needed		Mentoring support has been provided by the Space for Giants team in Uganda, by working with investigators and prosecutors in UWA and ODPP Uganda to provide guidance on ongoing cases	Both in-person and remote mentorship will continue until the project end in 2024
Output 3. Complete a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for S. Sudan in Yr3	3.1 Draft MLA law for S. Sudan submitted to National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) by December 2023	South Sudan lacked adequate legal frameworks to fully participate in the prosecution of transboundary wildlife crime in the East African community. As a result, wildlife cases were frustrated whenever South Sudan was involved due to the fact that evidence could not flow between South Sudan and neighbouring countries. A national Mutual Legal Assistance framework was developed for	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		South Sudan in December 2022, and was submitted to the Ministry of Justice for further review prior to its validation in 2023.	
Activity 3.1 Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan MLA Law (at same time as inception forum for NPP and draft RRG for S. Sudan) by January 2023		The Space for Giants Wildlife Justice team hosted an inception forum in Juba, South Sudan in 2022 to commence the process of the development of a MLA law. This was done in conjunction with an inception forum for the development of a National Prosecution Policy and an RRG for South Sudan	
Activity 3.2 MLA for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua, Mr. Atwebembeire and Ms. Maina with 1.5 days of support by Ms. Jayanathan by March 2023		A detailed MLA and Extradition law was drafted by Space for Giants with support from Ms Jayanathan in November 2022	The MLA and Extradition law has undergone review by the Ministry of Justice, and has been approved. It is in the final stages of editing and validation in 2023.
Activity 3.3 Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders by January 2023 led by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire		A joint review forum for the MLA law, NPP and RRG for South Sudan was held in November 2022	
Activity 3.4 MLA Law & NPP Validation forum to complete development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan by September/October 2023		A validation forum will be held in the latter half of 2023	
Output 4. Develop EAAP MLA Regional Guide by year 3	<p>4.1 Final EAAP MLA regional guide completed December 2024</p> <p>4.2 Improved understanding of process involved in coordinating regionally on ongoing and new MLA requests</p>	The East African Community (EAC) has 7 countries with South Sudan and DRC being the latest member states hosting significant wildlife populations and critical biodiversity landscapes which are often transboundary in nature. Moreover the region is a key IWT trafficking corridor. Given that Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi all have corresponding national mutual legal assistance frameworks to assist in the prosecution of transboundary wildlife crime, it is essential to develop a regional MLA guide that serves all members of the EAAP which also include non-EAC neighbouring states i.e., Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Malawi and Zambia. The development of the regional guide is ongoing, with EAAP and Space for Giants now awaiting the validation of the MLA & Extradition law of South Sudan. A final EAAP MLA regional guide is to be completed by the end of the project. The guide will serve as a critical toolkit for investigators, prosecutors and judicial officers in improving their understanding of the process involved in making, processing and coordinating MLA and Extradition requests.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.1 Draft MLA Regional Guide by March 2024. Led by Mr Wambua with 24 days of input from Ms. Jayanathan and Mr. Atwebembeire		The drafting of an MLA Regional Guide is ongoing, and currently awaits validation of the South Sudan MLA and Extradition Law	
Activity 4.2 Host forum in Nairobi for review of draft EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, SS, BR and EAAP in Oct/Nov 2023		A drafting forum to review the MLA Regional Guide will be hosted in Nairobi in conjunction with the EAAP Secretariat	
Activity 4.3 Host Forum in Nairobi for validation of final EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, SS, BR and EAAP by March 2024		After the review forum, a validation of the EAAP regional guide will be hosted in Nairobi	
Activity 4.4 Submit draft EAAP MLA Regional Guide to EAAP for adoption		The validated draft EAAP MLA Regional Guide will be submitted to the EAAP Secretariat for adoption	
Activity 4.5 Dissemination of completed MLA guide to all prosecutors in the region by March 2024		All prosecutors in the EAAP region will receive the completed MLA Regional Guide	
Output 5. Completing baseline and impact Surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and S. Sudan in Yr 2 and 3	5.1 Completed wildlife crime court monitoring baseline surveys going back at least one year for both countries, looking at all wildlife cases, court outcomes in those cases and recommending interventions where gaps exist	<p>A baseline survey was conducted in three states in South Sudan in 2022, with a fourth state earmarked for a baseline survey due to insecurity in the area– in order to collect relevant data and information to enable Space for Giants to establish the prevailing state of wildlife crime prosecution in South Sudan. A baseline report was published in March 2023, and examines 43 wildlife crime cases that were recorded between 2020 and 2020 in the court stations visited. It was found that of the 43 cases recorded, only 11.6% were actually referred to court. The data collected from the baseline survey shows that the process of investigating and prosecuting wildlife crime in South Sudan still faces numerous challenges.</p> <p>In Rwanda, Space for Giants was granted access to an online government database where all cases were registered. Space for Giants is currently in the process of analysing the data as part of its undertaking of a national wildlife crime baseline survey. Court monitoring in Rwanda will commence in the latter half of 2023, following the publication of the baseline report.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	5.2 Complete end of project impact evaluation survey	An end of project impact evaluation survey will be completed in December 2024	
