

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT II)
Project title	IWT-113
Countries	Ethiopia, Somaliland
Lead Partner	Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF)
Project partner(s)	Legal Atlas, TRAFFIC
IWTCF grant value	£597,000
Start/end dates of project	01 July 2022/30 June 2025
Reporting period (e.g. April 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2022-March 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr. Laurie Marker, Founder and Executive Director, CCF
Project website/blog/social media	www.cheetah.org
Report author(s) and date	Edwin Brown, Senior Adviser, CCF; Ibrahim Ismail, LICIT II Project Coordinator, CCF; 30 April 2023

1. Project summary

This project is styled as “LICIT II” because it was designed to leverage the results of the DEFRA-funded LICIT project (IWT-66), which ran from 2019-2022. LICIT I took initial steps to strengthen wildlife laws, law enforcement, and community natural resource governance in the Horn of Africa region with the goal of ending illegal trade in live cheetah cubs and protecting the wild cheetah population from poaching and trafficking.

These threats continue to menace cheetah populations in the Horn of Africa, along with loss of habitat and human-wildlife conflict. Cheetah cubs are taken from the wild, smuggled through Somaliland and Yemen to the Gulf States, and sold as exotic pets. An estimated 300 cubs per year may be successfully trafficked. The annual loss of these cubs from an estimated Horn of Africa population of ~500 adults is an existential threat for the East African subspecies, critically important geographically and genetically for species survival as a whole. Even cubs intercepted by law enforcement are lost to the wild, as some die due to inhumane treatment at the hands of traffickers and most survivors lack the survival skills to be released due to being separated from their mothers at a young age. Combating this illegal trade is hindered by lack of knowledge and capacity on the parts of government, law enforcement, and communities impacted by trafficking. Authorities in the affected countries have attempted unsuccessfully to stem trafficking, making it a high profit/low risk activity.



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The communities impacted by cheetah trafficking are generally pastoral, insular, and poor. Some are located in areas where cheetahs are found and taken; others are situated along trade routes followed by traffickers. Wildlife poaching and trafficking constitutes theft of important community resources and leads to ecosystem imbalance and habitat loss, which in turn contribute to poverty and breed insecurity. The problem has been worsened by drought and climate change, which have reduced livestock herds, thus affecting livelihoods, and magnified the impact of human-wildlife conflict. CCF's previous

community work in the region has established that when conflict with predators results in livestock losses and livelihoods are threatened, farmers often retaliate by poaching and profiting from selling cubs.

The LICIT II project will address these challenges by strengthening capacity for governance and protection of wildlife resources at the community and national levels in Ethiopia and Somaliland, and at the regional level for the Horn of Africa countries that are members of IGAD and its Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN). At the community level, the project will develop a Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) conservancy model for Somaliland and pilot it in one or more selected rural communities impacted by cheetah trafficking. The project will also train community members in more effective livestock and predator management to reduce human-wildlife conflict. At the national level, the project will develop new wildlife crime information and intelligence exchange platforms for Ethiopia and Somaliland based on the TRAFFIC TWIX platform, which will allow national enforcement agencies to work better with each other and with regional neighbors to combat trafficking. In Somaliland the project will continue an effort begun under the LICIT I project (IWT-066) to strengthen national wildlife laws by drafting a new wildlife and forestry law for introduction in Somaliland's Parliament. On the regional level the project will generate a draft Protocol on establishing national multi-agency coordinating bodies for wildlife law enforcement (Environmental Crime Units, or ECUs). This protocol will be presented for consideration and adoption by the HAWEN to facilitate harmonised legislation and policy work across the region.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Engagement among project partners and between partners and stakeholders remained strong throughout the first year. The partners had all worked together previously so cordial relationships were well-developed. Likewise, partners' existing relationships with several of the principal government partners and stakeholders facilitated collaboration on the LICIT II project, in particular because LICIT II objectives and activities represented a continuation of existing cooperation begun under the LICIT I project. Evidence includes support provided by Somaliland government counterparts for the conduct of stakeholder workshops and the formation of a drafting committee to develop new wildlife legislation. See Section 3.1 and Annex 4(a, b).

The UK Office in Somaliland participated in meetings between natural resource conservation organisations participating in the Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO) (Activity 1.4.2). The project

envisions SACSO and its member organizations as a key element in supporting and sustaining community governance structures established under the project. Local communities were key participants in project activities during the first year, including the stakeholder selection process (Activity 1.4.1) and baseline community surveys. The latter were supported by associated projects (see below and Section 3.1) but will inform the selection process for the LICIT II pilot community. The project legal consultant was hired locally in Somaliland and other local consultants have been engaged to assist with the social and educational aspects of community level activities.

The LICIT II Partners, in particular CCF, have leveraged DEFRA's support for LICIT II and its predecessor, LICIT I, to form several additional partnerships to carry out parallel projects that complement basic LICIT II objectives (see Section 1 above). These partnerships/projects include:

- With funding support from the EU, CCF and World Hunger Help (*Welthungerhilfe*/WHH) are partnering on community initiatives that integrate CCF's wildlife conservation activities with other development measures such as nutrition and ecosystem-based livelihoods in target communities in Somaliland that are similar to LICIT II target communities. This integrated approach should facilitate community buy-in to wildlife conservation goals and help build a stronger economic and social framework for LICIT II community conservation governance structures (LICIT II Output 1).
- With support from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), CCF will conduct further intensive surveys to increase understanding of the cheetah population in the Awdal Region of Somaliland and adjacent cross-border areas in Ethiopia by collecting data on cheetahs, their prey, and competitors. The data will be used to: 1) estimate cheetah population density and density-occupancy relationships; 2) derive genetic data on the cheetah population to assess genetic structure, and; 3) identify sources of cheetahs for the illegal trade. Surveys will also use a new cheetah diet identification tool to gather data to help understand drivers of human-wildlife conflict by quantifying actual conflict. This collaboration with USFWS benefits the LICIT II project by providing more comprehensive baseline data to inform the selection of pilot communities and areas of focus for community conservation programs. The results of this research will be shared with project country governments to assist development and implementation of national cheetah conservation plans.
- CCF and Legal Atlas are partnering with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Secretariat to further expand the scope of legal research and analysis begun under the LICIT I project to include development of legal frameworks for establishing Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in the Horn of Africa region. IGAD and its Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) are also providing institutional support for this work, which will proceed in parallel with the LICIT II initiative to create institutional frameworks for national anti-trafficking governance (Environmental Crime Units/ECUs) for IGAD member states (LICIT II Output 3). The LICIT II project will benefit from synergy between these two regional level initiatives. Each will help strengthen national and regional legal frameworks for cross-border cooperation and promote legal harmonization between the neighboring countries.
- The IUCN provided support for CCF and the Somaliland Ministry of Environment & Climate Change (MoECC) to collaborate in implementing a Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) model for rural, largely pastoral communities in Somaliland. The model would draw upon similar approaches in Kenya and Namibia to determine if these strategies can help Somaliland communities mitigate conflict with wildlife and reduce wildlife crime while strengthening local resource governance and increasing community resiliency. This initiative will be implemented in the Zeila Wildlife Reserve in Somaliland's Awdal Region, which has been designated a Key Biodiversity Area by the MoECC, and will benefit rural agro-pastoralist communities including an estimated 8,000 households. Work done under this project will directly complement

Activities related to Output 1 of the LICIT II project, by providing critical input to the selection of a pilot community and establishment of a community conservation governance structure.

Together with LICIT II, these partnerships and associated projects create a web of mutually reinforcing activities that address a set of similar objectives. This should have a multiplier effect on outcomes for all of the projects as it provides partners with a larger pool of resources to take advantage of opportunities, meet unforeseen obstacles (see Sections 3.1 and 9), and build a stronger foundation for sustainability.

3. Project progress

The project began in July 2022; this report covers a nine-month period from 1 July 2022 to 31 March 2023.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities Under Output 1

Activity 1.1.1: *Hire consultant to develop governance structure model for Somaliland, in collaboration with Somaliland government.* This Activity is **completed**. See Annex 4(c).

Activity 1.1.2: *Deploy consultant field visits to communities in Awdal region, guided by IWT-066 LICIT Project field work, research, and MoECC's input.* This Activity is **in progress**. The consultant participated in the February CBNRM workshop (Activity 1.4.2) and prepared a preliminary report as guidance for field visits, as well as a survey questionnaire. Project staff prepared field visit proposals for MoECC review. Consultants found three potential areas for a pilot governance structure. As the original scope of LICIT II included only one site, CCF pooled funds from LICIT II and an IUCN grant (see Section 2 above) to survey all three areas. The first visit began in March 2023; two others are planned for April 2023. See Annex 4(d, ff, gg, hh, ii).

Activity 1.1.3: *Devise community governance model for Somaliland based on consultant's findings and recommendations and MoECC's input.* This Activity is **scheduled to begin following completion of Activity 1.1.2**. The consultant's preliminary report and community field visits will help frame the approach to this Activity. See Annex 4(d, ff, gg, hh, ii).

Activity 1.2.1: *Define pilot community/landscape based on the governance model, consultant's report and government guidance.* This Activity is **scheduled to begin in the first quarter of project Year 2** following completion of Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3., including the outcome of the three candidate area surveys.

Activity 1.3.1: *Convene workshop with MoECC officials and other governmental stakeholders as needed to discuss governance structure development.* This Activity is **scheduled to begin following completion of Activity 1.2.1**. Dialogue with the MoECC and stakeholders on CBNRM principles and structures was initiated at the February workshop (Activity 1.4.2). See Annex 4(i).

Activity 1.3.2: *Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected community.* This Activity is **scheduled to take place following completion of Activity 1.3.1**.

