



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



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 2022

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 106
Project title	Reducing IWT through community-led conservation in a transboundary landscape
Country/ies	Kenya and Tanzania
Lead partner	WWF-UK
Project partner(s)	WWF Kenya and WWF Tanzania Country Office
IWTCF grant value	GBP £600,000
Start/end dates of project	01 November 2021 – 31 March 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 November 2021 – 31 March 2022 Annual Report 1 (<i>covering initial 5 months</i>)
Project Leader name	Jenny Cousins, Senior Programme Advisor – Africa, WWF-UK
Project website/blog/social media	No project specific website. https://www.wwf.org.uk/
Report author(s) and date	Jenny Cousins, WWF-UK Mae Tortajada-Suils, WWF-UK John Kioko, WWF Kenya Rolf-D. Sprung, WWF Tanzania Country Office 30 April 2022

1. Project summary

This project aims to address illegal wildlife trade affecting people and wildlife in the transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks in Kenya and Tanzania, including the Kitenden corridor. This geographic scope, with a relatively large, unprotected wildlife population is a focus for poachers, taking advantage of the porous international boundary and vulnerable local communities to source wildlife. Covid-19 has

impacted tourism revenues, ranger patrols and community livelihoods - increasing the pressure from IWT, exacerbated by human-wildlife conflict, and threatening species including lion, giraffe, elephant and pangolin.

This project responds to this crisis, bringing together local communities, project partners and wildlife authorities to reduce the drivers of wildlife crime and improve law enforcement effectiveness, through community-led conservation with livelihood incentives and cross-border collaboration increasing the incentives for the conservation of wildlife and strengthening the disincentives for illegal behaviour.

This project will address a key threat to species affected by illegal and unsustainable trade in wild meat and body parts - giraffe, elephant, pangolin, lion, and antelopes. This threat, previously identified by the IUCN is further compounded in the proposed project landscape by retaliatory killings, reduced wildlife management capacity and socio-economic uncertainty as a result of the Covid-19 crisis. This project will support recovery and growth of populations of the focal species at the project site and use of this important wildlife corridor, helping ensure their long-term future in the region and addressing a key threat to their global status.

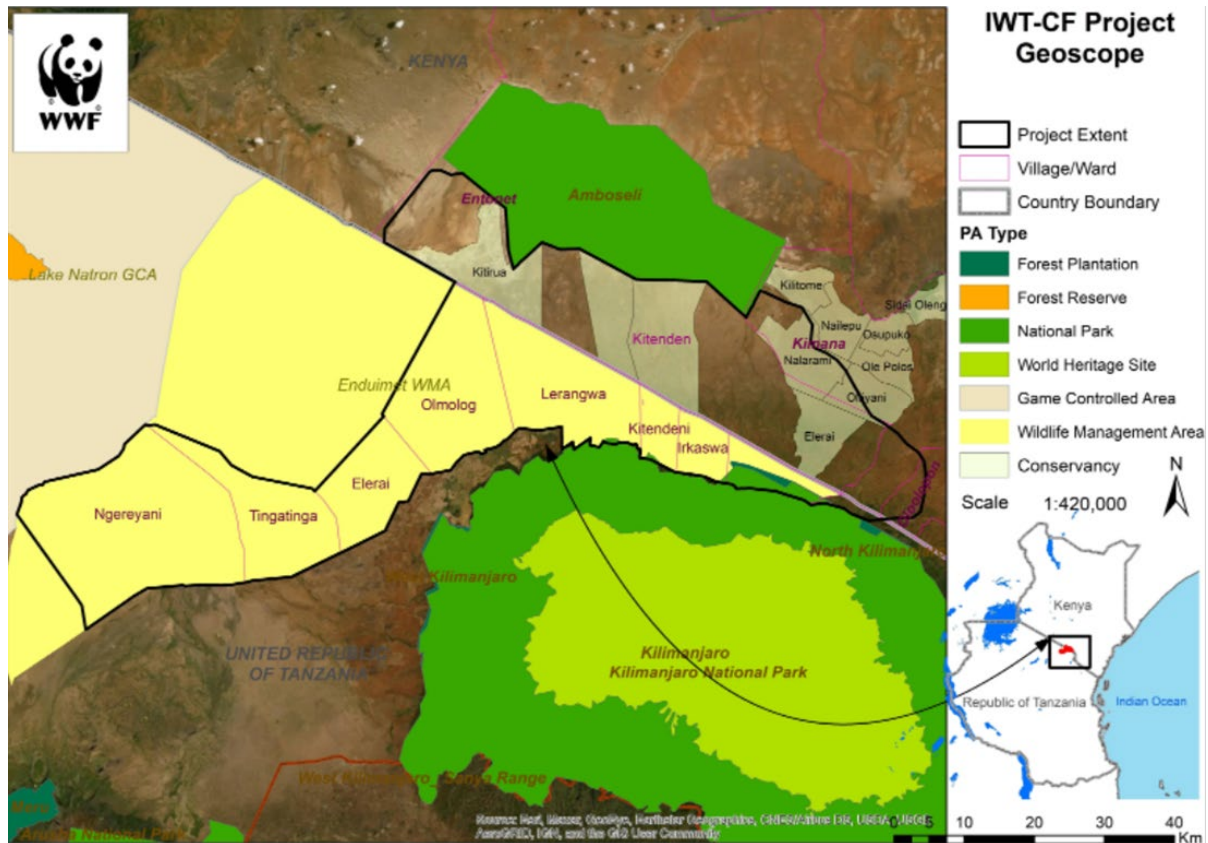
In the short/medium term we anticipate reducing the direct threat posed by illegal poaching and trade in the geoscope. In the longer term this project will support behaviour change around wildlife consumption that will reduce the driver of the threat of illegal and unsustainable trade.

Ultimately, the long-term survival of resident and transitory wildlife in the Kitenden wildlife corridor will depend on the local communities living there. The project will work within 13 wards/ villages, with a total population of ~46,177 persons, covering an area of 1,383 km², see map, including 10 schools (~2000 students). The inhabitants of the targeted communities of this project are mainly Maasai, whose primary source of income has traditionally been livestock such as cattle and goats. High poverty levels, changing socio-economic context and climate change, have left the Maasai increasingly dependent on the market economy (e.g. tourism).

This project will intervene at known IWT hotspots within the area, with focus on marginalised youth (18-29 years, unemployed with few opportunities) and women (involved in transporting and selling wildlife parts) identified as groups engaged in poaching and IWT activities in this geoscope and who could benefit most from sustainable livelihood opportunities. We will also focus on actively engaging children and youth (7-18 years) on wildlife conservation and as nature guardians. Poaching is a significant threat to wildlife, undermining the rule of law, social cohesion, tourism & encourages corruption, driven by illegal wildlife trade linked to both international networks and local bushmeat.

Short-term (by 2024), ~1,900 households (~10,000 people) will have access to diversified and resilient livelihoods increasing wellbeing; and a greater understanding of wildlife legislation and penalties; 4,000 women and youth have increased voice in decision-making, contributing to their empowerment and increased leadership in resource management and conservation; and children and youth will have a more active role in environmental monitoring and enhanced perceived value of living wildlife through wildlife club activities in targeted schools.

Longer-term, at least 5,000 men, women and youth (50% of targeted community members) will have benefited from enhanced livelihoods and are supporting efforts to reduce poaching and IWT. This is expected to lead to an increase in wildlife populations; supporting more resilient nature-based economies, enhanced well-being and reduced poverty which is anticipated in the longer-term to reduce pressure on the natural environment and increase tolerance for wildlife.



Map 1: Project Geoscope defined.

2. Project partnerships

WWF-UK is supporting WWF Kenya and WWF Tanzania, in coordinating and managing the project, and is providing input on technical aspects of the project including M&E and grievance mechanisms.

WWF-Kenya and WWF-Tanzania are the leading implementing organisations in Kenya and Tanzania respectively. In Kenya, WWF-Kenya’s implementing partners are TRAFFIC - the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network, Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET), Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK), and Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). In Tanzania the partners are TRAFFIC, Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA), Malihai Clubs of Tanzania (MCT) which is under Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA). In Year 1, agreements with implementing partners in-country have been established although there were some delays in issuing these due to additional capacity and due diligence checks carried out by WWF Kenya and WWF Tanzania, which has contributed to lower than foreseen expenditures in Year 1.