Activity 5.1 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for S. Sudan carried out by Mr. Leteipa, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan between June and December 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)		In 2022, baseline surveys were carried out in 3 states: Central, Western Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria, with Jonglei state postponed due to insecurity. Case data collected in these states demonstrated that available laws are not being adequately implemented, and serious challenges on the prosecution and investigation of cases remains prevalent	Following the publication of the baseline survey report, court monitoring will begin in South Sudan in 2023 until the project end in 2024
Activity 5.2 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for Rwanda carried out by Mr. Leteipa, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan from December 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)		After being granted access to the online case database, Space for Giants will conduct an analysis of the data as part of its undertaking of a national wildlife crime survey	Following the publication of the baseline survey report, court monitoring will commence in Rwanda from June 2023
Activity 5.3 Complete evaluation impact survey across all four countries to illustrate key learnings and trends by February/March 2024		An evaluation impact survey for both Rwanda and South Sudan will be conducted in February 2024 to illustrate case trends and key lessons learned	
Output 6. Draft National Prosecution Policy in S. Sudan by December 2024	6.1 Draft National Prosecution Policy (NPP) for S. Sudan submitted to National Prosecution Policy (NPP) in S. Sudan by December 2024	The development of the National Prosecution Policy (NPP) for S. Sudan was discussed and highly welcomed at the inception inter-ministerial forum of stakeholders as this will be the overarching criminal justice policy framing the standards for delivery of justice for all case types in the country. It is a most critical document for the establishment of rule of law and is an expected output of the national transitional peace accord. Its development is not just necessary for setting standards for investigation, prosecution and adjudication of wildlife crime cases which are abysmal at the moment, but a critical step forward in legal/policy reforms necessary for peace building and stabilisation of South Sudan. Following the inception forum, Space for Giants developed a draft NPP which was reviewed by stakeholders at a review forum and is now awaiting validation in June 2023.	
Activity 6.1 Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan NPP (at same time as inception forum for MLA Law for S. Sudan) from May 2023		An inception forum for the development of the NPP was hosted in tandem with	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		an inception forum for MLA law in Juba, South Sudan in November 2022	
Activity 6.2 NPP for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan by July 2023		Space for Giants drafted an NPP as a guiding framework for prosecutorial practices in South Sudan in November 2022.	
Activity 6.3 Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan by September/October 2023		The joint MLA Law and NPP review forum was hosted by Space for Giants in Juba in South Sudan in November 2022 to begin the review process	
Output 7. Review of Wildlife Offences in S. Sudan & Rwanda	<p>7.1 Review of offences for S. Sudan completed by April 2023</p> <p>7.2 Review of offences for Rwanda completed by April 2022</p>	<p>A gap analysis legal review of the current legislations on wildlife offences for South Sudan was also conducted in November 2022. A gap analysis legal review of the current legislations on wildlife offences for South Sudan was also conducted in November 2022. The gap analysis review is currently under consideration by the South Sudan Ministry of Justice/Attorney General and Director of the Public Prosecutions Office.</p> <p>A review of wildlife offences for Rwanda was completed in April 2022 and a gap analysis report shared with relevant authorities such as the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) and NPPA. Consequently, (outside the remit of this grant) Space for Giants was requested by the Rwanda Development Board to develop 16 necessary regulations and ministerial orders to implement the new Rwanda biodiversity law including those on the proper running of the country's first wildlife authority (Rwanda Conservation Company -RCC). A gap analysis review of the new biodiversity wildlife legislation including wildlife and environmental offences will inform the development of these regulations/ministerial orders. The development of these regulations and ministerial orders will be done in a phased approach. Space for Giants then developed these regulations in preparation for an inception forum that will be held in May 2023. A key recommendation made in the gap analysis and review of offences was on enactment of a protected area management law, which was taken up by RDB resulting in the recent enactment of the National Parks and Nature Reserve law in February 2023.</p>	
Activity 7.1 Inception and review forums to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr.Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire between January 2022 and December 2022		Space for Giants will host inception and review forums for the formal review of wildlife offences and legislation in Rwanda in May 2023.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 7.2 Review forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S.Sudan to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr.Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire between November and December 2022		During the review of the NPP, and MLA law in South Sudan, a review of wildlife legislation was also conducted.	
Activity 7.3 Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jayanathan in June 2022		A draft of the formal review of wildlife offences will be developed in June 2023 follow the inception forum	
Activity 7.4 Draft of formal review of South Sudan wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jayanathan in December 2022		A draft of the formal review of wildlife offences will be developed in the latter half of 2023	
Activity 7.5 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda led by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire in November 2022		A validation forum was held in November 2022 to finalise the development of the wildlife offences review in Rwanda	
Activity 7.6 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S. Sudan led by Mr. Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire by November 2023		A validation forum will be held in November 2023 with regard to the process of the review of wildlife offences in South Sudan	