Activity 1.3.3: *Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure.* This Activity is **scheduled to take place following completion of Activities 1.3.1 and 1.3.2**.

Activity 1.3.4: *Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Y3* is **scheduled to take place in Project Years 2 and 3**.

Activity 1.4.1: *Identify NGOs working on conservation and community development in the Awdal region/other regions of Somaliland.* This Activity is **completed**. CCF and MoECC identified a number of such organizations and invited them to the initial SACSO meeting in December 2022. See Annex 4(e). Partners will continue to look for additional organizations that could become informal partners or stakeholders in the work of the project.

Activity 1.4.2: *Arrange two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations participating in the Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO).* This Activity is **completed**. CCF and MoECC organized two meetings of SACSO member organizations, an initial meeting on 18 December 2022 and a workshop on 12-13 February 2023. Both meetings were held in Hargeisa, Somaliland. At the first meeting, over 30 participants represented international and local NGOs and the private sector. Seven participants were women, including representatives of women-focused civil society organizations and women-owned businesses. The meeting discussed the concept and need for SACSO and agreed to form a seven-member task force to address organizational matters and schedule future meetings. See Annex 4(e, f, g, h). At the second event, styled as a *Workshop to develop a Vision and Approach for implementing Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and Conservancies in Somaliland*, expert consultants from Namibia and Kenya presented information about CBNRM initiatives in these countries. CCF and Somaliland government representatives who had traveled to Namibia and Kenya to observe CBNRM initiatives in the field shared findings from these visits. Participants discussed the value of these activities for Somaliland communities, and partners solicited input to inform the development of Somaliland-specific CBNRM approaches. The workshop was supported in part by complementary funding from the EU and IUCN. See Section 2 above and Annex 4(a, i).

Activity 1.5.1: *Organise and conduct Hargeisa-based governance trainings in Year 2 and 3 (up to 6 people from the pilot community and staff of MoECC, two days)* is **scheduled to take place in Project Years 2 and 3**.

Activity 1.6.1: *Hire consultant during 2nd year of project to conduct research and collect data on social conditions, presence of wildlife/human-wildlife conflict, herding and land management practices, and attitudes of local people in the pilot project site to inform adaptation of the FFA program to Somaliland* is **scheduled to take place in Project Year 2**.

Activity 1.7.1: *Develop workshop/training manual for locally adapted FFA programme.* This Activity is **in progress**. See Annex 4(j). Preparation of FFA training materials for use in other areas of Somaliland under an EU-funded parallel project (see Section 2 above) provided an opportunity for Partners to get a head start on preparing similar materials for LICIT II use. These materials can be refined based on input specific to the LICIT II target communities once those communities are selected (Activity 1.2.1).

Activity 1.7.2: *Translate workshop manual into Somali language.* This Activity is **completed**. See Annex 4(j). The materials were translated for use in other areas of Somaliland under an EU-funded parallel project (see Section 2 above) and can be refined based on input specific to the LICIT II target communities once those communities are selected (Activity 1.2.1).

Activity 1.7.3: *Print workshop manuals.* This Activity is **scheduled to take place in project year 3**. Manuals were printed for FFA training conducted under parallel projects. See Annex 4(j). These manuals will serve as the basis for printing additional manuals for LICIT II training sessions conducted in project years 2 and 3.

Activity 1.8.1: *Organise and conduct field training in Year 3 for FFA in pilot community for up to 250 farmers led by CCF staff and governance structure leadership in the community* is **scheduled to take place in project year 3**. Training sessions conducted in February 2023 under a parallel EU-funded project (see Section 2 above) in communities similar to those under consideration to become LICIT II pilot communities provided valuable experience for the LICIT II project team, including the project educational consultant, who will be able to apply this

experience to the LICIT II FFA training. The February 2023 training also provided results that can contribute to a broader baseline for LICIT training. See Annex 4(k).

Activity 1.9.1: *Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant* and **Activity 1.9.2:** *Conduct external monitoring and evaluation* **will take place in the final project year.**

Activities Under Output 2

Activity 2.1.1: *TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa – TWIX* is **in progress**. TRAFFIC hired a consultant from the University of Addis Ababa in Ethiopia to translate the leaflet text from English to Amharic. This was completed and the leaflet is now in the design process with an expected completion date of April 2023.

Activity 2.1.2: *TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies)* is **completed**. TRAFFIC undertook the scoping mission in February 2023 by meeting with members of the Ethiopian ECU and other Ethiopian law enforcement agencies and preparing a scoping (baseline) report. See Annex 4(l).

Activity 2.1.3: *TRAFFIC organises and delivers a 2-day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa for 25 focal persons and law enforcement staff from participating agencies* is **in progress**. TRAFFIC has completed planning and preparations for the workshop, which is scheduled to take place on 19-20 April 2023 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The expected outcomes of the workshop include: 1) participating law enforcement personnel become aware of the Eastern Africa-TWIX platform and its role in combatting illegal wildlife trade; 2) participants gain the capacity to use Eastern Africa - TWIX in support of wildlife law enforcement operations, and 3) participants agree on a roadmap for rolling out the Eastern Africa-TWIX in Ethiopia. See Annex 4(m).

Activity 2.1.4: *TRAFFIC conducts follow up one-on-one training for TWIX focal points of law enforcement agencies in Ethiopia on the usage of the Eastern Africa-TWIX website and how to train fellow officials* is **scheduled to take place following completion of Activity 2.1.3**. In addition to Ethiopian federal officials this training will include wildlife law enforcement officials from the Somali Regional State government.

Activity 2.2.1: *TRAFFIC develops a TWIX compatible database template for wildlife crime data collection by government officials of Somaliland for their national database*. This Activity is **completed**. TRAFFIC prepared the draft database template and guidelines, and will work with CCF and the project database consultant to implement it. This work is scheduled to begin in June 2023. See Annex 4(n, o).

Activity 2.2.2: *TRAFFIC develops and designs a bespoke ‘Preparations to join TWIX’ guide for deployment in Somaliland and potentially to other regional states*. This Activity is **scheduled to begin in project Year 2 (June 2023)**.

Activity 2.2.3: *CCF builds a TWIX-compatible wildlife crime information exchange database and information exchange system (mailing list) for Somaliland* is **in progress**. CCF hired a consultant who specializes in developing environmental crime units and information sharing protocols and platforms. CCF sourced wildlife trafficking database templates from the Wildlife Conservation Society and UNODC that, together with TRAFFIC’s TWIX template, will inform the design of a Somaliland database. The project team also examined a software platform, SemanticAI, which provides advanced criminal network analysis tools, with potential adaptability for Somaliland’s needs. MoECC has given preliminary acceptance of this software and a two-year free license for its use was secured with support from the Paul Allan Foundation. This Activity is scheduled to be completed in the second quarter of Year 2.

The following Activities under Output 2 are **scheduled to take place in Years 2-3 of the project:**

Activity 2.2.4: CCF identifies national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform in Somaliland;

Activity 2.2.5: CCF trains up to 10 Somaliland ECU members on using the new information exchange platform including introduction to the Eastern Africa TWIX;

Activity 2.2.6: CCF conducts follow-up one-on-one training for focal points of the ECU on advanced interaction with the platform, including data analysis options and how to train fellow officials;

Activity 2.3.1: Collect summary reports from Ethiopia and Somaliland governments on recorded wildlife crime cases vs. those uploaded to the new platforms;

Activity 2.4.1: Engage stakeholders from Somaliland's ECU and Ethiopia's ECU to identify key issues for the cross-border meeting's agendas, and;

Activity 2.4.2: Convene a cross-border meeting in Year 3 focused on collaboration on wildlife crime information exchange and identification of opportunities for joint operations.

Activities Under Output 3

Activity 3.1.1: Collect and validate global, regional, and national legal and technical documents to inform analysis of legal standards for Environmental Crime Units was **completed**. The project legal team identified a total of 29 sources of standards at global, regional, and national level, and was able to collect all but one of these documents one. Sources used were online sites and professional contacts, who were able to share some non-published documentation. See Annex 4(p).

Activity 3.1.2: Analyse selected global, regional, and national sources for legal standards related to national environmental crime units was **completed**. The project legal team reviewed and analysed in detail all 28 sources for which documents were collected and identified the specific content related to the topic of interest (ECUs). That content was extracted and compiled in a separate document to ease the following step of preparing a benchmark report organizing the findings. See Annex 4(q).

Activity 3.1.3: Prepare benchmark report. This Activity was **completed**. The project legal team completed the benchmark report and organized the findings in 11 areas related to the formation of national task forces or ECUs. For each of these areas, all standards were compiled, providing a solid picture of international and national experiences in forming multi-agency task forces to fight wildlife crime. The benchmark does not recommend a particular approach for the IGAD region but rather outlines options taken by other regions and countries that can inform a decision on the best approach for IGAD. See Annex 4(r).

Activity 3.2.1: Prepare ECUs Drafting Guide. This Activity is **in progress**. The project legal team created a presentation for IGAD to frame discussion around the different implementation approaches outlined in the Benchmark Report (Activity 3.1.3 above; Annex 4(r)). The presentation also covers legal instruments developed in connection with efforts under parallel projects (see Section 2 above) that address efforts to enhance IGAD legal frameworks not only in regard to ECUs but also for Transboundary Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and Wildlife Repatriation. Completion of this activity requires active involvement of the IGAD Secretariat and the HAWEN since it will be their decision that determines the strategic approach and type of instrument to be created for the IGAD region, and thus the focus and content of the Drafting Guide. Options could include a legal template for ECU formation or a more formal protocol/agreement to create common regional standards for ECUs. At the end of Y1, the project legal team is working with IGAD to schedule the presentation to IGAD and the HAWEN. See Annex 4(s).