Choice of these partners is based on their influential role in wildlife conservation in the landscape and the potential of the collaboration to reduce IWT in the landscape. AET and EWMA works at the ecosystem level are vital for grass root community mobilisation, WCK and MCT have a track record in wildlife and conservation education among the youth, while TRAFFIC is currently working in both Kenya and Tanzania and an internationally recognized leading NGO for IWT-support including monitoring, transboundary intelligence and data sharing, and capacity building of law enforcement authorities involved in the IWT-related judicial processes. Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) provide required government organisational, technical and political support as the custodians of wildlife.

The close working relationship between WWF-UK and the country leads, and the in-country project partners is reflected by the partners’ active participation in design and implementation of the project. WWF-UK, WWF-Kenya and WWF-Tanzania have weekly planning meetings, which from May 2022 will include all partners to further strengthen transboundary

collaboration and coordination across all partners, including aspects such as M&E, safeguarding, risk management, and grievance mechanisms. All partners were fully involved in the design and development of the project and continue to engage in planning and coordination sessions. During the project's inception workshops, detailed planning sessions amongst project partners were held on roles, responsibilities, project activities and work plans, and important aspects such as gender inclusion, safeguarding, grievance mechanisms and M&E baseline data collection.

WWK-Kenya through its Amboseli-Chyulu sub-landscape office has mobilised landscape based stakeholders. These groups include NGOs working in the area, including the Amboseli Land Owners Association (a consortium of 8 conservancies that join the Kitenden corridor); the Big Life Foundation who play a major role in wildlife security and support over 300 game scouts distributed in 38 units; and Nature Kenya has a conservation education program within the project area whom we will closely work with.

Other NGOs operating in and around the project area in Tanzania, such as the Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF), OIKOS East Africa, and the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) will help strengthen conservation efforts in the landscape, complementing this project's objectives with their own projects, for example on human wildlife conflict mitigation, climate adaptation and alternative income support.

In Tanzania, WWF has close working relationships with the Longido District Government Authority in charge of the Tanzanian project area which officially ratified the project through a special civic leaders meeting, and also the Tanzania International Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) in charge of wildlife-related research including IWT and the issuing of relevant research permits. The project was introduced to both organisations and its community, and the education-centred approaches are highly appreciated, in addition to support to effective law enforcement. In Kenya, the major government stakeholders include KWS, Ministry of Wildlife and Tourism, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government who have also been engaged in the development of this project.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: (i) Co-created nature-based incentives, particularly for locally based marginalised youth (18-29 years) and women, to conserve wildlife in hotspot areas along the Kitenden corridor, alongside increased understanding of the value of wildlife, the impact of IWT, and legislation/ penalties regarding poaching and IWT amongst youth and women.

In this inception phase of the project, the focus has been on the activities relating to stakeholder consultations, the launch of the project through inception workshops, and the gathering of baseline data.

The inception transboundary workshops support all three outputs and are part of the process to co-create the design of the project with partners and stakeholders. Two, 2-day transboundary project inception workshops were held in Arusha in Tanzania on March 24/25 2022 and in Kenya with virtual video links between them, in order to introduce the project plans to 83 key stakeholders and gain their insights and inputs. A range of local stakeholder representatives attended. In Tanzania, this included: TAWA - Malihai Club, District Council technical staff, EWMA, community representatives, civic leaders, customs, District security team (District Commissioner, Police and Intelligence), TRAFFIC, TAWIRI, university and media (ITV and Assam TV) totalling 52 participants (29 M and 23 W). The Kenya workshop had 31 participants (5 W and 26 M) from AET, WCK, KWS, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Conservancies, women and youth groups, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Big Life Foundation, Kenya Forest Service, Amboseli Land Owners Conservancies Association, TRAFFIC, and KONZA Bees in attendance.

The implementing partner organisations gave individual presentations on their workplans and their roles in project implementation. At the meeting, further key stakeholders were identified including those working on community business enterprises in the project area, conservancy officials, and schools/school heads. Four stakeholder working groups at each workshop provided additional inputs and recommendations on key strategic areas including: (1) community and stakeholder engagement; (2) illegal wildlife crime mitigation and alternative income options; (3) transboundary cooperation; and (4) awareness raising and school education. Stakeholder contributions, suggestions and feedback have been recorded and suggestions will be followed up and discussed further.

Regarding the baseline data collection:

- a) Wellbeing surveys were conducted at the end of March 2022. From a total of 12,500 households in the target villages where IWT incidents had been reported (in particular the poaching of wild animals (wild meat) for own consumption or sale), 507 households (~4%) were surveyed. The survey was carried out by two (2) teams of enumerators in Kenya and Tanzania, guided by questionnaires in Swahili and English language, consisting of 8 sections i.e. introduction, institutional capacity, legitimacy and voice, conflict over natural resources, tolerance, improved access to and use of resources, and human wellbeing. Data was collected through the SOLSTICE mobile app. The survey was conducted with community members of different gender, age, ethnicity, household size and educational background to obtain a representative overview including minorities. The data was analysed and illustrated in charts. The results can be obtained [under this link](#).
- b) Secondary data on IWT gathered in April 2022¹ from the Longido district game office, TAWA, court data and data from Enduimet WMA HQ in Tanzania as well as from Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) and Conservancies in Kenya. This secondary data provided locations to target for hunter-traders, and consumer interviews that are currently taking place by TRAFFIC for the identification of trade routes, hotspots and people linked to IWT in the area. The secondary data includes wildlife products seized, number of recovered wildlife carcasses, snares recovered, hunting tools recovered, arrest incidents, court cases (convictions and sentences) etc.
- c) Questionnaire/ market surveys on IWT have taken place in the villages of Tingatinga and Ngareyani villages. The interviews will continue to take shape and will cover 8 more villages in the project/Kitenden corridor in Tanzania. In Kenya, interviews will start the first week of May 2022 around Kitenden, Kiturua, ALOCA-Amboseli Land Owners Conservancies Association and the loitokitok farmland settlements. The interviews are done to random villagers to determine the percentage of bushmeat consumption, and other purposive interviews are planned to be conducted to possible hunters and traders of wildlife products, particularly bushmeat trade data captured in year 1 and year 3, including indicators of volume of the bushmeat trade, species directly and indirectly targeted, species conservation and legal status, uses (consumption), hunting frequency and methods, trade seasonality, trade aspects (e.g. domestic, international, how the products are sold), price information, drivers (subsistence, economic), means of transportation of meat products, encounters with law enforcement, understanding of laws, bushmeat impacts and possible solutions, and other relevant data and some attitudes, and socio-economic indicators. The analysis to be undertaken by TRAFFIC to identify trade routes, hotspots and people linked to IWT will take place at the end of May.

This information as described above is not only important for measuring project impact over time, but also to further inform project design, with input from the local communities to select hotspots and identify main areas for intervention, and to adapt the project based on information coming from the communities. Although the outcome indicators are only measured at the beginning and at the end of the project implementation, there will be regular

¹ Originally due to take place in March 2022 but delayed due to unforeseen circumstances

data from rangers, poaching encounters and prosecutions that will allow further adaptive management.

Output 2. Increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians.

The implementing partners TAWA/Malihai Club and Wildlife Clubs of Kenya have selected and informed target schools about the project and planned activities. In Kenya, five (5) schools have been selected including - Amboseli, Namelok, Kimana Primary and Engong Narok that fall within the project geographic scope. In Tanzania, 10 schools earmarked include: Tingatinga, Ngereyiani, Sinya, Olmolog, Lerangwa, Kitenden, Ilkaswa, Elerai, Kamwanga and Enduimet.

The inception workshops included working groups on awareness raising and school education, with recommendations recorded.

Currently the organisations are completing related procurement and detailed activity planning. As WWF-Tanzania cannot allocate grants to Government accounts, a meeting with TAWA/Malihai representatives was organised to clarify the funding arrangement and funding allocation which will be based on detailed activity plans and corresponding timelines to be submitted by the partner organisation and through the assignment of local WWF finance staff to provide on-site funding for agreed activities.