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Improved 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 S. Sudan			
<p>Outcome: Increased conviction and asset recovery for wildlife crimes; resulting in reduction in those crimes</p>	<p>0.1 For Kenya & Uganda: a rise or maintaining of current conviction rates (90% and above) across all three years of project operation</p> <p>0.2 For Rwanda & S. Sudan: once baseline surveys and reviews are complete and monitoring begins in Sept 2023, at least a 5-10% rise in conviction rates in both countries</p> <p>0.3 Kenya & Uganda: increase in asset recovery orders being applied to eligible cases from current rate of zero, to at least 25% in both countries by 2024</p> <p>0.4 Rwanda & S. Sudan: asset recovery orders being applied to cases that are eligible - in at least 5-10% of cases by 2024</p> <p>0.5 Percentage of concluded asset recovery cases that resulted in some recovery of actual assets, described by type of crime (high value, commercial bushmeat, bushmeat), type of asset, and value recovered, across all countries</p> <p>0.6 Number of wildlife cases that meet Rapid Reference Guide case checklist standard of excellence (i.e. 80% score on checklist), based on sampling across countries</p>	<p>0.1 Case monitoring reports, produced by SFG and annual reports from ODPP Offices of Kenya and Uganda</p> <p>0.2 Case monitoring reports by SFG and independent reports from RNPPA and Prosecutors General office in S. Sudan; SFG baseline and final assessment.</p> <p>0.3 Asset recovery reports from ODPP offices of Kenya and Uganda, and the Asset Recovery Agency in Kenya with SFG desktop reviews to determine case eligibility</p> <p>0.4 Reports from the RNPPA and Prosecutor General’s office in S. Sudan with SFG desktop reviews to determine case eligibility</p> <p>0.5 Desktop review prepared by SFG team</p> <p>0.6 Case checklists prepared by SFG Wildlife Justice team</p> <p>0.7 Questionnaires administered by SFG and EAAP at beginning and end of project with sampling of prosecutors and investigators attending in person trainings and e-course</p> <p>0.8 MLA requests and responses from prosecution authorities; Kenya and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved training leads to improved rates of asset recovery ● Increases in rates of asset recovery act as a deterrent and impediment to wildlife poachers and traffickers ● Continued high level of motivation amongst prosecutors to bring wildlife crimes to trial ● Stabilisation in the spread of Covid-19 and resumption of local and international travel. ● Political stability in all countries - especially South Sudan - is maintained to sufficient level to allow free movement