The following Activities under Output 3 are **scheduled to take place in Years 2-3 of the project**:

Activity 3.3.1: Identify regional and national public and private stakeholders for consultation phase;

Activity 3.3.2: Conduct technical consultations with stakeholders to fill out the ECUs Legal Drafting Guide;

Activity 3.4.1: *Develop and share draft IGAD Protocol on Environmental Crime units in English and French languages, and;*

Activity 3.4.2: *Present updated draft protocol to the HAWEN Executive Committee and IGAD representatives.*

Activities Under Output 4

Activity 4.1.1: *Hire local Somaliland legal adviser.* This Activity is **completed**. An attorney in Hargeisa was hired to act as a local legal adviser and focal point on project legal matters with Somaliland authorities. During Year 1, her orientation was completed to familiarize her with LICIT II Activities and legal deliverables. See Annex 4(t).

Activity 4.1.2: *Stakeholders to participate in a drafting committee identified and stipend contracts signed.* This Activity is **completed**. The project legal team and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) agreed on implementation procedures for the drafting committee, including timelines, members, place of meetings, and stipends to be paid. The agreed procedures were formalized in a Workplan for the committee. See Annex 4(b).

Activity 4.1.3: *Drafting Committee formally established with support of the Somaliland government.* This Activity was **completed**. Based on the Workplan produced under Activity 4.1.2 above, the Minister of Environment appointed a five-member drafting committee under the coordination of the project legal consultant. The Drafting Committee members are MoECC staff who participated in review and discussion concerning an upgrade of the current Somaliland Wildlife and Conservation Act as a preface to drafting a new law. See Annex 4(u).

Activity 4.1.5: *Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee.* This Activity is **in progress**. The project legal team is preparing an initial training meeting for the Drafting Committee, which will review the Workplan and inputs for the assigned task. Inputs include the Legal Gap Analysis and Legislative Reform Agenda delivered as part of the LICIT I project (IWT-066), which will be key resources for the Committee's work. See Annex 4(b, v, w).

The following Activities under Output 4 are **scheduled to take place in Years 2-3 of the project**:

Activity 4.1.4: *Public consultation with four selected Somaliland communities to inform Drafting Committee's work;*

Activity 4.1.6: *Complete draft of new Wildlife Law and share it with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC);*

Activity 4.1.7: *Produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input, and;*

Activity 4.1.8: *Identify parliamentarians interested in introducing the new Wildlife Law and support MoECC with engaging them.*

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: *Community conservation governance structure developed and piloted in NW Somalia - Somaliland including human-wildlife conflict training for community leadership and farmers.* The baseline for this Output is that there are no communities in Somaliland that have a formal structure for community conservation governance. Some of the Indicators for Output 1 reference activities that are sequential in nature; achievement of these Indicators will reflect the step-by-step completion of those activities. Other Output 1 Indicators are linked to discrete events and will be measured by the delivery of those events. Progress toward Output 1 did not quite meet the timeline expressed in the related Indicators, mainly because the decision to survey three potential areas for a CBNRM governance structure resulted in the need to schedule additional fieldwork. Nonetheless, **substantial work was completed** and Output 1 is still on track for timely achievement.

Output Indicator 1.1 (*By end of quarter 3, year 1, model/s for community conservation governance structure for pastoral communities in Somaliland are developed*), was **in progress** at the end of the project year. CCF and MoECC convened a stakeholders workshop in February 2023 to generate input for the model. See Annex 4(a, i). Based in part on the results

of the workshop, the project governance consultant prepared a preliminary report providing guidance for the next step in the process, which will be fieldwork to gather direct community input to the model development process. See Annex 4(d, ff, gg, hh, ii). The fieldwork began in March 2023 is scheduled to conclude in the first quarter of Project Year 2. See Section 3.1, above, Activity 1.1.2.

The action defined in **Output Indicator 1.2** (*By the end of quarter 4, year 1, one pilot community/landscape is selected in the Awdal Region of Somaliland based on criteria specified in the model for community conservation governance structure*), will **take place during Project Year 2** following completion of project Activities needed to achieve Output Indicator 1.1. See Section 3.1 above, Activities 1.1.1-1.1.3.

Activity to realize **Output Indicator 1.3** (*By the end of year 2, a conservation governance structure is established in the pilot community based on model and community input*), is **scheduled to begin in project Year 2**, building on the achievement of Output Indicators 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4.

Outcome Indicator 1.4 (*By the end of year 1, two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations for coordinating establishment of Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (SACSO)*), was **fully achieved**. CCF and MoECC organized two meetings of Somaliland civil society organizations with interests in conservation. The first meeting on 18 December 2022 served as an organizational meeting for SACSO and resulted in formation of a seven-member task force to address organizational matters and schedule future meetings. See Annex 4(e-h). The second meeting on 12-13 February 2023 took the form of a workshop focused on developing an approach for CBNRM suitable for communities in Somaliland. See Annex 4(a, i). Partners are using the results of the workshop to inform development of Somaliland-specific CBNRM approaches and models. The workshop was supported in part by complementary funding from the EU and IUCN. Partners will facilitate and support further SACSO meetings to the extent possible, drawing on resources available through the LICIT II and parallel projects.

Action related to **Output Indicator 1.6** (*By end year 1, needs assessment conducted in pilot community for adapting CCF's Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) programme to Somaliland as the basis for community action on HWC*), is **in progress**. FFA Training sessions conducted in February 2023 under a parallel EU-funded project (see Section 2 above) in communities similar to the proposed LICIT II pilot communities provided valuable input for developing the assessment for those communities. See Annex 4(k). FFA training materials prepared for use in the parallel project provided an opportunity for Partners to get a head start on preparing similar materials for LICIT II use. These materials can be refined based on input specific to the LICIT II target communities once those communities are selected. See Annex 4(j). The February 2023 SACSO workshop also contributed to a broader baseline for FFA training. See Annex 4(a, i). The FFA assessment in LICIT II pilot communities is **scheduled in the first quarter of Project Year 2**.

Activities related to **Output Indicator 1.5** (*By end quarter 1, year 3, 5 representatives of governance structure leadership and staff from MoECC trained on leadership and management at the CCF Hargeisa Centre*), **Output Indicator 1.7** (*By end quarter 4, year 2, CCF's FFA programme is adapted to local needs in the pilot community; training materials prepared, translated and printed for up to 250 farmers*), and **Output indicator 1.8** (*By end Y3, up to four follow up FFA field trainings conducted for up to 250 farmers, led by CCF staff and governance structure leadership in the community*), will **take place in Project Years 2 and 3**.

Output 2: *Ethiopian Wildlife Authorities have a reliable wildlife crime information sharing platform; and one which connects them to the Eastern Africa regional TWIX network. Somaliland has a national wildlife crime database, so that information is systematically collected and shared nationally and regionally as appropriate.* **Work toward Output 2 was well under way at the end of the first project year.** The baseline for this Output is that neither Ethiopia nor Somaliland has a useful database to gather, analyze, and share information about wildlife crime. It follows that no information is currently being reported or

shared through such platforms. Achievement of Output 2 Indicators will be demonstrated by delivery of the functioning databases by the end of the project.

At the conclusion of the first project year, progress toward achieving **Output Indicator 2.1** (*By end of year 2, an information sharing platform (Eastern Africa-Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange) is established in Ethiopia, connecting at least 25 officials of the Ethiopian Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) and other relevant law enforcement agencies, at the national level, and connecting also at a regional level with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda*), included preparation of TWIX familiarization materials and conduct of a scoping mission to Ethiopia, followed by organizing a two day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa for 25 officials from law enforcement agencies that will participate in the TWIX platform. This workshop is **scheduled to take place** from 19-20 April 2023. See Annex 4(m).

At the end of project Year 1, TRAFFIC had prepared the draft template and guidelines for the Somaliland database that is the substance of **Output Indicator 2.2** (*by year 2, a wildlife crime information database, connecting officials and agencies of the Somaliland Environmental Crime Unit, is established and operational and based on the TWIX model*). See Annex 4(n, o). TRAFFIC, CFF, and the project database consultant will **begin work to build and operationalize the database in June 2023** with an initial visit to Somaliland. Because Somaliland is unrecognized, it cannot participate in the East Africa regional TWIX platform to which the Ethiopia TWIX will be connected. However, there is value in establishing a TWIX-compatible database for Somaliland to facilitate more efficient and immediate bilateral collaboration with its neighbors, as well as faster regional integration, should it achieve recognition.

Output Indicator 2.3 (*By end of year 3, information about at least 50% of recorded wildlife crime incidents is reported through inter-agency data sharing platforms within each of the two jurisdictions*), will not be measurable until the databases are constructed and operational. Activities connected with **Output Indicator 2.4** (*Cross- border information exchange meeting is conducted in Year 3 bringing together national wildlife crime networks from Ethiopia and Somalia's NW region of Somaliland to strengthen cooperation*), were **not scheduled to take place in the first project year**.

Output 3: *IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee.* **Partners made significant progress toward Output 3 during the project year.** The baseline for this Output is that IGAD and the HAWEN do not have guidance for member states on establishing institutional frameworks for coordinating anti-wildlife trafficking policies, plans and operations among government agencies. The Indicators for Output 3 reference discrete activities and are measured by the completion of those activities.

Output Indicator 3.1 (*By end Q2, Y1, benchmark is completed identifying existing legal standards related to national ECUs using at least 20 sources at the global, regional, and national level*), was **fully met** during the project year. All activities related to this Indicator were completed and the benchmark delivered. See Annex 4(p, q, r).

