



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 2023

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

1. 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 £585,352
Start/end dates of project	01 November 2021 – 31 March 2024
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	01 April 2022 – 31 March 2023 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Tanya Smith, 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	Tanya Smith, WWF-UK Mae Tortajada-Suils, WWF-UK Deborah Mackay, WWF-UK Bryan Mbego, WWF-Kenya Drew McVey, WWF-Kenya Gasto Mushi, WWF-Tanzania Noah Sitati, WWF-Tanzania 30 April 2023

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. 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 because 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 would 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.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

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. The project team meets regularly, up to twice a month, to discuss progress, plan

project activities and track expenditure. 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 the implementation of the project. WWF-UK, WWF-Kenya and WWF-Tanzania have bi-weekly planning meetings, which include all implementing partners to further strengthen transboundary collaboration and coordination across all partners, including aspects such as adaptive management, M&E, safeguarding, risk management, 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 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. 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.

The Deputy British High Commission for Tanzania visited the project office during the reporting period and was adequately briefed about the UK funded projects including IWT-CF and DFCDO Land for Life. The WWF-Tanzania project team has been invited, by the British High Commission, to a round table meeting with other conservation organisations to discuss IWT.

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.

Progress towards strengthened livelihoods within the project area (Kenya and Tanzania) has been steady (Activity 1.1). In Kenya, eight (8) women and youth groups within the Amboseli area were identified in need of support and who will serve as agents of change within the landscape. The groups identified to participate in the beekeeping and grass seed bank enterprises are: Olingo women's group (20), Ilmarba livestock group (15), Imisigiyo women's group (16), Oshumu group (12), Iltuati youth group (11), Enduata Kitirua women group (61), Esiteti youth Nabula (21) and Osotua ilatayiok women group (18).

Both beekeeping and grass seed bank initiatives were identified through the enterprise group participatory meetings and sites were selected. Seed of two indigenous, highly palatable grass species African foxtail (*Cenchrus ciliaris*) and the Maasai love grass (*Eragrostis superba*) was procured and planted in October 2023. 42 members from Osiligi, Enduata, and Ilmarba livestock groups received training on how to effectively prepare the sites, sow the seed and maintain the grass pastures. A total of 20 acres of grass seed banks has been established to date within existing farmland, with additional sites being prepared for planting. Equipment such as a brush cutter and a manual baling machine have been purchased to facilitate grass cutting and hay baling. The 20 acres of planted seed - 3kg/acre - is expected to yield an average 200 bales/acre/year (sold at £2.20 per bale) and 150-200 kg of grass seed/year (sold at £5.80 to £7.30 GBP/kg). Two groups (23 members) participating in bee-keeping enterprises successfully completed a two day both theory and practical training. We procured and supplied 54 hives, a shade net, 4 smokers, 6 harvesting suits and 4 brushes and as a measure of adapting to the

harsh drought, the team procured sunflower seed for planting as a source of food for the bees in the first 30 hives established. The modern hives can produce 20-50 kg of honey per year. The expected kilograms (kgs) to be produced by the 54 hives is 1080 kgs with an expected income of approximately £4,760.

On the Tanzanian side of the border community consultations took place in all the 11 villages with a total of 1,331 (699 females and 632 males) community members. A livelihood assessment was conducted to identify the current livelihood options within Enduimet WMA and co-select with the communities the most suitable conservation alternative enterprises to be supported by the IWT project. Three livelihood options were identified for support namely, sunflower farming, goat fattening and Village Saving and Loan Association training and capacity building (VSLA).

Sunflower farming is being supported in four villages (Tingatinga, Olmolog, Ngereani and Kitendeni). Goat fattening as a livelihood option is being supported in three villages, namely Ildonyo, Lerang'wa and Irkaswa. Lastly, the VSLA training and capacity building is being considered for all the 11 villages as access to finance to support livelihood enterprise development was highlighted as a major challenge through community consultations. Hence, VSLAs helps to organise women and youth in small groups to raise funds to support capital development for business and other social commitments.

A) Sunflower farming

Sunflower is not attractive to wildlife and could potentially reduce HWC, especially when cultivated in critical HWC areas as an alternative crop. Apart from the oil where market prices are rising, the seed cake is a livestock feed. Therefore, it would serve multiple purposes which include climate resilience/risk mitigation in agricultural production, livelihood benefits, income diversification, HWC mitigation and livestock feed. A total of 142 acres in all the 4 villages by 20 groups with 441 members (94 Males and 347 females) that includes PWD and HIV+ as beneficiaries. Due to joint land ownership, a benefit sharing scheme has been agreed on between the groups and the farmers where contracts will be signed between the groups and the farmers to be overseen by WWF and Longido District Extension Officers. For more details including criteria for selection, please see the detailed report.

A total of 110 farmers and 3 local ward extension officers were trained on climate smart agriculture including good agronomic practices, market access, farm preparation, soil testing, crop management and post-harvest handling of Sunflower. The farmers trained will serve as trainers and mentors to the other farmer members. The extension officers were trained to ensure technical expertise is available locally to monitor the performance of sunflower farms and provide support where necessary.

B) Goat fattening

A total of 385 people (10 males and 375 females), organised into 15 groups from the 3 villages, were selected to benefit from 180 goats. A benefit sharing scheme including conservation commitments by the benefiting groups is being developed. See here a more detailed report.

C) VSLA Training and Capacity building

A total of 20 groups from 10 villages were selected to benefit from improved management and governance of existing Village Savings and Loans Associations. Through the 10 groups, 507 members (58 males and 449 females) will benefit from improved operation of VSLAs in supporting existing or new enterprise ventures.

The Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) baseline surveys (Activity 1.2) were carried out by implementing partner TRAFFIC International East Africa and completed the analysis and writing up a brief report of the results on bushmeat trade in the project area. The survey evaluated the scale and nature of the bushmeat trade in the communities surrounding Enduimet Wildlife Management Area and Amboseli National Park. The total number of respondents was 444, 159 were female and 285 were male. The survey targeted both consumers of wild game meat and traders/hunters within the project area, of which 358 'identified' as consumers and 58 as 'traders and/or hunters'. The study established key baseline figures relating to the species targeted for the bushmeat trade, frequency of poaching, frequency of bushmeat consumption and trading, drivers of the bushmeat consumption and trading, the percentage of consumers who claimed to consume

bushmeat in this important wildlife ecosystem. The findings of this baseline study will be used to evaluate the impact of the project. To view the report, please see the annexure list below.