Educational materials for targeted schools will be developed in close cooperation with each other, with WWF and project partners. Baseline surveys will be undertaken with students and teachers for monitoring the impact of project intervention.

Output 3. Improved capacity and systems for effective enforcement and cross-border collaboration and coordination against poaching and IWT at local, county / district and transboundary level.

The transboundary inception workshops were a key activity within this period to discuss effective cross border collaboration and enforcement. The workshops were attended by a range of stakeholders important to this output, including Government district administration, Local Government Authorities, education, district and law enforcement authorities including customs and police, community leaders from the target area, Enduimet WMA and conservancy management staff, wildlife authorities, KWS, TAWA, and TAWIRI. One of the working groups focused on transboundary cooperation and how to improve cross border data and intelligence sharing. The Big Life Foundation, IFAW, and the Born Free Foundation were identified as key partners for collaboration and sharing of IWT data. Transboundary IWT meetings were discussed and confirmed among partners and stakeholders.

The baseline data being collected by TRAFFIC, in addition to input from key stakeholders such as KWS, TAWA, Big Life Foundation and the EWMA and local conservancies security systems, will be key to identifying the IWT hotspots to be targeted, and will be reported in subsequent reports.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: (i) Co-created nature-based incentives, particularly for locally based marginalised youth (18-29 years) and women, to conserve wildlife in hotspot areas along the Kitenden corridor (e.g. diversified and resilient livelihoods; employment opportunities; conservation performance payment schemes e.g. community camera trapping, alongside increased understanding of the value of wildlife, the impact of IWT, and legislation/ penalties regarding poaching and IWT amongst youth and women.

It is too early in the project for there to be results under this output, though there have been some activities to support its development.

The inception phase of the project has focused on baseline data collection including wellbeing surveys and IWT hotspots as well as stakeholder engagement; the findings from these surveys and the input from stakeholders who attended the inception workshops are forming part of the basis for selecting the various target groups that will be involved in the nature-based incentives work.

Output 2. Increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians.

It is too early in the project for there to be results under this output, although there have been some activities to support its development, as detailed above.

Output 3. Improved capacity and systems for effective enforcement and cross-border collaboration and coordination against poaching and IWT at local, county / district and transboundary level.

It is too early in the project for there to be results under this output, although there have been some activities to support its development, including the inception workshops. From the presentations shared by the various government agencies on poaching and IWT during the inception meetings, it is clear that there is better understanding of the status and challenges in combating illegal wildlife crimes, and a joint police, TAWA and EWMA task force was proposed for Tanzania that will ensure effective enforcement of laws at the various levels - from effective investigations to prosecution of cases.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: By 2024, enhanced livelihoods, community-led conservation, enforcement and cross-border collaboration results in reduced poaching and IWT in the critical Kitenden transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks.

The project outcome was discussed at length in the course of the project inception workshops and at bilateral meetings with Government authorities and partner staff. The choice of targeting the Kitenden transboundary corridor area for anti-poaching and IWT mitigation support through a holistic community-led conservation approach addressing livelihoods, education, law enforcement and improved transboundary cooperation was highly appreciated and will be supported by Government authorities.

In this inception phase we have focused on gathering the baseline data for the indicators. We have results updated in the logframe for people's perceptions in the area and their participation in conservation activities and perceived benefits from wildlife. The main areas reported are around perceptions towards rights, voice, access and conflict around natural resources, human wildlife conflict and tolerance as well as ecosystem services and economic wellbeing, following the theory of change that ownership and participation in governance of natural resources, increases benefits and wellbeing.

TRAFFIC surveys for hunters and traders for the mapping of hotspots are being collected now and will also be part of the baseline as well as market surveys to consumers of bushmeat in the project areas. A tool for collecting baselines for schools is being developed and will be undertaken in the next phase of the project. Therefore, there are no results beyond baseline measurement at the moment.

At this stage in the project, project partners are optimistic that this outcome is achievable by 2024. Continuous monitoring and evaluation once project activities fully start will inform if adaptive measures are needed towards achieving the outcome targets.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Monitoring assumptions for the project are as follows:

- 1. The majority of community members will not assist external poaching gangs and will actively report poaching and IWT incidents if community members targeted under this project are benefiting from enhanced livelihoods and have increased understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation concerning poaching and IWT***

The assumption holds true, as it is expected enhanced cooperation from community members in reducing IWT as a result of enhanced livelihoods and understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation on IWT. To achieve this the project is identifying IWT hotspots to target for community action in regards to awareness and livelihood. The project recognises that poachers may shift to new sites for poaching and will monitor this for adaptive action. Wellbeing survey data collected will be used to measure changes in livelihoods, support for IWT, and community involvement in anti-poaching and reducing IWT.

- 2. Increased involvement of community rangers, improved collaboration and increased coverage across the project area will initially increase the number of seizures and arrests but over time these will reduce.***

The assumption holds true, as the support for community game scouts/rangers in the area will increase the effectiveness of anti-poaching activities leading to improved area control and more frequent detection of IWT activities which will over time serve as a deterrent and thus reduce IWT incidents. However, this will also depend on whether Covid-19 will again affect tourism revenue to the WMA to support scouts' salaries, since a reduced number of scouts will reduce coverage and hence seizures. In addition, in cases of reduced crop harvest due to the current poor rains may lead to increase in bushmeat as a source of food and income. This will require additional intervention measures.

- 3. The benefits derived from diversified and enhanced livelihoods alongside increased awareness on the value of local wildlife and legislation associated with poaching and IWT are sufficient to prevent the majority of community members from collaborating with poachers and engaging in IWT.***

The assumption holds true, as long as benefits derived from additional income sources outweigh those from IWT activities or alternatively the deterrents are strong enough in an efficient patrol force. But it also takes into account other factors such as actors' relations - for instance, that of law enforcers and the local people may determine IWT results. This is to be addressed during the planned Environmental Social and Safeguard training.

- 4. Children and youth are willing/motivated to join and participate in conservation club activities***

The assumption holds true, as children are known to be interested and can easily be motivated to participate in conservation clubs and related activities. Based on words from school heads and club representatives during the inception meeting, school children are excited to participate in the conservation activities. This will enhance experiential learning in the schools, which is often lacking. This is the first time that schools in this area will be members of the Malihai club.

- 5. Livestock herding by children and youth provides the opportunity to encounter and report wildlife.***

The assumption holds true particularly among the Maasai who live directly with wildlife though it may be less among agricultural communities, but children also need to be protected as encounters with wildlife through livestock herding can be dangerous. This will be addressed as part of the school support, for example to teach correct behaviour when encountering wildlife in addition to traditional tactics they employ including determining wind direction versus the position of the wild animal.

6. *There will be political and community good will and trust between the Kenyan and Tanzanian sides of the project area.*

The assumption holds true, as this has also been confirmed in recent workshops with Government officials and community meetings. The project activities are tailored to enhance the working relationship between Kenya and Tanzania IWT actors. To improve these relations, the project will explore other avenues such as regional administration. As part of another WWF led project in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, leaders from the adjacent Longido District in Tanzania visited Kajiado County in Kenya and mutual discussions were held and joint actions planned as well as joint cross border patrols undertaken.

7. *Data and information collected and submitted locally is cascaded upwards to influence and inform the Ministries in charge of wildlife.*

The assumption holds true, as data sharing with higher administrative levels is common practice. This will also be followed up by project staff as high-level engagement will be critical, this will require a forum for wildlife managers in Kenya and Tanzania. The data will be crucial for the high level semi-annual cross border wildlife security meetings between Tanzania and Kenya.

8. *Effective collaboration between wildlife agency rangers and community rangers can be brokered*

The assumption holds true, as such collaboration is already ongoing, for example when IWT cases detected by community game scouts are reported to Government officials who respond and support accordingly. However, this project will make it more effective especially with the establishment of the proposed Task Force during the project inception meeting.

9. *Submitted harmonized and improved data is used by TRAFFIC and policy makers to inform and strengthen enforcement and other measures to combat IWT*

The assumption holds true. TRAFFIC through its well-established platform, Eastern Africa Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (Eastern Africa - TWIX), is already facilitating the exchange of information and cooperation between law enforcement agencies responsible for combating illegal wildlife trade and implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Kenya and Tanzania are solid members of this platform and officials from member countries are connected via their work email addresses and a website containing useful resource materials and a database of seizures. However, the publication of sensitive data may be restricted by the Government. This will need to be addressed by project staff on a case-by-case basis. In addition, this project will ensure that government officials operating in the project area are also part of the platform and exchange illegal wildlife trade information for trade management and enforcement.