Activities related to **Output Indicator 3.2** (*By end Q3, Y1, an ECUs Legal Drafting Guide to articulate policy dialogue with IGAD countries has been produced*), and **Output Indicator 3.3** (*By end Y1 formal dialogue with IGAD member states on legal approaches to national ECUs is concluded*), are **in progress**. Dialogue with IGAD and its member states, based on the benchmark, is necessary to frame the drafting guide consistent with the approach to ECUs preferred by the member states. As an initial step in the dialogue, Legal Atlas prepared a presentation outlining different potential implementation approaches. See Annex 4(s). The presentation also covers work on proposed IGAD legal instruments addressing Transboundary Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and Wildlife Repatriations that are proceeding in parallel under projects sponsored by other donors. Partners expect that work on the ECU instrument will benefit from synergy with these other similar efforts. At the end of the project year, the legal team was working with IGAD to schedule a date to make the presentation to IGAD and the HAWEN Executive Committee and begin the dialogue.

Drafting of the ECU instrument relevant to **Output Indicator 3.4** (*By end of Quarter 1, Year 2, IGAD Draft Regional Protocol on wildlife crime units is developed and tabled for approval by the HAWEN Executive Committee*), **will begin once preparation of the drafting guide and dialogue with IGAD members are completed.**

Output 4: *Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is updated.*

During the first project year, **Partners made good progress toward realizing Output 4.** The baseline for this Output is that Somaliland does not have an updated and strengthened forestry and wildlife law. The Indicator for Output 4 references a discrete accomplishment with a concrete deliverable; success will be measured by delivery of the draft new law by the end of project year 3. Three of the eight Activities related to **Output Indicator 4.1** (*By end Y3, a new bill to update Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) based on legal analysis and agenda from IWT-066 (LICIT) and government priorities is ready for introduction to Parliament*), hiring a legal consultant, identifying stakeholders, and forming a legal drafting committee - were **completed** (see Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(b, t) and a fourth Activity – organizing training sessions to begin the drafting committee's work - was **in progress**.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Partners made significant progress toward the project Outcome (*Enhanced national/regional capacity in Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime through community conservation governance, mitigation of human/wildlife conflict, new wildlife crime information platforms, and strengthened legal capacity*) during the first project year.

The baseline for **Outcome Indicator 0.1** (*A pilot community conservation governance structure is established by the end of Y3 in at least one select community in the Awdal Region of NW Somalia (Somaliland)*) is zero – at present there are no such structures in Somaliland. Project Activities in Year 1 took initial steps toward establishing a pilot conservancy. Partners hired a project governance consultant, who produced a preliminary report to frame the development process. See Annex 4(d). CCF and the MoECC convened a stakeholders workshop in February 2023 that provided further input to the process, and began field visits to the three candidate areas. See Annex 4(a, d, i, ff, gg, hh, ii).

Baselines for **Outcome Indicator 0.2** (*By the end of Y3, pilot community/ies has/have accepted and implemented human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies, reducing livestock losses to predators by 30% relative to baseline*), and **Outcome Indicator 0.3** (*By the end of Y3, a 50% decrease relative to baseline in human-wildlife conflict-related poaching and trafficking is reported originating in pilot community/ies' region*), will be established through surveys scheduled to begin in April 2023 in the prospective pilot communities. See Annex 4(d, ff, gg, hh). Training activities to introduce mitigation knowledge and strategies to realize these Indicators will take place in Project Years 2 and 3. CCF conducted FFA Training sessions in February 2023 under a parallel EU-funded project (see Section 2 above) in communities similar to the LICIT II pilot communities, which provided valuable input for developing a baseline for the LICIT II community assessment. See Annex 4(k). Preparing FFA training materials for the February sessions provided an opportunity for Partners to get a head start on preparing similar materials for LICIT II use. These materials can be refined for the LICIT II target communities once those communities are selected. See Annex 4(j). The February 2023 SACSO workshop also contributed to a broader baseline for FFA training. See Annex 4(a, i).

Both **Outcome Indicator 0.4** (*By the end of Y3, 100% increase in informal information exchange among wildlife enforcement agencies in Ethiopia, and with their counterparts in other EA TWIX countries*) and **Outcome Indicator 0.5** (*By the end of Y3, information about at least 50% of recorded wildlife crime incidents is shared internally between government agencies in NW Somalia - Somaliland (from 0 to more than 50% of wildlife crimes recorded in Y3)*) have a baseline of zero, as they are related to the development and functioning of national wildlife crime databases in Ethiopia and Somaliland (one each) that will be created as project deliverables. For Ethiopia, Year 1 progress included preparation of TWIX familiarization

materials and conduct of a scoping mission to Ethiopia, as well as a two day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa for 25 officials from law enforcement agencies that will participate in the TWIX platform. See Annex 4(l, m). In Somaliland, Year 1 accomplishments included preparation of the draft template and guidelines for the TWIX-compatible national database and planning for the initial visit of the project database consultant to Somaliland. See Annex 4(n, o).

Outcome Indicator 0.6, *By the end of Year 2, IGAD Protocol on National Environmental Crime Units drafted and tabled in HAWEN Executive Committee (from 0 to 1)*. The baseline for this Indicator is, once again, zero, and the end state after Year 2 is one draft IGAD Protocol. During the first project year, Legal Atlas completed the research and analysis required to support the actual drafting process, prepared a Benchmark Report, and began preparations for a consultation process with IGAD and its member states that will inform development of a drafting guide, the final step before actual drafting can begin. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(p, q, r, s).

Similarly, the path for **Outcome Indicator 0.7** (*By the end of Y3, Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is revised based on IWT-066 (LICIT) Project analysis and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) requirements and the bill is introduced in Somaliland's parliament*), leads from a baseline of zero to one finished product at the end of Year 3 - a revised law. During the first project year, three of the eight project Activities related to this Indicator - hiring a legal consultant, identifying stakeholders, and forming a legal drafting committee - were **completed** and a fourth Activity – organizing training sessions to begin the drafting committee's work - was **in progress**. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(b).

At the conclusion of the first project year, the Outcome Indicators remain fit for purpose. The Indicators accurately capture principal deliverables – a pilot community conservancy, a draft IGAD Protocol, and a revised Somaliland Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law - as well as the changes to levels of human-wildlife conflict and wildlife crime information sharing necessary to demonstrate the project's intended impact: *Reduced illegal trade of live cheetahs and other wildlife in Horn of Africa through community governance over wildlife resources, reducing human-wildlife conflict, establishing information exchange platforms, and building legal capacity*. After a year of implementation, Partners judge that the project is on track to achieve its objectives within the proposed time period.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumption 1: *Horn of Africa political situation, including Ethiopia and NW Somalia (Somaliland) remains stable for the duration of the project*. This assumption remained valid during the project year. Political developments did not interfere with project activities.

Outcome Assumption 2: *Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland successfully adopt database technology to track wildlife crime*. This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity to set up national wildlife crime databases is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Outcome Assumption 3: *Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland show continued commitment to community governance and addressing IWT*. This assumption remained valid during the project year. Governments continued their commitment to supporting governance and IWT related project activities.

Outcome Assumption 4: *Community leaders willing to administer conservation governance structure and participate in training other community members*. This assumption remained valid during the project year. Community leaders participated in project surveys and cooperated with project staff. See Annex 4(x, y).

Outcome Assumption 5: *Governments of Ethiopia and NW Somaliland region of Somalia agree to release summary data on wildlife crime, including cases reported, cases investigated,*

seizures, and past prosecutions, to project partners for reporting, monitoring and evaluation. This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity to set up national wildlife crime databases is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Output Assumption 1.1.1: *Consultant can conduct field data collection in the proposed study area of Awdal region.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. Consultant field work is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of project year 2.

Output Assumption 1.2.1: *Pilot community/landscape selected for participating in community conservation governance structure is willing to participate in the governance structure establishment.* Testing of this assumption was in progress at the end of the first project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption began in the final quarter of Year one and is scheduled to conclude in the first quarter of Project Year 2. See Annex 4(ff, gg, hh).

Output Assumption 1.3.1: *Mutual agreement of Somaliland government and selected pilot community to participate in the community conservation government structure.* This assumption was not tested during the first project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Output Assumption 1.4.1: *Natural resource conservation organisations in the Awdal region agree to coordinate among themselves to establish SACSO.* This assumption was valid during the project year. NGOs met in December 2022 and agreed to form SACSO. See Annex 4(e,f).

Output Assumption 1.5.2: *Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the training.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Output Assumption 1.6.1: *Consultant is able to conduct [social surveys in the selected pilot community].* This assumption was not tested during the project year, however, such surveys were carried out successfully under a parallel EU-funded project in several communities similar to the potential pilot communities for this project (see Section 2 above). Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Output Assumption 1.8.1: *Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the follow up training.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Output Assumption 2.1.1: *High level of commitment is demonstrated by all Ethiopian national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year

Output Assumption 2.1.2: *Political stability in Ethiopia allowing project activities to be fully implemented.* This assumption remained valid during the project year. Political developments in Ethiopia did not interfere with project activities.

Output Assumption 2.1.3: *Continued political willingness of the Ethiopian government to adopt a whole-of-government approach to tackling wildlife crime, promoting multi agency collaboration.* This assumption was not tested during the project year.

Output Assumption 2.1.4: *Willingness of Ethiopian authorities to share information with other TWIX participating countries.* This assumption was not tested during the project year.

Output Assumption 2.2.1: *Necessary commitment is demonstrated by all Somaliland national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime.* This assumption remained valid during the project year. Somaliland authorities cooperated when called upon in implementing project activities during the first year.