In Kenya, 315 community members were sensitised on the IWT legislations, and a total of 39 youth and women (17 male and 22 female) were further supported to become change agents in IWT (Activities 1.3 and 1.4). This support focused on behavioural change as a measure to curb IWT incidences as they educate community members on the importance of wildlife. These youth and women 'Change Agents' improved their understanding in IWT hotspots, types of IWT activities, community's role in minimising IWT, emergency response protocols in the case of human injury or death, the Wildlife Act and the penalties involved, animal behaviour, link IWT with wildlife behaviours, consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife utilisation enterprises, and the role of camera traps in monitoring wildlife distribution. As a result, KWS were informed about a possible IWT activity that led to recovery of 17 elephant tusks and arrest of 2 poachers in March 2023.

In Tanzania, a total of 1,700 community members (1462 females and 238 males) in 11 villages were exposed to messages on wildlife conservation and IWT through a series of community engagements. The topics covered through the messaging included: the Wildlife conservation Act of Tanzania and related regulations including penalties for offenders; different strategies to combat poaching and IWT, such as livelihood support and increased enforcement; risk of consuming bushmeat; human wildlife conflict management strategies to prevent revenge killings; and relationship building with community through their groups to involve communities in the fight against poaching.

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

Baseline surveys were conducted at all ten schools within the project area (5 in Kenya and 5 in Tanzania). Using Focal Group Discussions (FGD's), our implementing partner Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK) carried out a baseline survey of Wildlife and IWT related knowledge, attitude, and behaviours at the five schools within the Amboseli landscape. 38 teachers (29 male and 9 female) out of a possible 54, and 625 students (285 boys and 340 girls) out of a possible 2,326 participated in the baseline. A total of 688 students have voluntarily joined a wildlife club, under the supervision of Wildlife Clubs of Kenya. Within Tanzania (Enduiment Wildlife Management Area) the five schools participating in the project are Tingatinga, Olmolog, Sinya, Kamwanga and Kitendeni Primary Schools. The baseline survey was carried out by the Malihai Clubs team within the Outreach department of TAWA (Tanzania Wildlife Authority) and WWF-Tanzania. A total of 56 teachers and 4,019 students participated in the survey. Only 327 (8.1%) students confirmed being members of an environmental conservation initiative (baseline). All five schools have now registered with TAWA as Malihai club member schools. A total of 1,215 students (566 boys and 649 girls) have now joined as members of a Malihai Club, a 270% increase in participation.

Outreach education at the ten schools is underway (Activity 2.1), thus far 459 school children have participated in the IWT specific extra-curricular lessons covering the following topics: Wildlife ecology, Benefits of wildlife, Threats to wildlife, School conservation activities, Understanding Illegal Wildlife Trade and Bush meat, and Impact of poaching and IWT on people and wildlife. These lessons include the screening of IWT relevant films in English and Swahili. IWT specific education materials (Activity 2.4) were produced, accompanied by the training of 27 teachers (18M and 9F) in October (Activity 2.3), and disseminated to the schools to support teachers, including three IWT anti-snaring teaching aid boards and 32 sets of the popular Sustainability Board Games.

Specific to Tanzania and the Malihai clubs, the team is currently undergoing a review of the training materials to ensure IWT messaging is strengthened. This review and updating of the materials will be completed in Q1 of Year 3.

On the 10th of October, 2022 a total of 27 children (13 boys and 14 girls) and 3 teachers (2M and 1F) from schools within Amboseli were hosted by WCK on an ecology tour to Tsavo West

National Park (Activity 2.2). Immediate outcomes included students showing improved understanding of the ecology of various wildlife species and wildlife conservation in general, and a comprehension of how human activities influence wildlife habitats. Three other schools participated in local National Park ecology trips, with 161 children (76 boys and 85 girls) as well as 20 teachers (14 male and 6 female) benefitting from visits to Amboseli National Park.

A 3-day study tour to Tarangire National Park by 50 students and 15 teachers from the five participating school Malihai clubs successfully took place (Activity 2.2). During the tour training sessions were organised including IWT specific extra-curricular lessons covering the following topics: Wildlife ecology, Benefits of wildlife, Threats to wildlife, School conservation activities, Understanding IWT and bushmeat consumption, and the impact of poaching and IWT on people and wildlife. Following this trip students and teachers appreciated the value of wildlife conservation and were enlightened on the contribution of wildlife to the national economy through tourism. We share here a couple of comments made following the field trip: *"I never knew and considered how many people around the world appreciate the presence of lions, and I never imagined how they travel far distances just to see our wildlife. After this trip I will never support the idea of killing a lion to be seen as a warrior but rather I will be a warrior by supporting conservation and ensuring lion exists"* - this was a comment from a male Maasai student after seeing all the vehicles and tourists watching a pride of lions. *"This was my first trip to a national park since I became a teacher in 1990 and I have seen things I never imagined and learned very useful lessons. I commend all the people and organisations supporting conservation of wildlife and environment, without them we would not been seeing this beautiful, well managed and conserved landscapes which support the wildlife and our life through the revenues collected from the tourism business"* - Malihai Club Matron for Tingatinga Primary School.

Additional environmental awareness activities undertaken by the wildlife clubs include the planting of 1,961 indigenous tree seedlings. The students gained knowledge on the values of tree growing; forests mitigate climate change effects, trees as habitat for wildlife as well as the socio-cultural value of trees and forests.

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.

Activities related to strengthening enforcement are under way. Within the Amboseli landscape, 37 community rangers completed crime scene management training (Activity 3.1), an additional 20 community rangers were taken through a one-month refresher course at Amboseli Conservation Academy. A total of 34 community rangers (includes the 20 rangers who completed refresher training and 14 additional rangers) received two specialist training sessions: Court procedures and Human Rights. Loitokitok Court officials conducted the court procedures training using a moot court example where the rangers were taken through moot court role play, court decorum, the rights of arrested persons, rights to a fair trial or hearing roles and powers of community scouts under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013. The realised output was the understanding of the constitution of Kenya on the Rights of arrested persons, and how to present case evidence before a judge. Finally, Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA) trained 32 rangers on the standard operating procedures and Human Rights.

In Tanzania, refresher training was provided to 15 Village Game Scouts within Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (Activity 3.1 and 3.2). The training included crime scene management, Safeguarding and Human-rights based approach in their operation, prosecution process including the chain of custody of evidence and how to collect evidence to help IWT related cases, patrol planning and field operation and collection and management of data through ODK tool kit. The training enhanced VGS understanding of the Tanzania Wildlife conservation Act and its provision, associated regulations and other laws like criminal procedure act (CPA) etc, which are key in supporting IWT related cases.