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

Due to the short duration of the project, impacts have not yet been achieved. However, the ongoing stakeholder engagements and wellbeing surveys conducted have confirmed the interest and commitment of Governments and communities towards the project goals.

In this project, it is expected for 50% of the targeted community to participate in conservation activities, and to benefit from enhanced livelihoods (baseline of 0). Currently, the baseline data recently collected indicates only 7% participate in conservation activities prior to the project and only 38% get benefits from living with wildlife.

There is also expectation of a 25% increase in the number of reports of poaching and IWT (baseline = <5% community members); 60% decline in the seizure of illegal wildlife products and wildlife poaching; at least 3 recommendations on transboundary wildlife security and shared for implementation locally, regional / nationally (baseline of 0) by 2024.

The interviews with wildlife poachers, traders and consumers will generate data that will be useful for the implementation of this project but also to the conservation agencies in the project areas. At a higher level the data will be used by the government authorities in Tanzania and Kenya to plan and evaluate their conservation strategies. It will eventually lead to Increased collaboration between government enforcement agencies between Tanzania and Kenya and, increased their surveillance of bushmeat along mapped roads and other routes. In Tanzania the agencies will include the Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and Tanzania Wildlife Division (WD), and in Kenya it will be used by the conservancies and the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS).

WWF experts in Tanzania have been requested by the Government to contribute to a number of policy reviews, for example recently on the National Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Strategy and the review of the National Wildlife Policy in Tanzania. There is no reason to believe that this would not be the case for IWT-related policies. Already planned within the project are regular meetings with Government officials on project progress and arising policy issues to help ensure that the project will have impact also at higher policy level.

4. Thematic focus

As outlined above, the project will contribute to the themes 2 (reduce demand), 3 (strengthen law enforcement) and 4 (develop sustainable livelihoods). Through increased awareness on the value of wildlife and consequences of IWT, improved law enforcement and alternative livelihood opportunities, the project is expected to reduce the local domestic demand for IWT products, especially concerning bushmeat.

It is too early in the project for notable achievements to have been made or to provide evidence against them.

5. Impact on species in focus

This project has identified giraffe, elephant, pangolin, lion, and antelopes as the focal species. It is too early in this project to have had an impact on these species, and this will be evidenced in later reports.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The inhabitants of the targeted communities of this project are mainly Maasai, whose primary source of income has traditionally been livestock such as cattle and goats. High poverty levels, changing socio-economic context and climate change, have left the Maasai increasingly dependent on the market economy (e.g. tourism).

This project will intervene at known IWT hotspots within the area, with focus on marginalised youth (18-29 years, unemployed with few opportunities) and women (involved in transporting and selling wildlife parts) identified as groups engaged in poaching and IWT activities in this geoscope & who could benefit most from sustainable livelihood opportunities. We will also focus on actively engaging children and youth (7-18 years) on wildlife conservation and as nature guardians.

The three project outputs aim to contribute directly and indirectly towards alleviation of poverty in the long term. This project is working directly with community groups and their representatives.

Short-term (by 2024), ~1,900 households (~10,000 people) will have access to diversified and resilient livelihoods (based on strategies and activities prioritised by local people) increasing wellbeing; and a greater understanding of wildlife legislation and penalties; 4,000 women and youth have increased voice in decision-making, contributing to their empowerment and increased leadership in resource management and conservation; and children and youth will have a more active role in environmental monitoring and enhanced perceived value of living wildlife through wildlife club activities in targeted schools.

These groups will directly benefit through targeted conservation linked livelihood incentives such as beekeeping, pasture and Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) capacity strengthening training. As part of the activities there will be training & mentoring (especially for women) on business enterprise skills, using technical support & expertise from WWF's Market's Practice, local partners and consultants to support small-scale entrepreneurs. Opportunities to diversify livelihoods will help reduce pressure on natural resources and over reliance on tourism. These projects have potential to increase income streams for the communities and improve their household incomes and improve food security.

We will measure wellbeing improvements based largely on the perceptions of men, women and youth, considering e.g. maintenance of cultural values, levels of satisfaction, trust, equity, conflict & security, income, and agency. Data on wellbeing is being gathered through an annual survey. The baseline data recently collected indicates that 68% of the population in the target area have concerns with their financial and economic well-being; and that 61% of the households in the area fear for their lives and assets while living with wildlife.

Increased support for wildlife conservation and engagement of youth as nature guardians is expected to have intergeneration improved awareness of wildlife conservation, and overall, improved ecosystem services associated with wildlife. The area is one of the key wildlife conservation areas in Kenya and Tanzania, with the community land playing a critical role for the future of wildlife in this important wildlife corridor.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

With awareness creation, livelihood and education support the project puts particular emphasis on women who are usually involved in food processing and marketing including bushmeat from poached wild animals, whereas the killing/poaching of wild animals is usually a men's domain. The arrest and prosecution of men as income providers can cause serious hardship for local families and women are concerned about the risk of their husbands getting involved in illegal activities.

The project will therefore focus on supporting women and youth to participate in wildlife conservation and wildlife entrepreneurship related activities to influence behaviour at household level and to reduce dependency on natural products including IWT products while promoting gender equity in the household.

During the inception meeting in Tanzania, 44% of the participants were women. Representation in Kenya was less strong. Gender inclusion in the project was a topic that was discussed, in addition to the role of women in IWT.

On the wellbeing survey, 58% of the respondents were female while 42% were male. Gender balance was considered carefully in order to ensure good representation of women in the survey to analyse and adapt the project based on equal views from men and women.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

All project partners participated in the development of the M&E work and will contribute to data collection. The main indicators at outcome level are under the responsibility of WWF and TRAFFIC. Work on M&E is shared at weekly project meetings, with additional dedicated planning meetings as necessary. At an outcome level we are collecting data on:

- (1) Number of local people with enhanced livelihoods and supporting conservation efforts, via household surveys of project participants at project end;
- (2) Number of reports of poaching and IWT activities through established communication channels and ranger patrols;
- (3) Number of seizures of IWT products and poachers arrested;
- (4) Number of adopted recommendations from the transboundary wildlife security forum locally or at regional / national wildlife security meetings.

Data collection has taken place at the beginning of project implementation to measure the baseline of the project and will be repeated at the end, including the wellbeing survey, IWT market studies and baselines for the schools' work.

At an output level, the level of engagement of the different stakeholders such as community members, women, men, youth and children as well as school's participation will provide enough data as citizen scientists trained by the project assessing wildlife presence through the installation and management of camera traps to validate and contribute to the outcome ensuring higher participation in conservation and livelihood activities; though stories of change and community feedback the project will be able to adapt and ensure its contribution towards the project outcome

For cross border collaboration the main work will be through community rangers and increasing collaboration with wildlife agencies; camera and patrol data, channels of communication, meetings, prosecution data and patrols will make the main base for the standardisation of data. Surveillance data, from rangers and hotspots, will be entered into TWIX (TRAFFIC's Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange system) and regional WiTiS databases, validated and harmonised. The information will flow to the authorities, KWS and TAWA, and used as a source for the transboundary wildlife security forum. The project will make sure that decisions taken in the forum will be incorporated locally and regionally.

However, we are planning to present a change request form to update the logframe with further disaggregation of indicators and updated population figures higher than originally estimated, therefore with a subsequent change in our target population as soon as all baseline information is collected confirming the updated figures.

9. Lessons learnt

The early and continued engagement of stakeholders in this project has led to good political and community support and should be continued as a priority.

At the inception workshops, the working groups held on a range of topics including community engagement, alternative income options, transboundary cooperation, and awareness raising/school education, allowed for rich discussion and input across a range of stakeholders. The low representation of women in the Kenyan meeting, shows that women inclusion in IWT leadership is a major challenge. Identifying ways to increase women leadership in IWT is a new opportunity for targeted action during the project period.