Output Assumption 2.2.2: *Political willingness of the Somaliland government to adopt a whole-of-government approach to tackling wildlife crime, promoting multi agency collaboration.*

This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activities to establish the framework for whole-of-government cooperation is scheduled to begin in Project Year 2.

Output Assumption 2.3.1: *Government agencies will be willing to share summary reports on recorded wildlife crime cases vs. those uploaded to the new platforms.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Output Assumption 3.1.1: *High level of engagement by IGAD, HAWEN Secretariat, HAWEN Executive Committee Chair, and national HAWEN focal points.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year

Output Assumption 3.1.2: *IGAD member states' are motivated to strengthen regional legal harmonisation.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. Activity relevant to this Assumption is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

Output Assumption 4.1.1: *Commitment of Somaliland's MoECC to draft and promote a new Wildlife Law.* This assumption remained valid during the project year. The MoECC cooperated in establishing a drafting committee to work on a new law. See Annex 4(b).

Output Assumption 4.1.2: *Parliamentary support for enacting new wildlife legislation.* This assumption was not tested during the project year. The drafting process for a new wildlife law is scheduled to begin in the next project year.

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

The project's designed impact is reduced illegal trade of live cheetahs and other wildlife in the Horn of Africa through community governance over wildlife resources, reduced human-wildlife conflict, establishment of information exchange platforms, and strengthened legal capacity.

The project's higher-level impact on illegal wildlife trade is its focus on strengthening the legal, diplomatic, and policy frameworks necessary to support national and regional efforts to end trafficking in cheetahs and other wildlife in the Horn of Africa. Project support for national wildlife trafficking databases and information exchange platforms in Ethiopia and Somaliland will help these countries integrate domestic anti-trafficking efforts with their regional neighbors by increasing their capacity to gather, process, and share information about illegal trade (Output 2). This will be particularly important for Somaliland if it achieves formal recognition. Developing and implementing a regional protocol on governance for anti-wildlife trafficking policy and enforcement will help establish a stronger, more consensus-based legal and operational framework for inter-governmental cooperation in the region (Output 3). Drafting a new wildlife and forestry law for Somaliland will not just strengthen the government's capacity for domestic action but also its ability to cooperate with regional neighbors, international organizations, and NGOs on anti-trafficking initiatives (Output 4). See Annex 4(b).

The project's higher-level impact on poverty alleviation focuses on the role of wildlife as an important resource in community landscapes, on the same level as other resources such as water, forests, livestock, or agricultural land. Wildlife contributes to ecosystem services by maintaining biodiversity and balance within the ecosystem. Wildlife related community programs can offer opportunities for livelihoods related to conservation, habitat restoration, or tourism, training, education, capacity building, and development of civil society. The higher level goal is to demonstrate that community action to protect wildlife resources, in particular ending the loss of those resources to poaching and trafficking, can be an integral part of broader poverty alleviation initiatives. Project Activities, including establishing a pilot community conservation governance structure in Somaliland and human-wildlife conflict training for community leaders, farmers, and herders, are directed toward this goal (Outcome Indicators 0.1, 0.2). See Sections 3.1, 6, and Annex 4(d, ff, gg, hh). CCF's collaborations with WHH and IUCN directly target this concept. See Section 2 above.

4. Thematic focus

The LICIT II project directly supports three of the principal themes: (2) Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents, (3) Strengthening law enforcement, and (4) Developing sustainable livelihoods to benefit people directly affected by IWT. Theme 2 is the focus of project Outputs 3 and 4; theme 3 is addressed by Output 2 and theme 4 by Output 1. Evidence of project support for theme (2) includes the *List of Standards related to Environmental Crime Units* (Annex 4(p, q) and *National Task Forces against Illegal Wildlife Crime Legal Benchmark Study* (Annex 4(r); Indicator 3.1). These are notable achievements for researching and analysing national laws and regional instruments relevant to governance of wildlife conservation and law enforcement, to produce a framework to guide governments in the Horn of Africa in strengthening their domestic governance structures in a way that also strengthens and facilitates regional cooperation. Project activities that directly support theme (3) include the TWIX compatible database template for wildlife crime data collection developed by TRAFFIC for Somaliland (Annex 4(n, o); Activity 2.2.1). This will strengthen wildlife law enforcement in Somaliland by providing a national platform for collecting, analysing, and sharing information about wildlife crime. It will also give Somaliland a platform compatible with the TWIX system being adopted by its regional neighbors, which will strengthen law enforcement at the regional level. Project activities supporting theme (4) are scheduled to begin in the next project year.

5. Impact on species in focus

The project's impact on cheetahs during the first year was mostly indirect since project activities focused on relationship building (Indicator 1.4), legal research (Indicator 3.1), and other activities necessary to establish baselines, frameworks, and partnerships to support forthcoming project activities that should have a more direct impact such as establishing a pilot community conservancy, a national wildlife crime data base, and an Environmental Crime Unit in Somaliland. Direct impacts that benefit cheetahs are expected to include reductions in human-wildlife conflict and predation in the pilot community (Indicators 0.2, 0.3), and more effective wildlife law enforcement in Somaliland through better governance (Indicators 0.4, 0.5) and stronger laws (Indicator 0.7).

6. Project support to poverty reduction

The LICIT II Project is contributing to poverty alleviation by developing and piloting a community conservancy model for Somaliland (Indicators 0.1, 1.3). This model is expected to help rural, pastoral communities identified as impacted by cheetah trafficking to take initial steps toward better understanding the value of wildlife resources and how to better protect those resources from losses due to poaching, illegal trade, and human-wildlife conflict. Project activities such as Future Farmers of Africa training (Indicator 1.8) are specifically designed to achieve this. Other project activities, such as creation of a public/private network to assist community conservation efforts (Indicator 1.4) and strengthening national laws and institutions concerned with protecting wildlife resources (Indicators 2.2, 3.4, 4.1), are intended to create a legal and civic framework that will provide the support necessary to sustain direct community level efforts.

Conservation activities can improve or create livelihoods both directly, through conservation-related work, and indirectly by creating healthier community landscapes that can support more varied and productive livelihoods. Project partners' experience has reinforced that community action is critical to achieving this. Experience also taught, however, that for economic and social reasons, initiatives relying solely on volunteers would not likely succeed in typical pastoral communities in Somaliland. Partners came to understand that these communities would be more willing to take action if conservation measures were integrated into more comprehensive community development initiatives that created and sustained different types of benefits and livelihoods. Building and sustaining community capacity for governance and protection of wildlife and other environmental resources is a long-term process beyond the scope of any single project or project cycle. Thus Partners have leveraged their experience to form additional partnerships to pursue complementary projects. See Section 2 above.

7. Gender equality and social inclusion

Significant participation by women was a target for all LICIT II activities. Partners' chief counterpart in Somaliland, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, is a woman. Two of the principal project consultants are women - the local legal consultant hired in Somaliland to advise on the process of drafting a new wildlife law and the consultant hired to build a national wildlife crime database in Somaliland. Three of ten government officials named to the Somaliland Environmental Crime Unit, who will receive training under the project, are women See Annex 4(z). At a stakeholder identification meeting in Somaliland in December 2022 (Indicator 1.4), seven of the 30+ participants were women representing civil society organizations or women-owned businesses. See Annex 4(e). Women are a specific target group for interviews during surveys of potential pilot conservancy sites (Indicator 1.2). See Annex 4(ff, gg, hh).

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	Eight of 11 members of the LICIT II Project Board (72.7%) are women.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	Two of three project partners (67%) are woman-led organizations (CCF and Legal Atlas). In addition, the Somaliland Minister of Environment and Climate Change, who has a substantial role in project implementation, is a woman.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Partners prepared an overall project M&E plan as well as an M&E Activities Plan that served as a framework for M&E during the project year. See Annex 4(aa, bb). CCF, as lead partner for the project, had lead responsibility for M&E. CCF appointed a project M&E Officer, however all partners contribute to M&E activities. M&E procedures include regular internal monitoring to provide overall quality control, tracking expenditures with the local and international project accountants, verifying that milestones are met, and that implementing teams are collecting data on project activities and impact. The M&E Officer monitors progress against indicators and outcomes in the logframe, including the status of deliverables such as reports and training events. The M&E Officer is responsible for analysing project data and reporting the results to project managers who can then share them through regular discussion with partners and key stakeholders to generate feedback, lessons learnt, and recommendations that can be integrated into subsequent project activities. The M&E Officer is also responsible for gathering data to help project managers manage risk and make any adjustments to the project necessitated by external events.

Partners will hire an independent external evaluator to conduct an end-of-project evaluation. (Activities 1.9.1, 1.9.2), which will be shared widely along with final recommendations to sustain the processes and actions initiated by the project. Findings related to the status of the focus species (cheetahs) will be shared with conservation authorities in the project countries and with other interested governmental and non-governmental parties.

9. Lessons learnt

Project planning for LICIT II went well overall, in part because the process could be based on lessons learned and outcomes from the earlier LICIT I project (IWT-066). After a year of implementation, however, it has become clear that the project work plan and budget should have allocated more time and resources to support the choosing of a pilot community

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.

conservancy location and model. This will be the first such entity in Somaliland, and the country's first experience with community-based natural resource management schemes, and partners underestimated the amount of preparatory work that would be needed. Partners also came to understand that it would be preferable to pilot a Somaliland conservancy model in more than one community. Based on this experience, a re-do would allocate at least 50 percent more time and two to three times more funds for activities involved in setting up a community conservancy. In the same vein, Partners have realized that more resources should have been budgeted to support work in the Somaliland parliament to enact legislative provisions to support the establishment of the pilot Conservancies. Partners have adapted to these shortcomings by drawing on resources from IUCN and EU-funded projects that are also supporting CCF's community level work in Somaliland (see Section 2 above). This additional support should allow an increase in pilot sites from one to three.