The coordination of monitoring IWT related court cases has improved through the development of a data collection template and associated excel database. IWT related court cases within the

Loitokitok judiciary (Kenya) are now being recorded by KWS and being tracked through the legal process (Activity 3.2). Out of the 10 IWT related cases have been submitted to court, 7 relate to bush meat, 2 Ivory dealing, and 1 Sandalwood. The cases are active and ongoing at Loitokitok law courts. The targeted species were giraffe, eland, gazelle and elephants.

Within the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area (EWMA) (Tanzania), we hosted a workshop specifically focused on closing the gap between the EWMA (and their Village Game Scouts) and other law enforcement agencies in Longido and Siha districts to support strengthening of wildlife related prosecutions (Activity 3.2). The aim of the workshop included: (a) to increasing understanding of IWT project; (b) to increasing understanding of the EWMA amongst the participants; (c) understand the communication gaps and challenges amongst the government agencies in IWT related matters; and (d) establish IWT Working group to mitigate the communication and collaboration gaps for successful prosecution of IWT cases. A total of 31 (26 males and 5 females) participants attended the workshop from Tanzania Police Force represented by Officer commanding District (ODC) for Siha and Longido, Officer commanding Criminal Investigation Department (OCCID) for Longido and Siha, Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) represented by Zonal conservation commander (ZCC) for Northern zone, Ecosystem Managers for Longido-Lake Natron-Mto wa Mbu Ecosystem, and West Kilimanjaro-Same-Mto Uмба ecosystem, Longido and Siha Districts including District Game officers, District security officers, Judiciary represented by the District Magistrate for Siha District, and Enduimet WMA.

Cross-border Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (TWIX) and Collaboration and Knowledge Transfer meeting between Kenya and Tanzania was held on the 28th and 29th of March by TRAFFIC. The focus was to train wildlife law enforcement officers in Kenya and Tanzania on the use of TWIX platform that facilitates online information sharing among law enforcement agencies. Forty two (42) participants attended, representing government agencies working to combat IWT in Amboseli/Kilimanjaro landscape and experienced TWIX user from Tsavo National Park. Kenya and Tanzania agreed to enhance information sharing to increase the number of successful prosecutions, quarterly facilitation of joint patrols and two cross-border meetings to monitor progress on IWT related activities. This can be achieved through the Integration of East African Community and enhance common judiciary approaches between the Tanzanian and Kenyan sides. (Activities 3.4 and 3.5).

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, alongside increased understanding of the value of wildlife, the impact of IWT, and legislation/ penalties regarding poaching and IWT amongst youth and women.

Progress towards this output is steady, where we are aiming for approximately 1,900 households (~10,000 people) participating in co-created incentives developed under this project by 2024. To date, currently 514 households are participating in livelihood initiatives outlined in Section 3.1. We have therefore achieved approximately 27% of the target. Although this is below target, we need to acknowledge this has been achieved in one year and we anticipate this to increase significantly over the next year, especially as benefit sharing agreements are put in place and managed by the communities.

In terms of increased understanding of the value of wildlife and IWT among community groups, we have reached a significant number of people through awareness raising community engagement as outlined in section 3.1. The IWT baseline survey 'factsheet' report has been completed by implementing partner TRAFFIC, see Annexure 5 for a copy of the report. The results of this survey will guide the implementation of Activity 1.4 in Year 3 of the project. Based on the initial survey results the trend of bushmeat trade, in each focal area there was a perceived

general decrease in the supply of bushmeat compared to the past five years with reasons such as deterrent law enforcement (52%), increased understanding of wildlife benefits (32%), and scarcity of wildlife in the bush (14%). In the final quarter of Year 3, we will repeat the baseline surveys (Well-being and status of IWT) to determine the extent to which understanding of IWT and benefits of wildlife, as well as consumption patterns, have changed among target groups (youth and women).

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

This output is on track to be achieved and based on our indicators, we are likely to exceed our target of 80% of schools within the project actively engaging in conservation clubs and 50% of school students trained. To date all 10 schools participating in the project have voluntarily registered wildlife clubs with Wildlife Clubs of Kenya and Malihai Clubs (Tanzania). Our baseline before this project was four schools out of the ten had registered wildlife clubs. 80% of the schools in the Amboseli Landscape (4 out of 5) participated in a field trip to a national park, whilst 100% of the schools within Enduimet WMA (Longido District Council) participated in school trips to Tarangire National Park.

In addition, we are on track to reach our target indicator of 50% of school youth trained as nature guardians. In Kenya, WCK has engaged 741 school children as nature guardians, out of a possible 2,326 students across the 5 schools. This represents 31.85% of the total children within the 5 schools. In Tanzania, TAWA-Malihai Club has engaged 1,721 (837 Boys and 884 Girls) school children as nature guardians, out of a possible 4,019 students from the 5 schools. This represents 42.82% of the total children within the five schools.

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.

There are five indicators against which we can track progress against this output. The first measurable indicator being 100 rangers (88 community rangers and 12 wildlife agency rangers) have received refresher training by 2024. To date 35 community rangers have received refresher training (SOP level training), with 71 community rangers receiving specialist training in either crime scene management and human rights (37 rangers) or moot court and human rights training (34 rangers - includes the 20 rangers received refresher training), see section 3.1 for more details. We are on track to achieve the 100 rangers receiving refresher training.

Through the activities of this project, we have witnessed an increase in reports from community members of IWT related incidents to law enforcement officials through informal communication channels. Although we are not promoting formal communication channels (such as informants), rangers and community members are engaging regularly through project activities and as such are creating closer working relationship which promotes informal communication channels that result in more reliable information being shared (Indicator 3.3)

Through the training sessions, particularly the moot court and crime scene management training, and stakeholder collaboration workshops as reported in Section 3.1, we have seen the judiciary and law enforcement officials come together to discuss IWT and wildlife related prosecutions within the transboundary landscape. As a result, 10 arrests related to IWT have resulted in prosecutions and are currently ongoing in the Loitokitok law courts (Indicator 3.4). IWT related court cases within the Loitokitok judiciary (Kenya) are now being recorded by KWS and being tracked through the legal process using the data collection sheet template developed through the project.