Three aspects of project design that are highly appreciated by all stakeholders attending the workshops included (i) the focus on involving women and disadvantaged people in project implementation, (ii) the consultations of communities to ensure consensus and input prior to project implementation and (iii) the establishment of grievance mechanisms that allow local people to express concerns throughout project implementation.

All stakeholders, and in particular local people, appreciate that this project is aiming to address IWT not only through 'conventional' law enforcement but also by addressing livelihood and education needs.

On the M&E, the wellbeing survey not only provided important baseline data but also revealed that about 75% of households in the Enduimet project area are not aware that they are living in a wildlife management area where community-based management bodies have set by laws and regulations for wildlife and natural resource management. This shows the need that management bodies have to ensure a more widespread participation of local communities in arrangements and decision making on community-based natural resource management. Challenges in this context are the remote locations of many villages that make it difficult and costly for villagers to attend meetings. It also seems that decisions taken by management staff are not always communicated to those that have not been present at meetings. It is planned to support the WMA management in setting up better communication systems, for example by selecting village representatives with cell phone access who are regularly informed about meetings and management decisions and to regularly verify that those messages are indeed conveyed to other village members as well. Alternatively, and to limit travel costs, management staff should organise regular round trips through all villages to inform village members about recent developments and decisions that have been taken, to ensure broader consensus and respond to possible concerns. Furthermore, project staff will monitor the level of participation of community members at important meetings, highlight shortcomings in this regard to WMA management and provide means of transport as possible.

The grant start up process and onward granting to partners has taken much longer than anticipated. The Grant Agreement from IWT was only received at the end of November 2021, although a start date of 1 November 2021 had been assumed, this impacted on preparations and staff recruitment for example. In future, more time is required for project start up and to allow for systems and processes to be in place and to ensure that all partners fully understand their contractual and reporting requirements, as well as terms and conditions of the grant. Partners were overly optimistic in their Year 1 forecasts and we now acknowledge that partners did not fully understand all conditions of IWT funds even though guidance provided (e.g. assuming carry forwards at the end of the year). Further support on grant and budget management including forecasting will be provided in Year 2 to partners to ensure realistic budgeting, timely reporting and improve communication so that we are able to better manage changes to the budget as they arise. This will assist WWF-UK as the Lead to better manage the grant.

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

This is not applicable as Annual Report 1.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

In Kenya, the general elections will occur in August 2022. There is a risk that the community and their leadership focus will shift towards the electioneering engagements. Thus, activity planning will be undertaken with this in mind.

In the Enduimet project area in Tanzania, community elections of a new WMA management board are planned for June/July 2022. This is likely to lead to changes in WMA leadership and management staff. Project staff will provide trainings for those new members not sufficiently familiar with the wildlife management area in general and the IWT project in particular. This will also provide opportunities to improve standard operating procedures for a better participation of local community members and more effective communication systems.

Drought in Kenya and Tanzania has been challenging this year. Interventions that depend on rains such as grass pasture establishment may be less successful. There will be caution in implementing such measures. Poor rainfall may trigger increased demand for bushmeat as a source of food and income, which will need to be carefully monitored.

The unpredictable resurgence of covid-19 pandemic may affect tourism flows and earnings to the project site that may impact the operations of the established community institutions if no emergency funds are provided. In this situation, community rangers may go on unpaid leave affecting effective patrols and hence upsurge in bushmeat and poaching.

12. Sustainability and legacy

This project is an important component of the wider southern Kenya northern Tanzania wildlife corridors programme, which WWF is committed to supporting this region & the broader landscape over the next 10 years (minimum) to ensure effective & sustainable impact. This project is promoted as a key project within this wider programme.

During project design and inception there has been involvement of the Local Government Authorities and County Governments from the onset including government agencies like TAWA and KWS to promote the work and collaborate.

The project is designed in such a way that the anticipated outcomes will be sustained through them being embedded within the targeted communities and partner organisations. For example through training provided for women and men community rangers, skills share and training on TWIX, capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT, through the development of sustainable livelihoods including training & mentoring (especially women) on business enterprise skills, and through the fostering of wildlife stewardship for youth and women; ultimately enhancing long-term conditions for local communities to combat IWT.

Most of the activities that will be geared towards sustained legacy will be implemented from the next phase of the project.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

The IWT Challenge Fund support forms part of the overall Southern Kenya Northern Tanzania transboundary conservation programme and is implemented in synergy with other projects addressing different topics in or around the project area. Government authorities and other NGOs are aware of the contributions of different donors, and this was highlighted during the inception meetings taking place in parallel in both countries. Production of communication materials such as t-shirts printed with clear messages, banners, brochures as well as media (ITV and Assam TV) coverage especially during project inception publicised this Fund and UK Governments contribution. The same was done with the Local Government Authority during a special civic leaders meeting that was dedicated specifically for this project attended by 87 participants comprising of 68 M and 19 W).

Local people are less aware as they are often confronted with different projects and donors in the same area and are usually not familiar with donor-specific funding conditions. However, IWT Challenge Fund is the only project that is currently being implemented in the project area and hence it is clearly distinct and there are three aspects that are highly appreciated by all stakeholders including local people: (i) the focus on involving women and disadvantaged people in project implementation, (ii) the consultations of communities to ensure consensus and input prior to project implementation and (iii) the establishment of grievance mechanisms that allow local people to express concerns throughout project implementation. This systematic approach to ensure satisfaction of local people with project activities is recognized as a strong feature of UK government-funded projects.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

Covid - 19 limited the project initiation planning to virtual interactions as the partner staff were largely working from home. Since March, Covid rules are more relaxed, and this has led to an increase in the level of interactions among project partners and stakeholders. At all project-related meetings participants are informed about COVID-19 risks and protective measures. Masks and sanitizers are provided by project staff. However, the overall impact of COVID-19

on local people is difficult to determine as there are no statistics on COVID-19 infection rates in specific areas although anecdotal evidence shows low infection rate.

The greatest concern is the prevailing decline of tourism that has led to serious income shortages in community-managed wildlife areas but also for all other related businesses (e.g. taxis, hotels, arts and craft shops, safari companies, local shops and markets) that rely to a large extent on tourists. There are indications that income decline has led to increased poaching and IWT in many areas. The IWT project is therefore particularly relevant as it addresses both the livelihood support needs of local people and the need for improved protection of wildlife.

15. Safeguarding

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

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

Project implementation is guided by WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF). This requires all work implemented/supported by WWF to go through environmental and social risk identification, impact assessment and mitigation planning; ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement in all stages (with emphasis on community stakeholders and vulnerable groups); disclose information about activities and potential impacts; and have in place locally appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.

Before developing any formal partnerships a capacity assessment is carried out to evaluate any potential new partners capacity to adhere to WWF's social policies. All WWF partners in Kenya and Tanzania are trained on our social policies & on signature of subcontracts agree to these. By signing, partners commit to these standards, and to making locally appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms known to the communities they work with. Regular monitoring and reporting on compliance is undertaken by each WWF office's respective risk and internal audit team.

Careful screening of implementation plans against ESSF Standards has taken place for social and environmental risks, including work carried out through partners. Risk assessments and mitigation plans are reviewed on a quarterly basis during project implementation.

During project inception meetings all WWF and DEFRA safeguards were highlighted to all partners and stakeholder representatives, including grievance mechanisms.

Prior to project implementation in the landscape, further community consultations will take place with all target communities to seek their informed consent and, if necessary, adjust planned project activities. Consent will need to be maintained throughout the lifetime of the project.

Grievance mechanisms will be established with support from local ESSF focal persons who serve as collectors of complaints and direct liaison to project staff in any of the partner organisations.

In Kenya and Tanzania there are traditional mechanisms for raising grievances - and local people typically prefer that. Grievances often come in through village government, traditional leaders, youth reps and women reps. We will consult further with communities on the most locally appropriate mechanisms, and will make a number of means available, such as grievance suggestion boxes distributed across the project area, and awareness on the email and website form options. All complaints and responses are registered by the WWF ESS focal persons in each country. A complaint monitoring tool has been developed to populate complaints received for analysis of cases and rapid response.