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

As this is the project's first Annual Report, there are no previous reviews.

11. Risk Management

No new risks have impacted the project in the last 12 months and no changes have been necessary to the project risk register. The risk register is attached as Annex 4(cc).

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

There are no additional comments under this section.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Interest in the LICIT project on the part of principal government partners and stakeholders remained strong throughout the project year, as evidenced by the support provided by Somaliland government counterparts for the conduct of stakeholder workshops and the formation of a drafting committee to develop new wildlife legislation. See Section 3.1 and Annex 4(a, b). Stakeholder interest was also maintained by knowledge that LICIT II objectives and activities represented a continuation of existing cooperation begun under the first LICIT project.

Partners have taken steps to ensure open access for project materials. The project's legal products are publicly available on the Legal Atlas platform (www.legal-atlas.net). Project training materials and materials relevant to IGAD may also be posted on the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN) website. Training materials and analyses of data gathered during community surveys will be shared with Somaliland authorities. Project Activities include several rounds of stakeholder consultations, which will facilitate access to project related knowledge.

The major project deliverables – a community governance structure, national wildlife crime databases, a draft IGAD Protocol, and a revised Somaliland Wildlife and Forestry law are intended to be long term outcomes that will provide benefits long beyond the project period. Building a TWIX database for Ethiopia is part of a larger initiative to create a regional TWIX platform for all IGAD member states and Tanzania. The database for Somaliland is intentionally TWIX compatible to allow Somaliland to integrate into regional cooperation more easily should it achieve political recognition. TRAFFIC, as originator of the TWIX platform, has a long-term commitment to supporting and developing it. Once in force, the IGAD protocol and Somaliland law will be permanent elements of strengthened legal frameworks supporting action against trafficking of cheetahs and other wildlife.

Community Conservancies will be the most challenging project outcome to sustain. The conservancy model will be built in collaboration with Somaliland authorities and designed to allowing scale-up to additional communities, however, these structures will need ongoing institutional and financial support to remain functional. CCF is already planning for this through follow-on projects and partnerships with development NGOs working in Somaliland and the

initiative to create the SACSO coalition (see Section 2 above and Annex 4(e, f, g, h). CCF has made a long-term commitment to Somaliland through a 30 year partnership agreement with the MoECC and will thus have a continued presence in Somaliland for many years after the project ends.

14. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Throughout the first project year, the Partners have ensured that DEFRA and the IWT Challenge Fund were recognized in connection with significant project activities, and that the UK government was recognized as the project funder. See Annex 4(dd). The Partners' standard approach was to promote the LICIT II project as a distinct identity. Principal contacts in the target countries have a good understanding of the project and its goals, including the role of DEFRA and the IWT, in part because many of the project goals and activities build on previous DEFRA-funded cooperation with these contacts. When a project activity such as the workshops involved new stakeholders, partners' presentations included an introduction to the project that credited the role of DEFRA and the IWT. See, e.g. Annex 4(s). Recognition of DEFRA's support is a core element of the project communication strategy agreed by the partners. See Annex 4(ee). CCF has created a dedicated LICIT II blog page, which can be found at:

<https://cheetah.org/ccf-blog/ccf-in-somaliland/tackling-human-wildlife-conflict-and-illegal-pet-trade-how-the-licit-projects-are-making-a-difference/>

15. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes <i>Dr. Shira Yashphe, Project Manager</i> [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? No formal training; project staff have been made aware of CCF's safeguarding policies	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number] None planned
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. The project has not experienced any safeguarding issues in the last 12 months.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. None planned	

16. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	201,032	195,450.87	5,582.13 (2.78%)	

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

	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

File Type (Image /	File Name or	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)

Video / Graphic)	File Location		to be tagged	
Image	Annex 4(jj)	<i>CCF Founder and Executive Director, Dr. Laurie Marker with Hon. Shukri H. Ismail, Somaliland Minister of Environment and Climate Change at the LICIT II 12-13 February 2023 stakeholder workshop in Hargeisa, Somaliland (credit CCF).</i>		Dr. Marker – Yes Shukri Ismail – Specific consent not received but she is a public figure who is frequently filmed or photographed for media purposes.

The Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) and its long-time partner, the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), hosted a workshop in Hargeisa on 12-13 February 2023 to consider how Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) and Communal Conservancies can help rural communities and cheetahs coexist in Somaliland. The event brought together stakeholders representing government, civil society, and rural communities to discuss how these concepts can be applied to reduce wildlife crime in areas where cheetah trafficking is known to occur. Principal speakers included the Hon. Shukri H. Ismail, Somaliland Minister of Environment and Climate Change, and Dr. Laurie Marker, Founder and Executive Director, Cheetah Conservation Fund.

One of the main goals of the workshop was to identify and critically assess potential sites for Communal Conservancies in areas where most cheetah trafficking occurs. Communal Conservancies are local voluntary governance structures that safeguard natural resources while generating revenue streams from ecotourism and other landscape activities that benefit residents.

Participants discussed how cultural, environmental, and economic factors would impact the formation of Communal Conservancies and identified locations, management structures, and long-term revenue streams that could make Conservancies sustainable. They also looked at factors including land use conflicts, climate change, overgrazing of rangelands leading to desertification, and community perceptions. At the conclusion of the workshop, the stakeholders set forth a list of proposed sites for pilot conservancies, and a list of key CBNRM objectives, activities and strategies.

The workshop also addressed further development of the Somaliland Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (SACSO), a stakeholders umbrella organization established in December 2022 with support from CCF and MoECC to promote involvement of civil society and the private sector in establishing and sustaining community conservancies. SACSO is the first organization of its kind in Somaliland.

Cheetahs, an Appendix 1 listed species under the Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), are illegally removed from the wild in the Horn of Africa and trafficked to supply the exotic pet trade. CCF has been assisting the government of Somaliland in caring for cheetahs recovered from traffickers since 2011.

The workshop supported the *Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT II)* project funded by the UK government through the DEFRA Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund. The International Union for Conservation of Nature's Save our Species (IUCN-SOS) initiative also supported the event.

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>Reduced illegal trade of live cheetahs and other wildlife in Horn of Africa through community governance over wildlife resources, reducing human-wildlife conflict, establishing information exchange platforms, and building legal capacity.</p>		<p>The full impact of the project will not be felt until the major deliverables are in place – a pilot community governance structure, national wildlife crime databases in Ethiopia and Somaliland, an IGAD regional protocol on national coordinating institutions for wildlife law enforcement, and a revised and strengthened wildlife and forest law in Somaliland. Activities in the first year focused on establishing baselines and creating frameworks and conditions necessary to facilitate these Outputs.</p>	
<p>Outcome: Enhanced national/regional capacity in Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime through community conservation governance, mitigation of human/wildlife conflict, new wildlife crime information platforms, and strengthened legal capacity</p>	<p>0.1 A pilot community conservation governance structure is established by the end of Y3 in at least one select community in the Awdal Region of NW Somalia (Somaliland).</p>	<p>Project Activities in Year 1 took initial steps toward establishing a pilot conservancy. Partners hired a project governance consultant, who produced a preliminary report to frame the development process. See Annex 4(d). CCF and the MoECC convened a stakeholders workshop in February 2023 that provided further input to the process. See Annex 4(i). The first of three candidate areas for the conservancy has been surveyed and the other two will be surveyed in April 2023.</p>	<p>Visit of governance consultant to Somaliland; fieldwork to complete process of identifying and selecting pilot community/ies</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	0.2 By the end of Y3, pilot community/ies has/have accepted and implemented human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies, reducing livestock losses to predators by 30% relative to baseline	A baseline for this Indicator will be established through surveys scheduled in April 2023 in the prospective pilot communities. See Annex 4(ff, gg, hh, ii). CCF conducted FFA Training sessions in February 2023 under a parallel project in similar communities, which provided valuable input for developing a LICIT II community baseline. See Annex 4(k). Preparing FFA training materials for the February sessions provided a head start on preparing similar materials for LICIT II use. See Annex 4(j). The February 2023 SACSO workshop also contributed to a broader baseline for FFA training. See Annex 4(i).	Complete baseline surveys; finalize training materials; schedule community training sessions once pilot communities are selected
	0.3 By the end of Y3, a 50% decrease relative to baseline in human-wildlife conflict-related poaching and trafficking is reported originating in pilot community/ies' region	A baseline for this Indicator will be established through surveys scheduled in April 2023 in the prospective pilot communities. See Annex 4(ff, gg, hh). CCF conducted FFA Training sessions in February 2023 under a parallel project in similar communities, which provided valuable input for developing a LICIT II community baseline. See Annex 4(k) and 0.2 above.	Complete baseline surveys; finalize training materials; schedule community training sessions once pilot communities are selected
	0.4 By the end of Y3, 100% increase in informal information exchange among wildlife enforcement agencies in Ethiopia,	This Indicator is related to the development and functioning of a national wildlife crime database in Ethiopia as a project deliverable. Year 1 progress included	Conduct follow up training; develop and activate TWIX database