A key indicator to achieving this output are the establishment of local and transboundary communication fora to promote collaboration and knowledge transfer between local stakeholders on each side of the border and between Kenya & Tanzania (Indicator 3.4). A transboundary collaboration forum has been established, with the first meeting taking place during the reporting period (refer to Section 3.1 for more details). The workshop report is under draft but please see the annex list for the workshop attendance register. Linked to this workshop was a detailed training session on the use of TWIX - a secure wildlife crime data sharing platform for government agencies. As a result, government representatives present were selected to be focal points within East Africa-TWIX, presenting a pathway to enhanced data sharing, collaborative enforcement and successful prosecutions (Indicator 3.6).

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 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 continues to be appreciated and supported by Government authorities and communities within the project area. At this stage in the project, project partners are optimistic that this outcome is achievable by 2024, with the opportunity for this outcome to be sustained beyond the life of this specific project.

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).

We are progressing against this Outcome indicator, with a total of 1,507 people poised to benefit from enhanced livelihoods, with this number expected to grow as we expand our support of VSLAs in the Amboseli landscape. Village Savings and Loans Associations within the project area have been identified by communities as a priority livelihood support intervention, largely because access to group savings and loans was identified as a major barrier to livelihood enhancement.

There is evidence that community beneficiaries are already supporting conservation efforts to reduce poaching, for example through the anonymous sharing of information which has led to arrests of poachers. Based on the IWT consumption and trade survey conducted by TRAFFIC, only 23% of respondents within Enduimet (Tanzania) consume bushmeat, whilst 34% of respondents within Amboseli continue to consume bushmeat. This is lower than expected and lends itself to our first assumption "The majority of community members will not assist external poaching gangs *cont.*"

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).

The Enduimet WMA has secure and anonymous communication channels through which IWT cases are reported by community members to the WMA management team. In this reporting period, a total of 24 cases (16 cases of bushmeat, 1 case of spearing and 7 cases of habitat destruction) were reported by communities, leading to 22 arrests.

A total of 39 community members were trained as change agents. Out of the 39 members, 8 participated in an awareness raising meeting that led to community members within hotspot

areas reporting on IWT related activities. This resulted in community collaboration on two ongoing cases to pursue suspects. 4th of March: 1 successful case was reported by Illasit Community Members (14 elephant tusks recovered and 2 poachers arrested). 9th of March: A community member from the Loitokitok Kamukunji area informed KWS of IWT suspected activity, which led to the recovery of 3 elephant tusks.

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).*

It is too early to confirm if there will be an overall decline in seizures, we are currently experiencing an increase in seizures and reports of IWT incidences because of increased awareness and open communication channels between community beneficiaries and law enforcement. We expect to witness a decline in seizures by the end of the project.

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).*

Although the transboundary and local wildlife security forums have been established, it is too early to establish if recommendations from these groups have been fully adopted. I am confident that this will be achieved and will report on progress towards this outcome indicator in the next report.

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 because of enhanced livelihoods and understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation on IWT. To achieve this the project identified key villages to target for community action for awareness and livelihood. With livelihood support and awareness activities well underway, we are confident this assumption will remain true and are monitoring this across several output and outcome indicators referred to above. 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, we will continue to monitor the number and capacity of rangers in the field,

as these salaried positions are dependent on income to the Wildlife Management Areas through tourism and/or NGO support.

- 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, if benefits derived from additional income sources outweigh those from IWT activities or alternatively the deterrents are strong enough in an efficient patrol force.

- 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. This is evident by the increase in voluntary membership and participation in wildlife clubs during the course of the project to date. In Tanzania, we witnessed a 270% increase in membership to an environmental club (in this case Malihai club) by school children. In Kenya, we have recorded an 8% increase in membership to Wildlife Clubs of Kenya.

- 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. An example experienced recently, a Malihai club member for Tingatinga Primary school found a carcass of an elephant while herding cattle and reported the incident to the Malihai Patron who then reported to EWMA. However, it must be noted we do not encourage children below 18 through the project as we promote that school going age children have a right to access education and should be encouraged to be in school and not engage in herding during school hours.

- 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. All parties reiterated the importance of partnerships and working together to reduce incidences of IWT within the project Geo scope. The project activities are tailored to enhance the working relationship between Kenya and Tanzania IWT actors.

- 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. Increased use of the East Africa TWIX platform will ensure data and information flows from the field upwards to decision makers in the ministries.

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

The assumption holds true, as such collaboration is ongoing, for example when IWT cases detected by community game scouts are reported to Government officials who respond and support accordingly.

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 (The 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. Through this project, focal point/users from the specific transboundary landscape (Amboseli/Kllimanjaro) have been trained in the use of TWIX and have registered to use TWIX (supported by TRAFFIC through this project).

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

The project aims to address threats to species affected by illegal wildlife trade in wild meat and body parts, including giraffe, elephant, pangolin, lion, and antelope. In the short/medium term the project anticipates reducing the direct threat posed by illegal poaching and trade in the project Geo-scope. In the longer term, the project aims to support behaviour change around wildlife consumption that will reduce the threat of illegal and unsustainable trade. The project will support the recovery and growth of populations of the focal species at the project site and the use of this important wildlife corridor, helping to ensure their long- term future in the region and addressing a key threat to their global status.

The project has made significant strides towards reinforcing disincentives for illegal wildlife trade through collaboration with law enforcement. We have catalysed the operationalizing of cross border collaboration and enforcement, through the success of the inaugural cross border meeting - something that was not in place at the start of the project. The formal operationalizing of joint work plans for law enforcement will have an impact that is sustained beyond this project. In the case of Amboseli and Enduimet, we have taken measures to enhance the capacity of community rangers to combat threats associated with illegal wildlife trade. Rangers' capacity has improved through refresher SOP training as well as specialist training that will strengthen the ability to prosecute arrested suspected poachers.

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). At the start of the project only 7% participate in conservation activities prior to the project and only 38% get benefits from living with wildlife. Through this project we expect to significantly improve these metrics. The project has taken a holistic approach towards incentivizing the community through the establishment of livelihood projects aimed at improving their standard of living and overall well-being. These livelihood enhancement interventions have been co-created with community beneficiaries to ensure maximum likelihood of buy-in and participation. We have an ambitious outcome (impact) target of 5,000 people will benefit from enhanced livelihoods, to date we expect at least 1,500 are poised to benefit as the livelihood support initiatives develop. To confirm the livelihood support initiatives supported by this project include:

1. Beekeeping (honey production and products) and Grass seed banks for 174 beneficiaries is expected to generate up to £ 15,000/ year in additional income.
2. Sunflower production (for Sunflower oil and livestock feed) covering 142 acres in four villages, benefitting 441 members. Expected income is approximately £68,550 per year (~200L per acre, at price of TZS 7,000/L)

3. Goat fattening (Better breeds: Buy, fatten, sell model) 385 beneficiaries from three villages.
4. Improved management and governance of Village Savings and Loans Associations are expected to support at least 500 people in Enduimet and an estimated 800-1000 people in Amboseli landscape.