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>0.7 Capacity and perception of trends, application of MLA requests, asset recovery, RRG application, self-reported by prosecutors and investigators.</p> <p>0.8 Increase in number of MLA requests legally processed, disaggregated by country and result (yes, no, partial)</p>	<p>Uganda public annual reports (on MLA requests); feedback from prosecutors trained on MLA</p>	
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Conducting a total of 28 RRG- based prosecutorial wildlife crime trainings in Kenya (10x), Rwanda (4x), Uganda (10x) and S. Sudan(4x), as well as creation and dissemination of e-course for approximately 1000 independent learners across the same four countries</p>	<p>1.1 Develop new RRG for Rwanda by December 2022</p> <p>1.2 Develop new RRG for South Sudan by December 2023</p> <p>1.3 10 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 300 attendees (interagency - judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in Kenya, disaggregated by gender, profession</p> <p>1.4 10 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 300 attendees (judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in Uganda, disaggregated by gender, profession</p> <p>1.5 4 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 120 attendees (judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in Rwanda, disaggregated by gender, profession</p> <p>1.6 4 trainings for max 30 people each, target of 120 attendees (judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors) for in-person trainings in South Sudan, disaggregated by gender, profession</p>	<p>1.1 Published guide (hard and e copy)</p> <p>1.2 Published guide (hard and e copy)</p> <p>1.3-6 Registration details of attendees; post training feedback sheet</p> <p>1.7 Online access to training course</p> <p>1.8 Pre-training and post-training test results for e-course</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stabilisation in the spread of Covid-19 and resumption of local and international travel; able to hold in-person trainings both regionally and centrally in each country ● EAAP website remains live and reliable ● Training of judicial officers, investigators and prosecutors leads to an improvement in conviction rates ● 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 by November 2021