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	and with their counterparts in other EA TWIX countries.	preparation of TWIX familiarization materials and conduct of a scoping mission to Ethiopia, as well as a two day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa for 25 officials from law enforcement agencies that will participate in the TWIX platform. See Annex 4(l, m).	
	0.5 By the end of Y3, information about at least 50% of recorded wildlife crime incidents is shared internally between government agencies in NW Somalia - Somaliland (from 0 to more than 50% of wildlife crimes recorded in Y3)	This Indicator is related to the development and functioning of a national wildlife crime database in Somaliland as a project deliverable. Year 1 accomplishments included preparation of the draft template and guidelines for a TWIX-compatible national database and planning for the initial visit of the project database consultant to Somaliland. See Annex 4(n, o).	Support visit of database consultant to Somaliland; complete identification of focal points; develop and activate database; conduct training
	0.6 By the end of Year 2, IGAD Protocol on National Environmental Crime Units drafted and tabled in HAWEN Executive Committee (from 0 to 1)	During the first project year, Legal Atlas completed research and analysis required to support the drafting process, prepared a Benchmark Report, and began preparations for a consultation process with IGAD and its member states that will inform development of a drafting guide, the final step before actual drafting can begin. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(p, q, r, s).	Present benchmark report to IGAD; complete dialogue with IGAD and member states to develop drafting guide; begin drafting process

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	0.7 By the end of Y3, Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is revised based on IWT-066 (LICIT) Project analysis and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) requirements and the bill is introduced in Somaliland's parliament	During the first project year, three of the eight project Activities related to this Indicator - hiring a legal consultant, identifying stakeholders, and forming a legal drafting committee - were completed and a fourth Activity – organizing training sessions to begin the drafting committee's work - was in progress. See Section 3.1 above and Annex 4(b, t).	Train drafting committee members, schedule drafting committee sessions and begin drafting process
Output 1. Community conservation governance structure developed and piloted in NW Somalia - Somaliland including human-wildlife conflict training for community leadership and farmers.	1.1 By end of quarter 3, year 1, model/s for community conservation governance structure for pastoral communities in Somaliland are developed	Work on this Indicator was in progress at the end of the project year. CCF and MoECC convened a stakeholders workshop in February 2023 to generate input for the model. See Annex 4(a, i). Based in part on the results of the workshop, the project governance consultant prepared a preliminary report providing guidance for the next step in the process, which will be fieldwork to gather direct community input to the model development process. See Annex 4(d, ff, gg, hh). The fieldwork is scheduled to take place in the first quarter of Project Year 2.	
	1.2 By the end of quarter 4, year 1, one pilot community/landscape is selected in the Awdal Region of Somaliland based on criteria specified in the model for community conservation governance structure.	Activities related to this Indicator are scheduled to take place in project Year 2, following completion of project Activities needed to achieve Output Indicator 1.1. See Activities 1.1.1-1.1.3, Section 3.1 above, and Annex 4(d, ff, gg, hh).	
	1.3 A By the end of year 2, a conservation governance structure is established in the pilot community based on model and community input	Activities related to this Indicator are scheduled to take place in project Year 2, building on the achievement of Output Indicators 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4.	
	1.4 By the end of year 1, two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations for coordinating establishment of Somaliland Association of	This Indicator was fully achieved. Two meetings were held, on 18 December 2022 and 12-13 February 2023. The first served as an organizational meeting for SACSO and resulted in formation of a seven-member task force to address organizational matters and schedule future meetings. See Annex 4(e, f). The second took the form of a workshop	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (SACSO)	focused on developing an approach for CBNRM suitable for communities in Somaliland. See Annex 4(i). Partners are using the results to inform development of Somaliland-specific CBNRM approaches and models.	
	1.5 By end quarter 1, year 3, 5 representatives of governance structure leadership and staff from MoECC trained on leadership and management at the CCF Hargeisa Centre	Activities related to this Indicator are scheduled to take place in project Years 2 and 3.	
	1.6. By end year 1, needs assessment conducted in pilot community for adapting CCF's Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) programme to Somaliland as the basis for community action on HWC	The FFA assessment in LICIT II pilot communities is scheduled in the first quarter of Project Year 2. FFA Training sessions conducted in February 2023 under a parallel EU-funded project (see Section 2 above) in similar communities provided valuable input for developing the assessment for LICIT II communities. See Annex 4(k). The February 2023 SACSO workshop also contributed to a broader baseline for FFA training. See Annex 4(i).	
	1.7 By end quarter 4, year 2, CCF's FFA programme is adapted to local needs in the pilot community; training materials prepared, translated and printed for up to 250 farmers.	Activities related to this Indicator will take place in Project Year 2. FFA training materials prepared for use in a parallel project provided an opportunity for Partners to get a head start on preparing similar materials for LICIT II use. These materials can be refined based on input specific to the LICIT II target communities once those communities are selected. See Annex 4(j).	
	1.8 By end Y3, up to four follow up FFA field trainings conducted for up to 250 farmers, led by CCF staff and governance structure leadership in the community	Activities related to this Indicator are scheduled to take place in project Years 2 and 3.	
Activity 1.1.1: Hire consultant to develop governance structure model for Somaliland, in collaboration with Somaliland government		Completed	Consultant is scheduled to begin his work in the first quarter of project Year 2.
Activity 1.1.2: Deploy consultant field visits to communities in Awdal region, guided by IWT-066 LICIT Project field work, research, and MoECC's input		This Activity is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of project Year 2.	Support Consultant's work in the field.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.1.3: Devise community governance model for Somaliland based on consultant's findings and recommendations and MoECC's input		This Activity is scheduled to begin following completion of Activity 1.1.2.	
Activity 1.2.1: Define pilot community/landscape based on the governance model, consultant's report and government guidance		This Activity is scheduled to begin in the first quarter of project Year 2. See Annex 4(ff, gg, hh, ii).	Support Consultant's work in the field.
Activity 1.3.1: Convene workshop with MoECC officials and other governmental stakeholders as needed to discuss governance structure development		This Activity is scheduled to begin following completion of Activity 1.2.1	
Activity 1.3.2: Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected community		This Activity is scheduled to take place following completion of Activity 1.3.1.	
Activity 1.3.3: Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure		This Activity is scheduled to take place following completion of Activities 1.3.1 and 1.3.2.	
Activity 1.3.4: Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Y3		This Activity is scheduled to take place in project Years 2 and 3.	
Activity 1.4.1: Identify NGOs working on conservation and community development in the Awdal region/other regions of Somaliland		Completed; see Annex 4(e)	
Activity 1.4.2: Arrange two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations participating in the Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO)		Completed; see Annex 4(a, e, f, g, h, i)	Support continued organizational development and functioning of SACSO
Activity 1.5.1: Organise and conduct Hargeisa-based governance trainings in Year 2 and 3 (up to 6 people from the pilot community and staff of MoECC, two days)		This Activity is scheduled to take place in project Years 2 and 3.	
Activity 1.6.1: Hire consultant during 2nd year of project to conduct research and collect data on social conditions, presence of wildlife/human-wildlife conflict, herding and land management practices, and attitudes of local people in the pilot project site to inform adaptation of the FFA program to Somaliland		This Activity is scheduled to take place in project Year 2	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.7.1: Develop workshop/training manual for locally adapted FFA programme		FFA training materials prepared for use in a parallel project provided a basis for preparing similar materials for LICIT II use. See Annex 4(j).	Adapt manual for LICIT II pilot communities once those communities are selected
Activity 1.7.2: Translate workshop manual into Somali language		See 1.7.1 above	
Activity 1.7.3: Print workshop manuals		See 1.7.1 above	Print copies as needed for future training sessions
Activity 1.8.1: Organise and conduct field training in Year 3 for FFA in pilot community for up to 250 farmers led by CCF staff and governance structure leadership in the community		This Activity is scheduled to take place in project Year 3.	
Activity 1.9.1: Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant		This Activity will take place in the final year of the project	
Activity 1.9.2: Conduct external monitoring and evaluation		This Activity will take place in the final year of the project	
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Ethiopian Wildlife Authorities have a reliable wildlife crime information sharing platform; and one which connects them to the Eastern Africa regional TWIX network. Somaliland has a national wildlife crime database, so that information is systematically collected and shared nationally and regionally as appropriate</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, an information sharing platform (Eastern Africa-Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange) is established in Ethiopia, connecting at least 25 officials of the Ethiopian Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) and other relevant law enforcement agencies, at the national level, and connecting also at a regional level with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.</p>	<p>At the conclusion of the first project year, progress included preparation of TWIX familiarization materials and conduct of a scoping mission to Ethiopia, followed by organizing a two day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa for 25 officials from law enforcement agencies that will participate in the TWIX platform. This workshop is scheduled to take place from 19-20 April 2023. See Annex 4(m).</p>	
	<p>2.2 By year 2, a wildlife crime information database, connecting officials and agencies of the Somaliland Environmental Crime Unit, is established and operational and based on the TWIX model.</p>	<p>At the end of the project year, TRAFFIC had prepared the draft template and guidelines for the Somaliland database. See Annex 4(n, o). TRAFFIC, CFF, and the project database consultant will begin work to build and operationalize the database in June 2023 with an initial visit to Somaliland.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	2.3 By end of year 3, information about at least 50% of recorded wildlife crime incidents is reported through inter-agency data sharing platforms within each of the two jurisdictions	This Indicator will not be measurable until the databases are constructed and operational.	
	2.4 Cross- border information exchange meeting is conducted in Year 3 bringing together national wildlife crime networks from Ethiopia and Somalia's NW region of Somaliland to strengthen cooperation	This meeting is scheduled to take place in Year 3 of the project.	
Activity 2.1.1: TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa - TWIX		In Progress; completion anticipated in the first quarter of Year 2.	
Activity 2.1.2: TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies)		Completed. See Annex 4(l).	
Activity 2.1.3: TRAFFIC organises and delivers a 2-day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa for 25 focal persons and law enforcement staff from participating agencies		This Activity is scheduled to take place in project Year 2	
Activity 2.1.4: TRAFFIC conducts follow up one-on-one training for TWIX focal points of law enforcement agencies in Ethiopia on the usage of the Eastern Africa-TWIX website and how to train fellow officials		This Activity is scheduled to take place following completion of Activity 2.1.3	
Activity 2.2.1: TRAFFIC develops a TWIX compatible database template for wildlife crime data collection by government officials of Somaliland for their national database		Completed. See Annex 4(n).	
Activity 2.2.2: TRAFFIC develops and designs a bespoke 'Preparations to join TWIX' guide for deployment in Somaliland and potentially to other regional states		Completed. See Annex 4(o)	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2.3: CCF builds a TWIX-compatible wildlife crime information exchange database and information exchange system (mailing list) for Somaliland		This Activity is scheduled to begin in project Year 2.	Support database consultant's travel to Somaliland in June 2023
Activity 2.2.4: CCF identifies national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform in Somaliland		Partly completed	Complete identification of focal points
Activity 2.2.5: CCF trains up to 10 Somaliland ECU members on using the new information exchange platform including introduction to the Eastern Africa TWIX		This Activity is scheduled to take place following completion of Activities 2.2.3 and 2.2.4.	
Activity 2.2.6: CCF conducts follow-up one-on-one training for focal points of the ECU on advanced interaction with the platform, including data analysis options and how to train fellow officials		This Activity is scheduled to take place following completion of Activities 2.2.5	
Activity 2.3.1: Collect summary reports from Ethiopia and Somaliland governments on recorded wildlife crime cases vs. those uploaded to the new platforms		This Activity is scheduled to begin following completion of Activities 2.2.5	
Activity 2.4.1: Engage stakeholders from Somaliland's ECU and Ethiopia's ECU to identify key issues for the cross-border meeting's agendas		This Activity is scheduled to take place in Year 3 of the project	
Activity 2.4.2: Convene a cross-border meeting in Year 3 focused on collaboration on wildlife crime information exchange and identification of opportunities for joint operations		This Activity is scheduled to take place in Year 3 of the project	
Output 3. IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee.	3.1 By end Q2, Y1, benchmark is completed identifying existing legal standards related to national ECUs using at least 20 sources at the global, regional, and national level.	All activities related to this Indicator were completed and the benchmark delivered. See Annex 4(p, q, r).	
	3.2 By end Q3, Y1, an ECUs Legal Drafting Guide to articulate policy dialogue with IGAD countries has been produced.	Activities related to production of the Drafting Guide are in progress. Dialogue with IGAD and its member states, based on the benchmark, is necessary to frame the drafting guide. As an initial step Legal Atlas prepared a presentation outlining different potential implementation approaches. See Annex 4(s). At the end of the project year, the legal team was working with IGAD to schedule a date to make the presentation to IGAD and the HAWEN Executive Committee.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	3.3 By end Y1 formal dialogue with IGAD member states on legal approaches to national ECUs is concluded	The process of dialogue with IGAD member states is in progress. As an initial step, Legal Atlas prepared a presentation outlining different potential implementation approaches. See Annex 4(s). At the end of the project year, the legal team was working with IGAD to schedule a date to make the presentation to IGAD and the HAWEN Executive Committee and begin the dialogue.	
	3.4 By end of Quarter 1, Year 2, IGAD Draft Regional Protocol on wildlife crime units is developed and tabled for approval by the HAWEN Executive Committee	Drafting the ECU instrument will begin once preparation of the drafting guide and dialogue with IGAD members are completed.	
Activity 3.1.1: Collect and validate global, regional, and national legal and technical documents to inform analysis of legal standards for Environmental Crime Units		Completed; see Annex 4(p). Basis for Activity 3.1.2	
Activity 3.1.2: Analyse selected global, regional, and national sources for legal standards related to national environmental crime units		Completed; see Annex 4(q). Basis for Activity 3.1.3	
Activity 3.1.3: Prepare benchmark report		Completed; see Annex 4(r)	Begin preparing ECUs Drafting Guide (Activity 3.2.1)
Activity 3.2.1: Prepare ECUs Drafting Guide		This Activity is scheduled for completion in project Year 2	Complete consultations necessary to preparing Drafting Guide
Activity 3.3.1: Identify regional and national public and private stakeholders for consultation phase		This Activity is scheduled for project Year 2	
Activity 3.3.2: Conduct technical consultations with stakeholders to fill out the ECUs Legal Drafting Guide		This Activity is scheduled to begin following completion of Activity 3.3.1	
Activity 3.4.1: Develop and share draft IGAD Protocol on Environmental Crime units in English and French languages		This Activity is scheduled to begin following completion of Activity 3.3.2	
Activity 3.4.2: Present updated draft protocol to the HAWEN Executive Committee and IGAD representatives		This Activity will take place following completion of Activity 3.4.1	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 4. Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is updated.</p>	<p>4.1 By end Y3, a new bill to update Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) based on legal analysis and agenda from IWT-066 (LICIT) and government priorities is ready for introduction to Parliament</p>	<p>Three of the eight Activities related to this Indicator - hiring a legal consultant, identifying stakeholders, and forming a legal drafting committee were completed (see Section 3.1 above) and a fourth Activity – organizing training sessions to begin the drafting committee's work – was in progress. See Annex 4(b, t).</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1.1: Hire local Somaliland legal adviser</p>		<p>Completed. See Annex 4(t).</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1.2: Stakeholders to participate in a drafting committee identified and stipend contracts signed</p>		<p>The Somaliland government designated members of a Drafting Committee. See Annex 4(b).</p>	<p>Sign contracts for stipends; continue committee work on drafting process</p>
<p>Activity 4.1.3: Drafting Committee formally established with support of the Somaliland government</p>		<p>Completed. See Annex 4(b).</p>	<p>Begin convening drafting committee sessions</p>
<p>Activity 4.1.4: Public consultation with four selected Somaliland communities to inform Drafting Committee's work</p>		<p>This Activity is scheduled to begin in the next project year</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1.5: Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee</p>		<p>This Activity is scheduled to begin in the next project year</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1.6: Complete draft of new Wildlife Law and share it with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)</p>		<p>This Activity is scheduled to begin in the next project year</p>	<p>Continue work on draft new law</p>
<p>Activity 4.1.7: Produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input</p>		<p>This Activity is scheduled to begin in the next project year</p>	
<p>Activity 4.1.8: Identify parliamentarians interested in introducing the new Wildlife Law and support MoECC with engaging them</p>		<p>This Activity is scheduled to begin in the next project year</p>	