16. Project expenditure

Figures in Table 1 below are indicative figures only.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2021-March 2022)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	██████████	██████████	██████████	Recruitment has taken longer than anticipated for the two project co-leads in each country due to delays in advertising posts. Furthermore, delays with contracting implementing partners in-country have meant that not all expenditures have been captured in the accounts within the period.
Consultancy costs	£0	£0		
Overhead Costs	██████████	██████████	██████████	As lower direct costs have been incurred, lower proportion of overhead charges applied.
Travel and subsistence	██████████	██████████	██████████	No additional travel has taken place in the period apart from travel for the Inception Workshop and Well-being surveys, however, this has been included in the separate budgets for those activities (under Other costs).
Operating Costs	██████████	██████████	██████████	Costs for the baseline have not been incurred within the reporting period; this activity was delayed due to unforeseen circumstances for the key staff leading this activity.
Capital items (see below)	██████████	██████████	██████████	It has not been possible to procure all camera traps before the end of March due to supply issues. Based on past experience, it is essential that good quality and robust cameras are purchased. As such, WWF ensures that specific needs for the chosen supplier and make/model can be met.
Others (see below)	██████████	██████████	██████████	Expenditure incurred includes the Inception Workshop and Well-being Survey. Wellbeing surveys have been completed but at lower than foreseen costs. The overspend, however, is due to a request to cover costs of the Inception Workshop with IWT funds, as opposed to Other Sources.
TOTAL	£80,43	£39,287		

Please note, expenditures are currently indicative figures. We are still in the process of finalising expenditures with project partners. As previously informed and discussed in early April with IWTCF, we are seeking to reallocate IWT funds within Year 1, to budget lines currently covered by 'other funding sources' to ensure all IWT funds are spent (such as the

Inception Workshop). The Change Request Form, however, is still in process due to delays in receiving financial information from partners.

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

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

Nothing to report in this first year.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2021-2022

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Enhanced livelihoods, reduced poaching and IWT conserves threatened wildlife species and reduces poverty of vulnerable Maasai communities in a critical wildlife corridor across Kenya & Tanzania.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>By 2024, enhanced livelihoods, community-led conservation, enforcement and cross-border collaboration results in reduced poaching and IWT in the critical Kitenden transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2024, ~5,000 men, women and youth (50% of targeted community members) have benefited from enhanced livelihoods and are supporting conservation efforts to reduce poaching and IWT (2020 baseline =0).</p> <p>0.2 By 2024, at least a 25% increase in the number of reports of poaching and IWT activities through established secure and anonymized communication channels (2020 baseline = <5% community members).</p> <p>0.3 By 2024, at least a 60% decline in the seizure of illegal wildlife products and the poaching of wildlife in the project area (2019 baseline EWMA = 27 seizures/6 month; ~9 poachers arrested/6 month based on low effort/low number of ranger patrols; in 2020 last 6 months 13 poachers arrested with very low effort due to Covid-19. We expect an initial increase in numbers with increased effort/ ranger patrols and then a decrease by end of year 3).</p> <p>0.4 By 2024, at least 3 recommendations from the transboundary wildlife security forum are adopted and implemented locally or adopted at regional / national wildlife security meetings (2020 baseline = 0).</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline data collection:</p> <p>The baseline for engagement in conservation activities already indicates a higher number of men (9%) engaged in activities versus women (5%) even if in both cases it is very low.</p> <p>The baseline of people's perceptions of benefits from wildlife is also slightly higher for men (42%) than women (37.9%). As the project has not started this component, there are no benefits from improved livelihoods from the project yet but 68% of the people have got concerns about their economic situation (64% men, 69% women).</p> <p>The overall baseline of people's perceptions, indicated 54% of men are satisfied with governance of natural resources as well as their use and benefits, compared to 49.8% of the women. Link to results</p> <p>0.2 Initial survey on the wildlife trade, particularly bushmeat consumption in the project area, started on 27 April 2022 in Tanzania and will start on 1 May 2022 in Kenya. The surveys will continue to take place until 15 May 2022.</p> <p>0.3 Seizures - Collection in process</p> <p>0.4 0 recommendations as the transboundary wildlife security forum has yet to start meeting.</p>	
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>(i) Co-created nature-based incentives, particularly for locally based marginalised youth</p>	<p>1.1 By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (~10,000 men, women and youth) are participating in co-created incentives developed under this project (2020 baseline # of new / additional incentives in project area = 0).</p>	<p>1.1 - 0</p> <p>1.2 - 0</p> <p>1.3 - 0 cameras installed</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>(18-29 years) and women, to conserve wildlife in hotspot areas along the Kitenden corridor (e.g. diversified and resilient livelihoods; employment opportunities; conservation performance payment schemes e.g. community camera trapping, alongside increased understanding of the value of wildlife, the impact of IWT, and legislation/ penalties regarding poaching and IWT amongst youth and women</p>	<p>1.2 By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (10,000 men, women and youth) have increased understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation associated with poaching and IWT (2020 baseline = low levels of awareness).</p> <p>1.3 By 2024, 20 camera traps are installed and managed by citizen scientist in the communities and functioning for wildlife surveillance</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1 Co-development of community livelihoods schemes (e.g. livestock/dairy, honey, silvopasture) and wildlife stewardship schemes (e.g. community camera trapping) which support incentivised wildlife stewardship, through a series of local community meetings to identify locally appropriate and sustainable schemes and to build capacity to develop and run them. There will be training & mentoring provided on business enterprise skills, using technical support & expertise from WWF's Market's Practice, local partners and consultants (e.g Technoserve, International Livestock Research Institute) to help small-scale entrepreneurs develop the skills needed.</p>		<p>So far, the activities undertaken include the inception workshops to launch the project and further detail all partner work plans; the baseline data collection; and procurement.</p> <p>The hiring of project officers is almost finalised.</p> <p>Target communities and intervention areas have been identified and mapped with 11 villages along the Kitembe corridor in Tanzania and 10 in Kenya.</p>	<p>Grass seed bank establishment and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainings on entrepreneurship - record keeping, financial management and enterprise related skills - Beehive establishment and beehive management - Capacity building for women and youth & group formation and registration)
<p>Activity 1.2a. Mapping for the identification of trade routes, hotspots and people linked to IWT in the area, based on data collection (interviews) and analysis by TRAFFIC. To improve anti-poaching and law enforcement strategies and implement locally tailored demand reduction initiatives.</p>		<p>Community channels and some of the hot spots identified, areas have 300 rangers to work with.</p> <p>Key stakeholders identified and consulted in the project areas, including conservancy officials, key government officials, schools/school heads.</p>	<p>Analysis of data collected during baseline and dissemination to IWT stakeholders</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.2b. Bushmeat monitoring at 2 identified hotspots for wildlife trade, including data collection through questionnaires and analysis by TRAFFIC, with one site in Kenya and one site in Tanzania, taking place in year 1 and year 3 (budgeted for within monitoring and evaluation).		In April there was secondary data extraction at the Longido district game office, court data and data from Enduiment WMA HQ in Tanzania as well as from KINAPA and Conservancies in Kenya. This secondary data provided locations to target for poacher and trader's interviews that are currently taking place.	Analysis of data