The identification and training of change agents within the project area is a critical step in ensuring the community is equipped to handle the challenges of living within a wildlife ecosystem, promote peaceful coexistence, and report wildlife crimes that happen within the community. 39 change agents have been trained and equipped with necessary skills to promote coexistence between the community and wildlife, reduce human-wildlife conflicts, and act as our ambassadors in conservation.

4. Thematic focus

1. [Reducing demand for IWT products](#)
2. [Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents](#)
3. [Strengthening law enforcement](#)
4. [Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT](#)

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.

Reducing demand for IWT products

It is too early in the project to determine the extent to which we will reduce the demand for IWT products, however we have several activities which target reduced demand especially among youth and women. See Annex 1 for reporting on progress against our measurable indicators. See section 3 and the project google drive for more detail (Evidence Folder: [Activity 1.4](#) and [Output 2](#)).

Strengthening law enforcement

The project is committed to strengthening law enforcement to combat wildlife crimes in the ecosystem. This is achieved through strengthening cross-border collaboration for improved enforcement, such as knowledge and data sharing, communication and joint operations; and the training of rangers. As part of this effort, the project is currently collaborating with community rangers from the Olgulului group ranch and Enduimet Wildlife Management Area. These rangers are receiving refresher training at the Amboseli Conservation Academy, aimed at enhancing their capacity to relate to the ecosystem and wildlife in general. The project is also focusing on improving the rangers' crime scene management skills, including evidence collection and transportation, to ensure proper handling of wildlife-related crimes. To further equip the rangers within the Amboseli landscape, professionals from the Loitokitok courts have conducted training on court decorum and the rights of the accused, including the right to a fair trial or hearing. The rangers have also undergone training on human rights and standard operating procedures to ensure they are well-informed about their rights and understand how to follow established protocols while working. To strengthen its monitoring of wildlife crimes and related activities, the project is collaborating with Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) intelligence and court officials. The project's commitment to enhancing the capacity of law enforcement agencies is expected to

improve the effectiveness of wildlife conservation efforts within the ecosystem. See section 3 and the project google drive for more detail ([Evidence Folder: Output 3](#)).

Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT

This project has a strong focus on enhanced livelihood support for community groups (mainly women and youth) within the Amboseli/Killimanjaro transboundary landscape. Many women are involved in the transport of IWT products or the illegal harvesting of timber for charcoal burning. This project has focused on providing alternative livelihood options for women, particularly bee-keeping, grass production (for seed and hay), sunflower production, goat fattening and more broadly providing access to group savings and loans schemes to support enterprise development. See section 3 and the project google drive for more detail ([Evidence Folder: Activity 1:1](#))

5. Impact on species in focus

The project has identified giraffe, elephant, pangolin, lion, and antelope as the focal species for conservation. To ensure their protection, the project has been working closely with a network of community change agents who provide intelligent authorities with critical information regarding illegal wildlife activities within the ecosystem. This collaboration has yielded positive results with the recent arrests of suspects involved in 2 cases of giraffe poaching, 2 cases of suspect dealing with ivory, and 1 case of dealing with antelope bushmeat. The arrests are a testament to the community's combined effort and goodwill towards reporting wildlife-related crimes as and when they occur within the ecosystem. The project's emphasis on engaging and empowering local communities in conservation efforts has proven to be a valuable tool in safeguarding these focal species, and it is expected to continue bearing fruit in the future.

A total of 56 camera traps for monitoring wildlife have been procured and are awaiting deployment in the field across the project area, including the actual Kitenden Corridor, Amboseli Conservancies and Enduimet WMA. These will assist in monitoring our impact on the focus species within the project area. During patrols, rangers record sightings of focal species and through another project within the SOKNOT landscape, we will be piloting occupancy modelling as a tool to monitor key species populations in landscapes outside of formal protected areas such as the project geoscope.

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The Kitenden Wildlife Corridor and surrounding project area of Amboseli and Enduimet, is inhabited by the Maasai community, who primarily rely on livestock keeping, or pastoralism. Unfortunately, the prolonged drought within the region has severely impacted livestock rearing, resulting in many community members migrating in search of pasture. The drought is estimated to have reduced around 70% of livestock and wildlife within the ecosystem, leading to increased poverty in the area.

This project has come at the right time, providing an alternative livelihood for the Maasai community. The project aims to improve their standard of living through the establishment of nature-based enterprise projects, such as grass production for seed and hay, beekeeping for honey and products, Sunflower farming and improved goat breed fattening and selling. Refer to section 3.5 for more detail.

Indirect benefit that will be observed in the long-term is that the planting of grass seed banks will help in restoring the land by rehabilitating areas that have been destroyed by erosion. Also, the presence of bees in the hives will lead to a boost in pollination, ultimately resulting in improved food security. We anticipate that the planting of sunflower crops in existing agricultural lands will not only increase income for member households but the production of 'seed cakes' with the by-

product can be used as a source of livestock feed, an essential need especially through droughts currently gripping the region.

Through educating and raising awareness within the community, we can encourage a shift in attitudes and behaviours towards the value of wildlife conservation. This will be achieved using change agents who are drawn from the community and are committed to ending illegal wildlife trade.

The above are targeting adult or young women and men. In addition, this project works closely with primary aged school children which we hope will indirectly contribute to poverty alleviation in the long term through the following:

Improved ecosystem services- School youth have been trained and guided in undertaking habitat restoration activity through growing of indigenous trees. Nearly 2000 seedlings have been planted through all the schools. The youth have acquired new knowledge, skills and interest in tree growing. This is important especially in a community that is predominantly pastoralists. Increasing the indigenous tree cover and creating habitats for wildlife by growing trees contributes significantly to ecosystem services like rains, water cycle, minimising soil erosion, conducive environment and combating climate change. Local community members have also embraced the culture of growing indigenous acacia trees in their homesteads.

Increased Awareness about the value of wildlife- Through these activities as outlined above in Section 3.1, the school children and teachers have learnt that their livelihoods depend on the well-being of wildlife and natural resources, and therefore need to play a role to conserve wildlife. They now better understand the various challenges facing the region because of human activities and the need for interventions.