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>1.7 Development and distribution of e-course for 1000 (for first time as well as repeat learners), run by EAAP, participation disaggregated by country, gender and profession, and length of time it takes to complete (possible to do over multiple sessions)</p> <p>1.8 At least 70% of attendees demonstrate improvement in knowledge retention</p>		
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Undertaking court monitoring and mentoring support in Kenya, Uganda, S. Sudan and Rwanda (court monitoring begins immediately in Kenya and Uganda, in Rwanda and S. Sudan begins once baseline surveys are complete)</p>	<p>2.1 Consistently monitoring minimum of 30% of all courts in key transit and wildlife hotspots in all four countries, (courts with highest case loads of wildlife crimes) by March 2024</p> <p>2.2 Live court monitoring of high profile cases in Kenya and Uganda for 30% of courts, directly and through partners (in wildlife hotspots), disaggregated by species, charge, location</p> <p>2.3 Live court monitoring of high profile court cases in Rwanda and South Sudan starting in Year 3</p> <p>2.4 Ongoing remote mentoring and accompaniment of prosecutors and investigators as required, disaggregated by country, profession and gender</p>	<p>2.1 SFG case monitoring reports, correlated with in-country national annual case reports from prosecuting authorities/judiciaries, based on desktop baselines established and data reports provided</p> <p>2.2 - 2.3 SFG case monitoring reports, correlated with in-country case reports</p> <p>2.4 SFG monthly Wildlife Law and Justice team reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SFG continue to have existing access/authorization to conduct case monitoring in Kenya and Uganda ● SFG is granted authority to conduct monitoring in Rwanda and S. Sudan (SFG's court monitoring programme has been welcomed by both countries making this is 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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 3 Complete a fully drafted and validated MLA Law for S. Sudan in Yr3	3.1 Draft MLA law for S. Sudan submitted to National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) by December 2023	3.1 Report on development of the MLA law, together with actual draft shared with the Ministry of Justice/Attorney General in S. Sudan and Prosecutor General's office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parliamentary process will lead to enactment of the draft MLA law in S. Sudan ● S. Sudan law is passed in time to be included in MLA guide ● While separate and distinct outputs, convenings (conducted in parallel for both MLA and NPP in S.Sudan)
Output 4 Develop EAAP MLA Regional Guide by year 3	4.1 Final EAAP MLA regional guide completed December 2024 4.2 Improved understanding of process involved in coordinating regionally on ongoing and new MLA requests	4.1 Finalisation of guide and dissemination on EAAP websites and Constituent National Prosecuting Authority website 4.2 Summary reports on status of wildlife crime related MLA requests from National Prosecution Authorities, compiled by EAAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guide is approved by EAAP ● 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 Completing baseline and impact Surveys of wildlife crimes for Rwanda and S. Sudan in Yr 2 and 3	5.1 Completed wildlife crime court monitoring baseline surveys going back at least one year for both countries, looking at all wildlife cases, court outcomes in those cases and recommending interventions where gaps exist 5.2 Complete end of project impact evaluation survey	5.1 Published wildlife crime court monitoring baseline surveys on SFG website and submitted to RNPPA and SSPG for their consumption 5.2 End of project evaluation survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 Draft National Prosecution Policy in S. Sudan by December 2024	6.1 Draft National Prosecution Policy (NPP) for S. Sudan submitted to National Prosecution Policy (NPP) in S. Sudan by December 2024	6.1 Report on development of the NPP, together with draft of NPP submitted to the Ministry of Justice/Attorney General in S. Sudan and Prosecutor General's office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government of S. Sudan participates in development and validation process and approves draft NPP (As Prosecutor General has asked SFG for