Activity 1.3. Capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT and co-development of strategies, including initial workshops and subsequent ongoing support and relationship building through a series of community meetings, building on existing structures already established such as local women's groups. Willingness to engage with these activities, and also in the co-design of wildlife conservation schemes, such as the setting and monitoring camera traps for wildlife, will promote project support through appropriate livelihood incentives.		Not yet started	
Activity 1.4. Increase understanding around the value of wildlife, IWT, legislation and penalties through targeting of community groups with strategies to influence behaviour change for demand reduction. We will explore a range of avenues for outreach, including local champions, the church, and radio, and develop locally tailored messaging together with TRAFFIC's Global Behaviour Change Coordinator.		Not yet started	
Output 2. Increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians.	<p>2.1 By 2024, 50% of the children and youth trained as citizen scientists in target schools are actively engaged in monitoring and reporting wildlife encounters (2020 baseline = 0% in target schools).</p> <p>2.2 By 2024, 80% of schools are actively engaged in conservation clubs (Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Malihai clubs in Tanzania) including trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits. (2020 baseline = 40% - 4 out of 10 schools).</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 children trained and engaged in monitoring of wildlife encounters</p> <p>Baseline: 0 schools engaged</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1. Promotion of wildlife clubs in target schools for increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians, including capacity building of pupils as citizen scientists on the monitoring and reporting of wildlife encounters e.g. whilst herding livestock - also links to 1.1.		Not yet started	<p>Outreach conservation education program in schools & formation of school wildlife clubs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Effectively educate local schools within the project geoscope on thematic wildlife conservation topics/subject areas & Illegal Wildlife Trade. - Short wildlife films will be screened to reinforce the education programs. Every school to be guided to form a wildlife club. -Citizen science- Nurturing school youth to be nature guardians. - School youth to be trained on map reading and to conduct wildlife monitoring in safe conditions
Activity 2.2. School trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits; seeking to provide alternative perspectives on wildlife, and share experiences of the project with children across the border		Not yet started	
Activity 2.3. Training of teachers on wildlife conservation, poaching and illegal wildlife trade for knowledge-share with school children and their families, and ongoing project sustainability.		Not yet started	
Activity 2.4. Development of school materials such as information boards on poaching and IWT for increased knowledge.		Not yet started	
<p>Output 3. Improved capacity and systems for effective enforcement and cross-border collaboration and coordination against poaching and IWT at local, county / district and transboundary level.</p>	<p>3.1 By 2024, 100 rangers (88 community rangers and 12 wildlife agency rangers have received refresher training (e.g. standardised enforcement; safeguards; data collection, documentation and analysis) and there is increased collaboration between community rangers and wildlife agencies, and between Kenya and Tanzania for patrolling within the project geoscope (2019 baseline = 36 community rangers in EWMA, 76 AET with low levels of collaboration with wildlife agency rangers and very low/ad hoc joint transboundary patrols within the project geoscope due to lack of funding, 2019 baseline = 1; 2020 baseline = 0).</p>	<p>3.1 - 0 rangers received refresher training</p> <p>3.2 - 0 new camera traps installed</p> <p>3.3 - 0 communication channels created</p> <p>3.4 - No data on cases reaching judiciary - Collection underway</p> <p>3.5 - 0 regular meetings and fora</p> <p>3.6 - No data standardised</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>3.2 By 2024, 20 additional camera traps are installed and functioning for poaching surveillance - including at night - at poaching hotspot locations (2020 baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.3 By 2024, secure and anonymized communication platforms/ information channels have been developed as a two-way channel between local communities and law enforcement (2020 baseline = 0 channels in place).</p> <p>3.4. By 2024 increased number of IWT cases reaching judiciary that result in prosecutions (Baseline: TBD on Y1)</p> <p>3.5 By 2024, at least 5 quarterly local and 2 high level fora for collaboration and knowledge transfer between Kenya & Tanzania are held (TWIX workshops). (2020 baseline = fora are irregular and not institutionalised, at both the local and regional / national level).</p> <p>3.6 By 2024, data collected is standardized and harmonized between both countries and complements TRAFFIC data on IWT. Data will include evidence of the origin of poachers or those engaged in IWT; the role of any community members; and market routes for bushmeat. (2020 baseline = data not standardized or harmonized and lacking required level of detail).</p>		
<p>Activity 3.1. Capacity building at local, county, district and transboundary level of enforcement against IWT. 100 rangers (88 community and 12 wildlife agency rangers/ men and women) receive training / refreshing training, with a strong focus on human right approaches, social safeguarding and grievance mechanisms as per WWF Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards (ESSF) to be agreed and applied by all partners.</p>		<p>Not yet started</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2. Strengthening wildlife crime prosecution through support to more effective communication between community rangers, KWS, TAWA and the judiciary (including training on crime scene management, arrest procedures, taking statements, and court case monitoring) ensuring justly applied enforcement and increasing the number of IWT cases reaching judiciary.</p>		<p>Transboundary IWT meetings were discussed and confirmed among partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>The baseline data being collected by TRAFFIC, in addition to input from key partners and stakeholders identified such as KWS, TAWA, Big Life Foundation and the EWMA and local conservancies security systems, will be</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>key to identifying the IWT hotspots to be targeted.</p> <p>A joint police, TAWA and EWMA task force was proposed for Tanzania that will ensure effective enforcement of laws from capture to prosecution.</p>	
Activity 3.3. Strengthening of communication platforms/channels for law enforcement, focused on the development of training on control room processes in collaboration with KWS and TAWA.		Not yet started	
Activity 3.4. Local & regional meetings organized for collaboration and knowledge transfer between Kenya and Tanzania. 2 transboundary, TWIX workshops, one on each side of the border, with participation from both countries to improve collaboration and coordination among the region's wildlife enforcement agencies. By training relevant law enforcement on transboundary information sharing through TWIX (TRAFFIC's Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange system). For the 5 local meetings at regional level, the project plans on day meetings with promotion of virtual cooperation whenever possible.		Targeted transboundary meetings planned and discussed among partners included in the work plan.	
Activity 3.5. Harmonization of IWT data. TRAFFIC together with wildlife authorities supports regional trade system data; including market routes, role of community members, origin of poachers. All surveillance data is entered into TWiX and regional WiTiS databases and validated. The information flow to the authorities, KWS and TAWA, ensures the information is actionable.		Not yet started	