Schools as IWT Conservation Action Learning Centres- The project has transformed the 10 schools in the Amboseli and Enduimet ecosystems as centres of IWT & conservation action learning to the community. The population of children found in the schools and participating in the wildlife clubs all come from the local community. They are the future custodians of this wildlife rich ecosystem. These children spend most of their time in the schools learning. The IWT project in these schools has made it possible for the children to be equipped with the right conservation knowledge, skills and engaged in conservation actions. The installation of IWT information boards, posters, tree growing amongst other activities have transformed the schools as model learning centres not only for the children but the community.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	45% women make up the WWF-UK's Threatened Habitats & Species Goal Board. This is the board who has overall authority for the project.
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 ² .	Three of the eight partner organisations are led by women: Namely WWF-UK, TRAFFIC-East Africa, and TAWA Outreach Department National Director (Malihai Clubs). 38%

The project is dedicated to promoting gender equality throughout all stages of implementation. This commitment is reflected in the high percentage of women involved, with women accounting

¹ 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.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

for 75% of our current beneficiaries and 25% are men. This is a clear indication of the positive impact our project is having on promoting gender equality.

The Wildlife Clubs of Kenya has focused on observing gender equality in all the specified IWT project activities. This has been incorporated in the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya policy that requires the male and female children be represented in the project activities. The gender requirements have been executed in the project from the start during the school survey to gather the baseline information from the children on the IWT knowledge, attitudes, and practices. In these surveys out of the 605 participating children 56% were girls and 44% boys. In the project implementation out of the 741 children trained by the IWT project 52% are girls and 48% boys. Out of the 161 children who have participated in the park ecology trips 53% are girls and 47% are boys.

Please refer to Annexure 10 for additional information on how WWF led projects engage with communities, including gender equality and inclusion, within the SOKNOT (Southern Kenya-NORthern Tanzania) transboundary landscape.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring of the program was re-designed during the inception meeting, with the co-participation of all stakeholders. Following the inception, the baselines for the project were collected around a) people wellbeing in areas of governance, financial status and access to services, human wildlife conflict and tolerance; b) illegal wildlife trade with surveys to traders and consumers in hotspot areas; c) school surveys for the awareness and behaviour change of teachers and students. All these indicators demonstrate success of the program at outcome level and are directly linked to the 3 outputs livelihoods in hotspot areas, school children awareness, and effective enforcement and cross border collaboration.

The project partners also developed an activity log to register all activities as they take place and be able to aggregate standard indicators with unique number of beneficiaries and disaggregation of gender when relevant.

All project partners have regular weekly progress meetings to share updates on fieldwork activities, to monitor activities to ensure they align with the project deliverables and take strategic decisions on adaptive management. This is then followed by in-country meetings of project partners for field activities coordination.

WWF has started to use the Project Management Software Miradi, to track project progress for all activities as well as against indicators for outputs and outcomes. This is something we intend to increase use of in the next year of the project.

9. Lessons learnt

The early and continued engagement of stakeholders in this project led to good political and community support through implementation and will be continued.

Three aspects of project design and implementation that are highly appreciated by all stakeholders attending the various community engagements and workshops included (i) the focus on involving women and disadvantaged people in project implementation, (ii) the consultations of communities to ensure input, consensus and buy-in, especially to co-create the livelihood support options and the identification of beneficiaries 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.

Effective and regular communication between WWF-UK and the WWF country offices and partners is key for the success of the project implementation. WWF-UK is cooperating very closely with the implementing teams with regular calls between partners and the in-country project officers and the WWF-UK Programme Manager. These regular calls allow for quick troubleshooting and increased learning from each other.

It has been very useful to have in-person meetings with all project partners for planning and collaboration. As a result, we have ensured that there have been quarterly in person partner meetings, with every other meeting being an in-country meeting (i.e. Kenya partners) and the six-month mark being a full partners meeting (Tanzania and Kenya).

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

Feedback from our Year 1 report was welcomed by both WWF-UK and in country WWF offices (Kenya and Tanzania). 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 2022, therefore the Year 1 report covered a period of 5 months, which included approximately 3 months of project implementation (focused on inception and baseline data collection). Five recommendations were provided to the project team based on the Year 1 review.

Recommendation 1: Provide a sample agreement and minutes of planning meetings as evidence to support partnership management in project report Annexes

Please see Annex 6 attachments for examples of 1. the Partner grant agreement between WWF-UK and one WWF country office (in this case, WWF-Tanzania); 2. a partner sub-grant agreement between the WWF country office (in this case Kenya) and implementation partner (in this case, Amboseli Ecosystem Trust); and 3. example of partner planning meetings (agenda, action items, recurring frequency).

Recommendation 2: Provide Inception Report and baseline survey results in report Annexes.

Please see attached annex 4 for the Inception workshop report and Annex 5 for the IWT status baseline report.

Recommendation 3: Include the M&E plan in annual report Annexes and as proposed in the report review the project logframe and submit a change of request to IWT Challenge Fund.

The project utilises a live M&E data collection plan held on the shared project Google drive - this is kept up to date by all project partners and is reviewed by WWF-Uk's Design & Impact Advisor. Access to this file can be granted upon request. We submitted the Change Request which included the changes to the project logframe, which was reviewed and approved. See Annex 2 for the approved logframe.

Recommendation 4: Provide a clear exit strategy and the approach that the project will be using to implement the strategy.

As a project team, we had planned to develop the project exit strategy as a collective project team within Q4 of Year 2 unfortunately due to prioritising implementation of several project activities which were impacted by the severity of the drought, we were not able to complete this during the reporting period. We have however, included this in Q1 of the next reporting period and will provide a copy of the exit strategy with the half-year report.

Recommendation 5: Provide sample materials of publicity materials, reports and publication in annual report Annexes.

Please see Annex 7 for examples of publicity materials.

11. Risk Management

The project has a risk register (using the WWF template), please see Annex 9 for a copy of the IWT project risk register. To identify and address any issues that arise from community members and project beneficiaries, we have undertaken extensive Environmental and Social Safeguards engagement with all 19 villages within the project area, during which we have initiated a clear grievance reporting process (grievance mechanism) for communities to voice their concerns and to be addressed efficiently. Please see Annex 8 for an example of the Grievance mechanism in Tanzania.