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 7</p> <p>Review of Wildlife Offences in S. Sudan & Rwanda</p>	<p>7.1 Review of offences for S. Sudan completed by April 2023</p> <p>7.2 Review of offences for Rwanda completed by April 2022</p>	<p>7.1 Review submitted to S. Sudan Ministry of Justice/Attorney General and Prosecutor General's office</p> <p>7.2 Review submitted to with RNPPA and RDB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Government of S. Sudan and Rwanda enact the proposed legislative changes (S. Sudan government have asked SFG to undertake the review, making it a safe assumption) ● Good coordination with RNPPA and SSPG
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Kenya by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina in early March 2022</p> <p>1.2 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Uganda by Mr.Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire in early March 2022</p> <p>1.3 One day spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for Kenya by February 2022</p> <p>1.4 One day spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for Uganda by March 2022</p> <p>1.5 10x3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Kenya from November 2021 (with UNODC)</p> <p>1.6 10 x 3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Uganda from end of November 2021 (with UNODC and inviting input of RUSI and Basel)</p> <p>1.7 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in Rwanda by Mr.Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire in between April and May 2023</p> <p>1.8 Two days spent on prep for RRG & Asset Recovery Trainings in S. Sudan by Mr. Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire between September and October 2023</p> <p>1.9 One day spent on input for Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for Rwanda in August 2022</p> <p>1.10 One day spent on input from Ms. Jayanathan (legal consultant) on training content for S. Sudan byOctober 2023</p> <p>1.11 4 x 3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in Rwanda from April/May 2023</p> <p>1.12 4x 3 day RRG & Asset recovery trainings held in S. Sudan from May 2023 to March 2024</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
1.13	Development of e-course content by Mr. Wambua, Ms. Maina and Mr Atwebembeire	between June - September 2022;	with updates made annually
1.14	Development of e-platform using external service, overseen by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire	between June - September 2022;	with updates made annually
1.15	Testing of e-platform by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Ogoma and Mr. Atwebembeire	between Jan-March 2023	
1.16	E-training goes live and is disseminated to prosecutors in all four countries through EAAP communication networks	from March 2023 - March 2024	
2.1	Hiring of two new team members for court monitoring data analysis and for expanded Wildlife Justice Advisor support to the region,	completed no later than January 2022	
2.2	Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Kenya from March 2022	was carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta, analysis done by Mr Leteipa	
2.3	Undertaking live monitoring of all IWT court cases in Uganda from March 2022	carried out by Ms. Maina, Ms. Njeri and Ms Nguduta, analysis done by Mr Leteipa	
2.4	Court monitoring of all IWT cases in S. Sudan carried out by Mr Leteipa	from September 2023 (in partnership with EcoPeace South Sudan)	all supervised by Mr Leteipa
2.5	Court monitoring of all IWT cases in Rwanda carried out by team member	from Sept 2023 to March 2024 (all supervised by Mr Leteipa)	
2.6	Ongoing mentoring support provided by Mr Atwebembeire and core SFG Wildlife Justice team,	drawing on ad hoc support from UNODC, Rusi, Basel Institute and other stakeholders as appropriate and needed.	
3.1	Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan MLA Law (at same time as inception forum for NPP and draft RRG for S. Sudan)	by January 2023	
3.2	MLA for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua, Mr. Atwebembeire and Ms. Maina	with 1.5 days of support by Ms. Jayanathan	by March 2023
3.3	Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders	by January 2023	led by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire
3.4	MLA Law & NPP Validation forum to complete development process with relevant stakeholders	in S. Sudan	by September/October 2023
4.1	Draft MLA Regional Guide	by March 2024. Led by Mr Wambua	with 24 days of input from Ms. Jayanathan and Mr. Atwebembeire
4.2	Host forum in Nairobi for review of draft EAAP MLA regional guide	with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, SS, BR and EAAP	in Oct/Nov 2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4.3 Host Forum in Nairobi for validation of final EAAP MLA regional guide with relevant stakeholders from KE, UG, RW, TZ, SS, BR and EAAP by March 2024</p> <p>4.4 Submit draft EAAP MLA Regional Guide to EAAP for adoption</p> <p>4.5 Dissemination of completed MLA guide to all prosecutors in the region by March 2024</p> <p>5.1 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for S. Sudan carried out by Mr. Leteipa /in partnership with EcoPeace South Sudan, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan between June and December 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)</p> <p>5.2 Creating baseline surveys of IWT cases for Rwanda carried out by Mr. Leteipa, with oversight from Mr. Wambua and 1/2 day of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan from December 2022 (mostly remote – 2 trips budgeted)</p> <p>5.3 Complete evaluation impact survey across all four countries to illustrate key learnings and trends by February/March 2024</p> <p>6.1 Host inception forum for development of S.Sudan NPP (at same time as inception forum for MLA Law for S. Sudan) from May 2023</p> <p>6.2 NPP for S. Sudan drafted by Mr. Wambua and Ms. Maina, with 1.5 days of oversight by Ms. Jayanathan by July 2023</p> <p>6.3 Host MLA Law & NPP review forum in S. Sudan to begin development process with relevant stakeholders in S. Sudan by September/October 2023</p> <p>7.1 Inception and review forums to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr.Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire between January 2022 and December 2022</p> <p>7.2 Review forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S.Sudan to discuss formal review of wildlife offences led by Mr.Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire between November and December 2022</p> <p>7.3 Draft of formal review of Rwanda wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jayanathan in June 2022</p> <p>7.4 Draft of formal review of South Sudan wildlife offences completed by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire, with 1/3 day support from Ms. Jayanathan in December 2022</p> <p>7.5 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in Rwanda led by Mr. Wambua and Mr. Atwebembeire in November 2022</p> <p>7.6 Validation forum to check-in on development process with relevant stakeholders, held in S. Sudan led by Mr. Wambua and Mr Atwebembeire by November 2023</p>			