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

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Enhanced livelihoods, reduced poaching and IWT conserves threatened wildlife species and reduces poverty of vulnerable Maasai communities in a critical wildlife corridor across Kenya & Tanzania.			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>By 2024, enhanced livelihoods, community-led conservation, enforcement and cross-border collaboration results in reduced poaching and IWT in the critical Kitenden transboundary wildlife corridor between Amboseli and Kilimanjaro National Parks.</p>	<p>0.1 By 2024, ~5,000 men, women and youth (50% of targeted community members) have benefited from enhanced livelihoods and are supporting conservation efforts to reduce poaching and IWT (2020 baseline =0).</p> <p>0.2 By 2024, at least a 25% increase in the number of reports of poaching and IWT activities through established secure and anonymized communication channels (2020 baseline = <5% community members).</p> <p>0.3 By 2024, at least a 60% decline in the seizure of illegal wildlife products and the poaching of wildlife in the project area (2019 baseline EWMA = 27 seizures/6 month; ~9 poachers arrested/6 month based on low effort/low number of ranger patrols; in 2020 last 6 months 13 poachers arrested with very low effort due to Covid-19. We expect an initial increase in numbers with increased effort/ ranger patrols and then a decrease by end of year 3).</p> <p>0.4 By 2024, at least 3 recommendations from the transboundary wildlife security forum are adopted and implemented locally or adopted at regional / national wildlife security meetings (2020 baseline = 0).</p>	<p>0.1 Final year survey assessing level of satisfaction and community wellbeing amongst project participants; stories of change; case studies; studies on community involvement in anti-poaching & reducing IWT.</p> <p>0.2 TRAFFIC surveys. Data on number of reports of poaching and IWT activities through established communication channels.</p> <p>0.3 TRAFFIC surveys. Data on number of seizures of IWT products and poachers arrested.</p> <p>0.4 Final year report evidencing the number of recommendations made by the transboundary wildlife security forum that have been adopted and implemented locally and / or adopted regionally / nationally.</p>	<p>The majority of community members will not assist external poaching gangs and will actively report poaching and IWT incidents if community members targeted under this project are benefiting from enhanced livelihoods and have increased understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation concerning poaching and IWT.</p> <p>Increased involvement of community rangers, improved collaboration and increased coverage across the project area will initially increase the number of seizures and arrests but over time these will reduce.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. (i) Co-created nature-based incentives, particularly for locally based marginalised youth (18-29 years) and women, to conserve wildlife in hotspot</p>	<p>1.1 By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (~10,000 men, women and youth) are participating in co-created incentives developed under this project</p>	<p>1.1 Data on the number of men, women and youth participating in new and co-created incentives.</p>	<p>The benefits derived from diversified and enhanced livelihoods alongside increased awareness on the value of local wildlife and legislation associated with poaching and IWT are sufficient to</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>areas along the Kitenden corridor (e.g. diversified and resilient livelihoods; employment opportunities; conservation performance payment schemes e.g. community camera trapping, alongside increased understanding of the value of wildlife, the impact of IWT, and legislation/ penalties regarding poaching and IWT amongst youth and women.</p>	<p>(2020 baseline # of new / additional incentives in project area = 0).</p> <p>1.2 By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (10,000 men, women and youth) have increased understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation associated with poaching and IWT (2020 baseline = low levels of awareness).</p> <p>1.3 By 2024, 20 camera traps are installed and managed by citizen scientist in the communities and functioning for wildlife surveillance</p>	<p>1.2 Knowledge awareness surveys after sessions; stories of change; case studies documented community feedback.</p> <p>1.3 Number of cameras installed and providing data on wildlife.</p>	<p>prevent the majority of community members from collaborating with poachers and engaging in IWT.</p>
<p>2. Increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians.</p>	<p>2.1 By 2024, 50% of the children and youth trained as citizen scientists in target schools are actively engaged in monitoring and reporting wildlife encounters (2020 baseline = 0% in target schools).</p> <p>2.2 By 2024, 80% of schools are actively engaged in conservation clubs (Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Malihai clubs in Tanzania) including trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits. (2020 baseline = 40% - 4 out of 10 schools).</p>	<p>2.1 Data on the number of children and youth trained; data on the number actively monitoring and reporting wildlife encounters.</p> <p>2.2 Data on the number of schools with active conservation clubs; number of visits / school to national parks; school records - wildlife clubs. Wildlife Clubs of Kenya/ Malihai Club registration certificates.</p>	<p>Children and youth are willing/motivated to join and participate in conservation club activities.</p> <p>Livestock herding by children and youth provides the opportunity to encounter and report wildlife.</p>
<p>3. Improved capacity and systems for effective enforcement and cross-border collaboration and coordination against poaching and IWT at local, county / district and transboundary level.</p>	<p>3.1 By 2024, 100 rangers (88 community rangers and 12 wildlife agency rangers have received refresher training (e.g. standardised enforcement; safeguards; data collection, documentation and analysis) and there is increased collaboration between community rangers and wildlife agencies, and between Kenya and Tanzania for patrolling within the project geoscope (2019 baseline = 36 community rangers in EWMA, 76 AET</p>	<p>3.1 Data on the number and type of rangers / training; data on joint cross border patrols; documented evidence of increased collaboration.</p>	<p>There will be political and community good will and trust between the Kenyan and Tanzanian sides of the project area.</p> <p>Data and information collected and submitted locally is cascaded upwards to influence and inform the Ministries in charge of wildlife.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>with low levels of collaboration with wildlife agency rangers and very low/ad hoc joint transboundary patrols within the project geoscope due to lack of funding, 2019 baseline = 1; 2020 baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.2 By 2024, 20 additional camera traps are installed and functioning for poaching surveillance - including at night - at poaching hotspot locations (2020 baseline = 0).</p> <p>3.3 By 2024, secure and anonymized communication platforms/ information channels have been developed as a two way channel between local communities and law enforcement (2020 baseline = 0 channels in place).</p> <p>3.4. By 2024 increased number of IWT cases reaching judiciary that result in prosecutions (Baseline: TBD on Y1)</p> <p>3.5 By 2024, at least 5 quarterly local and 2 high level fora for collaboration and knowledge transfer between Kenya & Tanzania are held (TWIX workshops). (2020 baseline = fora are irregular and not institutionalised, at both the local and regional / national level).</p> <p>3.6 By 2024, data collected is standardized and harmonized between both countries and complements TRAFFIC data on IWT. Data will include evidence of the origin of poachers or those engaged in IWT; the role of any community members; and market routes for bushmeat. (2020 baseline =</p>	<p>3.2 Number of camera traps installed and operating effectively; number of incursions detected using camera traps including at night.</p> <p>3.3 Number of secure and anonymized communication platforms/ information channels developed and evidence of use.</p> <p>3.4 Data on the number of cases reaching high court/judiciary .</p> <p>3.5 Number of meetings held locally and regionally / nationally; meeting minutes evidence knowledge sharing and increased collaboration.</p> <p>3.6 Annual check on the data collected and entered into TWiX and regional WiTiS databases confirms it is standardised and harmonised and includes more detailed information (than vs baseline).</p>	<p>Effective collaboration between wildlife agency rangers and community rangers can be brokered.</p> <p>Submitted harmonized and improved data is used by TRAFFIC and policy makers to inform and strengthen enforcement and other measures to combat IWT.</p>

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	data not standardized or harmonized and lacking required level of detail).		
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1. Co-development of community livelihoods schemes (e.g. livestock/dairy, honey, silvopasture) and wildlife stewardship schemes (e.g. community camera trapping) which support incentivised wildlife stewardship, through a series of local community meetings to identify locally appropriate and sustainable schemes and to build capacity to develop and run them. There will be training & mentoring provided on business enterprise skills, using technical support & expertise from WWF's Market's Practice, local partners and consultants (e.g Technoserve, International Livestock Research Institute) to help small-scale entrepreneurs develop the skills needed.</p> <p>1.2a. Mapping for the identification of trade routes, hotspots and people linked to IWT in the area, based on data collection (interviews) and analysis by TRAFFIC. To improve anti-poaching and law enforcement strategies and implement locally tailored demand reduction initiatives.</p> <p>1.2b. Bushmeat monitoring at 2 identified hotspots for wildlife trade, including data collection through questionnaires and analysis by TRAFFIC, with one site in Kenya and one site in Tanzania, taking place in year 1 and year 3 (budgeted for within monitoring and evaluation).</p> <p>1.3. Capacity building for women and youth as agents of change in IWT and co-development of strategies, including initial workshops and subsequent ongoing support and relationship building through a series of community meetings, building on existing structures already established such as local women's groups. Willingness to engage with these activities, and also in the co-design of wildlife conservation schemes, such as the setting and monitoring camera traps for wildlife, will promote project support through appropriate livelihood incentives.</p> <p>1.4. Increase understanding around the value of wildlife, IWT, legislation and penalties through targeting of community groups with strategies to influence behaviour change for demand reduction. We will explore a range of avenues for outreach, including local champions, the church, and radio, and develop locally tailored messaging together with TRAFFIC's Global Behaviour Change Coordinator.</p> <p>2.1. Promotion of wildlife clubs in target schools for increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians, including capacity building of pupils as citizen scientists on the monitoring and reporting of wildlife encounters e.g whilst herding livestock - also links to 1.1.</p> <p>2.2. School trips to national parks and wildlife club cross-border visits; seeking to provide alternative perspectives on wildlife and share experiences of the project with children across the border.</p> <p>2.3. Training of teachers on wildlife conservation, poaching and illegal wildlife trade for knowledge-share with school children and their families, and ongoing project sustainability.</p> <p>2.4. Development of school materials such as information boards on poaching and IWT for increased knowledge.</p> <p>3.1. Capacity building at local, county, district and transboundary level of enforcement against IWT. 100 rangers (88 community and 12 wildlife agency rangers/ men and women) receive training / refreshing training, with a strong focus on human right approaches, social safeguarding and grievance mechanisms as per WWF Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards (ESSF) to be agreed and applied by all partners.</p> <p>3.2. Strengthening wildlife crime prosecution through support to more effective communication between community rangers, KWS, TAWA and the judiciary (including training on crime scene management, arrest procedures, taking statements, and court case monitoring) ensuring justly applied enforcement and increasing the number of IWT cases reaching judiciary.</p>			

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<p>3.3. Strengthening of communication platforms/channels for law enforcement, focused on the development of training on control room processes in collaboration with KWS and TAWA.</p> <p>3.4. Local & regional meetings organized for collaboration and knowledge transfer between Kenya and Tanzania. 2 transboundary, TWIX workshops, one on each side of the border, with participation from both countries to improve collaboration and coordination among the region's wildlife enforcement agencies. By training relevant law enforcement on transboundary information sharing through TWIX (TRAFFIC's Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange system). For the 5 local meetings at regional level, the project plans on day meetings with promotion of virtual cooperation whenever possible.</p> <p>3.5. Harmonization of IWT data. TRAFFIC together with wildlife authorities supports regional trade system data; including market routes, role of community members, origin of poachers. All surveillance data is entered into TWiX and regional WiTiS databases and validated. The information flow to the authorities, KWS and TAWA, ensures the information is actionable.</p>			