As part of the co-creation of livelihood enhancement support, we completed a risk assessment of the proposed and implemented livelihood options. We identified necessary mitigation needs to maximise the likelihood these interventions will be sustained beyond the life of the project. In addition, we have completed basic business plans for the sunflower and goat fattening enterprises using WWF's Markets Practice guidelines on establishing Community Conservation Enterprises.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

A significant challenge that cannot be overstated is the drought currently gripping Kenya and Northern Tanzania. The impacts include but are not limited to:

- Community participation in workshops and other project activities was lower than expected during 2022, as many members (esp. pastoralists) moved from the region with their remaining livestock in the search of grazing and water.
- Those remaining are experiencing much harder living conditions, with significantly reduced access to water and food. Women and youth are having to walk much greater distances to collect water and are often away from the village for most of the day.
- Increased competition between people, livestock and wildlife for limited resources (e.g. grazing, water), has led to increased Human-Wildlife Conflict and reduced tolerance to wildlife.

These challenges were difficult for the team to manage and many of the activities took place after some rain fell early 2023. However, we feel we have been able to progress well in spite of one of the worst droughts on record for the region.

13. 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.

Through project design, inception and implementation there has been involvement of the Local Government Authorities and County Governments 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.

During the first quarter of the final year of the project, the team will develop a clear exit strategy and we will share a copy of such with the half year report.

14. 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, workshop materials as well as digital media coverage publicised this Fund and UK Governments contribution, see Annexures 7 for evidence of such.

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.

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes/No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	<p>Yes/No [If yes, please provide their name and email] WWF-Kenya: Peter Muigai (Environmental and Social Safeguards Coordinator) [REDACTED] WWF-Tanzania: Dr Salma Hegga (Environmental and Social Safeguards Advisor) [REDACTED]</p> <p>Supported by local ESS focal points within each village.</p>
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	<p>Yes/No [If yes, please provide date and details of training] WWF's Environmental and Social Safeguarding training - internal certified training</p>
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	<p>Past: 100% [23 people] Planned: % [and number]</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.

A total of 118 community members participated in special general meetings which focused on Environmental and Social Safeguards, livelihood support needs, gender transformation and project participation. Nine ombuds representatives have been identified from both the communities and schools to act as ESS focal persons. They are supported by 6 grievance boxes for project beneficiaries to drop in their anonymous complaints or suggestions. The ombuds representatives underwent a separate training that provided detailed information about the project, and the process for submitting grievances. Thus far, no complaints have been received.

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

Continue to support the community Ombuds and address any grievances logged through the grievance mechanisms put in place at inception.

16. Project expenditure

Figures in Table 1 below are indicative figures only.

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

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£) <small>*as per March 2023 Change Request</small>	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£) DRAFT	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	£275,763	£275,763		

Please note, expenditures are currently indicative figures. We are still in the process of finalising expenditures with project partners. Although the budget was amended with a Change Request in March 2023 (approved in April 2023), to reallocate expenditures within the Financial Year across Staff, Travel and Other Costs budget lines, a variance of >10% is now anticipated on two budget lines; namely Travel and subsistence and Other Costs. We will review budget line allocations of costs with partners in case of miscoding.

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

The figure in the first column of Table 2 below (secured to date) is an indicative figure only for funds mobilised in this financial year (April 2022 - March 2023). We are still in the process of finalising the financial reports from partners.

	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 (£)		

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).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

10. 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>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>Baseline collection of wellbeing and IWT cases, impact results will be demonstrated with the comparison with the baseline on the last year of implementation</p>	
<p>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</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>0.1 - Baseline data - 49.9% satisfied out of the 30% participating in NR governance ~ 1,924 HH.</p> <p>0.2 - Poaching cases reported-35</p> <p>0.3 - Seizures - 6</p> <p>Arrests - 25</p> <p>0.4 - Initial recommendations identified, not yet implemented</p>	<p>Standardisation of data collection for IWT cases</p> <p>Operationalise cross-border collaboration through joint enforcement work plans</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	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>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.</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>1.2 By 2024, an 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>1.1 - 1,500 people participating in co-created incentives - sunflower (441), goat fattening (385), VSLA (501), grass seed bank and bee hives (174)</p> <p>1.2 - 4,651 people improved understanding and legislation around poaching as agents of change from community, women and youth groups, of which 2,462 are youth of school age.</p> <p>1.3 - A total of 56 Camera traps procured in Kenya and Tanzania. Installation pending. Between 20 and 28 cameras will be used to monitor against Output 1.</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>Participatory meetings and identification of women and youth groups to participate in enterprises completed.</p> <p>Training and establishment of enterprises in progress (See section 3.1)</p> <p>Completed business plans for two livelihood options</p>	<p>Improve governance and management of at least 50% of existing VSLAs (Village Savings and Loans Associations) within the project area.</p> <p>Strengthen market access for livelihood beneficiaries.</p> <p>Continue to support beneficiaries in record keeping, enterprise development, to share/pay-it-forward by training others</p>
<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</p>		<p>Completed between April and June 2022</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
TRAFFIC. To improve anti-poaching and law enforcement strategies and implement locally tailored demand reduction initiatives.			
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).		Completed the 'Year 1' survey in Q1 of Year 2 (Change Request Approved), report attached.	Complete comparative survey in Q4 and compile report
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.		Initial meetings and training as agents of change completed - over 2,000 people reached. 39 members (in addition to livelihood beneficiary groups) agreed to be recognised change agents	Change Agents are empowered and supported to manage the camera traps in field and data collection.
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.		Initial community IWT focused awareness meetings completed. Radio and tv coverage of IWT and the impact IWT has on people and wildlife (see Annex 7)	Implement behaviour change focused messaging in IWT hotspots identified in TRAFFIC baseline report
Output 2. Increased support for wildlife conservation and actively engaged children and youth (7-18 years) as nature guardians.	2.1 By 2024, 50% of the children and youth trained as conservation ambassadors regarding wildlife. (2020 baseline = 0% in target schools). 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).	2.1 - 2,462 children engaged in conservation clubs, equivalent to 39% of total children in the 10 schools across Kenya and Tanzania 2.2 - 10 out of 10 schools are actively engaged in conservation clubs. (100%) though only 9 participated in the ecology trips. 46 teachers trained (42%) ensuring school commitment and sustainability	
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 conservation ambassadors - also links to 1.1.		Surveys conducted for teachers and students' attitudes and practices Outreach education at the ten schools, focused on IWT specific extra-	Continue with IWT extra-curricular lessons. Continue supporting Wildlife Club members to participate in other