- **Annex 3 Standard Indicators**

■ **Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B05	Rapid Reference Guides published by the Space for Giants Wildlife Justice team	Number of best practice guidelines and knowledge products (i.e product identification etc.) published and endorsed	Number	Languages- English and Kinyarwanda (for Rwanda) Typology of RRG manuals- printed and e-copies of practical guidance	2	2		4	4
IWTCF-B05	Rapid Reference Guide workshops conducted in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan	Number of best practice guidelines and knowledge products	Number	Languages- English, Kiswahili, Luganda Number of training workshops- 10 in Kenya, 10 in Uganda, 4 in Rwanda, 4 in South Sudan	9		19	9	28
IWTCF-B10	Courtroom monitoring and mentorship in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project	Number	Level of offence charged-	2073	1960		4033	
IWTCF-B13	Live and remote court monitoring in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan (court monitoring begins immediately in Kenya and Uganda, and will commence once baseline surveys are complete in Rwanda and South Sudan)	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime	Number	Gender- M/F Nationality- Kenyan, Ugandan, Tanzanian, Rwandan, Congolese, Burundian, Zambia, Chinese,	1800	520		2320	

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
				German, Indian, Kenyan, Somali Charges - possession of protected wildlife species, trafficking protected species					
IWTCF-B14	Consistent court monitoring of a minimum of 30% of all courts in key transit and wildlife hotspots in all 4 countries	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes	Number	Gender - M/f Nationality- Kenyan, Ugandan, Rwandan, South Sudanese, Tanzanian, Burundian Charges- Outcome of case-	1070	453		1523	
IWTCF-B21	Completion of a fully drafted and validated Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition Law for South Sudan	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities	Number	Typology of policy- national legislation Wildlife legislation		1		1	1
IWTCF-B21	Development of an EAAP Mutual Legal Assistance Regional Guide	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities	Number	Typology of policy- regional guide		1			1

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-B21	Completion of a fully drafted and validated National Prosecution Policy for South Sudan	Number of policies and frameworks developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities	Number	Typology of policy- national legislation		1		1	1

■ **Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Uganda National Symposium for Prosecutors	Social media	26th April 2022	N/A	Kenyan	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1518110554447093761?s=20&t=6RM_anFKN_zvS-2_luLSSQ
OpEd: Why Uganda's National Symposium for prosecutors marks a critical point in the fight against wildlife crime*	Newspaper article	29th April 2022	N/A	N/A	The Independent UK	Why Uganda's National Symposium for Prosecutors marks a critical point in the fight against wildlife crime The Independent
Law Enforcement and Capacity Building	Social media	6th May 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1522475626439053312?s=20&t=3rNqOpl8FqO-dLjDVWwPpQ
Rapid Reference Guide Sensitisation	Social media	19th May 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1527258923278950400?s=20&t=3rNqOpl8FqO-dLjDVWwPpQ

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Uganda Wildlife Act 2019	Social media	19th May 2022	N/A/	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1527339378497900570?s=20&t=3rNgOpI8FqO-dLjDVWwPpQ
OpEd: World Environment Day: Why forestry crime must be urgently tackled*	Newspaper article	5th June 2022	Male	Ugandan	The Independent UK	World Environment Day: Why forestry crime must urgently be tackled The Independent
South Sudan stakeholder meeting	Social media post	17th June 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1537755834482040833?s=20&t=cJaKxKfn2hwFku6W32U8bQ
South Sudan baseline survey	Social media post	23rd September 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1573294136962256896?s=20&t=cJaKxKfn2hwFku6W32U8bQ
Uganda's Law enforcement and prosecutors tackle wildlife crime	Social media post	1st April 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Instagram Page	https://www.instagram.com/p/CbzvazTK9U/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link
Uganda National Symposium for Prosecutors	Social media post	27th April 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Instagram Page	https://www.instagram.com/p/Cc2rpNFKQja/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link
2nd Edition of the Uganda RRG	Social media post	1st April 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants LinkedIn Page	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6915633190917275648
National Symposium for Prosecutors	Social media post	26th April 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants LinkedIn Page	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6924693646919262208

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
United for Wildlife	Social media post	18th August 2022	N/a	N/a	Space for Giants LinkedIn Page	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6965947028061179904
Review of the Rapid Reference Guide for Rwanda	Social media post	7th November 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1589546984721244160?s=20
Review of the first, South Sudan's Rapid Reference Guide	Social media post	30th November 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1597861259470589952?s=20
Review of the first, South Sudan's Rapid Reference Guide	Social media post	30th November 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants LinkedIn Page	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7003625127863021568
Validation of Rwanda's Rapid Reference Guide	Social media post	6th December 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1600051551946825729?s=20
Validation of Rwanda's Rapid Reference Guide	Social media post	6th December 2022	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants LinkedIn Page	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7005813342804013057
Prosecutors let free individuals caught with unknown meat	Social media post	13th January 2023	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1613801952676315137?s=20
Meat Testing Still a Challenge in prosecuting wildlife crimes	Social media post	13th January 2023	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants LinkedIn Page	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7019565514586763264
Rwanda Adopts Rapid Reference Guide	Social media post	3rd February 2023	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants LinkedIn Page	https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7027197439128289280

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Shoutout to Gladys Kamasanyu's Article in New Vision Uganda	Social media post	26th January 2023	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1618536984955478017?s=20
Development and Adoption of Rwanda's RRG	Social media post	3rd February 2023	N/A	N/A	Space for Giants Twitter Page	https://twitter.com/SpaceforGiants/status/1621442876231090176?s=20

- **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 correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	YES
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	YES
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	NO
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
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	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.	