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		curricular lessons completed with additional environmental awareness activities such as indigenous tree planting	environmental awareness activities such as vegetable gardens, tree-growing, water and hygiene.
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.		9 schools out of 10 engaged in the ecological trips	School trips for remaining wildlife club school children and teachers to national parks. One cross border field trip for Tanzania Malihai club leadership to visit Amboseli National Park.
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.		54 teachers trained	Remaining teachers to receive training Continue to support teachers to be involved in wildlife clubs
Activity 2.4. Development of school materials such as information boards on poaching and IWT for increased knowledge.		Completed and distributed to all participating schools.	Review of Malihai Club curriculum to include IWT focused content
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>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>3.2 By 2024, 20 additional camera traps are installed and functioning for</p>	<p>3.1 - 86 new (unique) community rangers received refresher/specialist training and one cross border patrol for 6 days through partner collaboration.</p> <p>3.2 - A total of 56 Camera traps procured in Kenya and Tanzania. Installation pending. Between 20 and 28 cameras will be used to monitor against Output 3.</p> <p>3.3 - No new communication platforms, though agreed modality of communication / actions to establish them through the TWIX workshop for government enforcers - existing informal communication channels being promoted to improve existing communication</p> <p>3.4 - 10 cases from 25 arrests proceeding with prosecutions</p> <p>3.5 - Two quarterly local (one in Kenya and one in Tanzania) and one high level fora for collaboration and knowledge transfer took place between Kenya and Tanzania, for the learning of TWIX database and standardised data collection. It promoted the recruitment of new TWIX focal persons by the government authorities for information sharing.</p> <p>3.6 - Data still not standardised, initial discussions taking place on the back of the TWIX training workshop</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>wildlife movements including at night (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. 130 rangers (114 community and 16 wildlife agency rangers/ men and women) receive training / refreshing training, with a strong focus on human right approaches, social safeguarding and grievance</p>		<p>86 rangers trained, 35 on refresher training and the rest on specialised trainings</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
mechanisms as per WWF Environmental and Social Safeguard Standards (ESSF) to be agreed and applied by all partners.			
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.		Informal channels have been identified and promoted	Strengthening and formalization of communication channels
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 done	To be completed in the next reporting period
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.		October 2022 - Kenya partner and stakeholder meeting held in Amboseli NP Feb 2023 - Tanzania workshop between Enduimet WMA and other gov enforcement agencies March 2023 - two-day workshop around TWIX and improved information sharing with 42 government representatives of Kenya and Tanzania as well as other stakeholders	Develop collaborative action plan for operationalising to increase cross-border enforcement
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 done	To be completed off the back of completed TWIX training

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

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<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</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</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>

	or adopted at regional / national wildlife security meetings (2020 baseline = 0).	by the transboundary wildlife security forum that have been adopted and implemented locally and / or adopted regionally / nationally.	
Outputs: 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.	<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>1.2 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>1.1 Data on the number of men, women and youth participating in new and co-created incentives.</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>	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 most community members from collaborating with poachers and engaging in IWT.
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 conservation ambassadors regarding wildlife. (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 on wildlife awareness.</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 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 wildlife movements including at night (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</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>3.2 Number of camera traps installed and operating effectively; number of animal movements 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>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> <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>
---	--	---	--

	<p>(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>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>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 conservation ambassadors - also links to 1.1.</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.
- 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.
- 2.4. Development of school materials such as information boards on poaching and IWT for increased knowledge.
- 3.1. Capacity building at local, county, district and transboundary level of enforcement against IWT. 130 rangers (114 community and 16 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

12. Annex 3 Standard Indicators

The Biodiversity Challenge Funds (BCFs) use high quality and accessible Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to enable scaling, replication and increase the impact of the funds and the projects we support.

By asking project teams to align indicators with the IWT Challenge Fund Standard Indicators, we aim to increase our contribution to the global evidence base for activities that support biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and capability & capacity.

The tables below are provided to assist project teams in reporting against Standard Indicators. Please report against the Standard Indicators that you have selected specifically for your project in Table 1 below. Refer to the Standard Indicator Guidance & Menu available on the [IWT Challenge Fund website](#) for guidance on how to select indicators, as well as how to disaggregate reporting within your chosen indicators.

New projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing projects should copy and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period.

We recognise that our menu cannot cover all the potential monitoring needs for all projects – where necessary you can select indicators from other sources or develop your own. See our BCF MEL guidance on best practices for selecting and developing indicators.

i. 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-A02	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).	IWTCF-A02 -# people applying new capabilities 6mths or more after training/	People	Gender Age	0	0		0	5000
IWTCF-B11	By 2024, at least a 60% decline in the seizure of illegal wildlife products and the poaching of wildlife in the project area	IWRCF-B11 Value/total of illegal wildlife products /shipments seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project in the project area	Number of seizures	None		6		6	
IWTCF-B18	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	IWFCF-B18 Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection from the transboundary wildlife security forum	Number	None	0	0		0	3
IWTCF-A01	By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (~10,000 men, women and youth) are participating in co-created incentives developed under this project	IWTCF-A01- Number of people who received training and implement sustainable livelihood skills	People	Gender	0	1,500		1,500	10,000
IWTCF-C05	By 2024, estimated 1,900 households (10,000 men,	IWTCF-C05 Number of people reached with behaviour change	People	Age	0	4,162		4,651	10,000

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
	women and youth) have increased understanding of the value of local wildlife and legislation associated with poaching and IWT & By 2024, 50% of the children and youth trained as conservation ambassadors regarding wildlife	messaging, with increased awareness and understanding		Gender		(1,462 women, 238 men, 2,462 children)			
IWTCF-B01	By 2024, 100 rangers (88 community rangers and 12 wildlife agency rangers) have received refresher training and there is increased collaboration between community rangers and wildlife agencies, and between Kenya and Tanzania for patrolling within the project geoscope	IWTCF-B01 Number of people trained in law enforcement skill	People	Type of training	0	86 (refresher - 35, specialist training 51) 20 (received both refresher and specialist training)		106	100
IWTCF-B12	By 2024 increased number of IWT cases reaching judiciary that result in prosecutions	IWTCF-B12 Number of wildlife cases submitted for prosecution	Number arrests	None		37 cases reported, 35 arrests 10 progress to		37	

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
						prosecution			
IWTCF-B23	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	IWTCF-B23 Number of data harmonization processes feeding the TWIX databases established that are used for law enforcement	Number	None	0	0		0	1

ii. 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)

14. 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.	
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)?	Yes
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.	