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form

No changes have been made to the logframe

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Reduced illegal trade of live cheetahs and other wildlife in Horn of Africa through community governance over wildlife resources, reducing human-wildlife conflict, establishing information exchange platforms, and building legal capacity.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Enhanced national/regional capacity in Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime through community conservation governance, mitigation of human/wildlife conflict, new wildlife crime information platforms, and strengthened legal capacity (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 A pilot community conservation governance structure is established by the end of Y3 in at least one select community in the Awdal Region of NW Somalia (Somaliland).</p>	<p>0.1.1 Documentation establishing the governance structure 0.1.2 Minutes of leadership meetings 0.1.3 Documentation of support from Somaliland government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Horn of Africa political situation, including Ethiopia and NW Somalia (Somaliland) remains stable for the duration of the project. ● Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland successfully adopt database technology to track wildlife crime ● Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland show continued commitment to community governance and addressing IWT ● Community leaders willing to administer conservation governance structure and participate in training other community members. ● Governments of Ethiopia and NW Somaliland region of Somalia agree to release summary data on wildlife crime, including cases reported, cases investigated, seizures, and past prosecutions, to project partners for reporting, monitoring and evaluation
	<p>0.2 By the end of Y3, pilot community/ies has/have accepted and implemented human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies, reducing livestock losses to predators by 30% relative to baseline</p>	<p>0.2.1 Somaliland-adapted manuals of CCF’s Future Farmers of Africa programme for mitigating human-wildlife conflict and managing land and livestock 0.2.2 Reports of livestock loss to predation and human-wildlife conflict incidents from pilot community 0.2.3 Questionnaires from farmers pre and post training, and at the end of the project to assess implementation of mitigation strategies and livestock losses.</p>	
	<p>0.3 By the end of Y3, a 50% decrease relative to baseline in human-wildlife conflict-related poaching and trafficking is reported originating in pilot community/ies’ region</p>	<p>0.3.1 Reports of confiscations and poaching events originating in pilot community/ies’ region before and after FFA training</p>	

	<p>0.4 By the end of Y3, 100% increase in informal information exchange among wildlife enforcement agencies in Ethiopia, and with their counterparts in other EA TWIX countries.</p>	<p>0.4.1 List of registered users of Eastern Africa- TWIX in Ethiopia</p> <p>0.4.2 TWIX engagement metrics (e.g. number of wildlife crime messages exchanged between Ethiopia, and other, EA TWIX users)</p> <p>0.4.3 Summary reports of wildlife crime case records uploaded to the national database in Ethiopia.</p>	
	<p>0.5 By the end of Y3, information about at least 50% of recorded wildlife crime incidents is shared internally between government agencies in NW Somalia - Somaliland (from 0 to more than 50% of wildlife crimes recorded in Y3)</p>	<p>0.5.1 Documentation of installation of TWIX-compatible Somaliland Wildlife Crime Database at agency level</p> <p>0.5.2 Summary reports of wildlife crime case records uploaded to the national database in NW Somalia-Somaliland</p>	
	<p>0.6 By the end of Year 2, IGAD Protocol on National Environmental Crime Units drafted and tabled in HAWEN Executive Committee (from 0 to 1)</p>	<p>0.6.1 Draft IGAD Protocol on national Environmental Crime Units for IGAD; minutes of HAWEN Executive Committee meeting</p>	
	<p>0.7 By the end of Y3, Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is revised based on IWT-066 (LICIT) Project analysis and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) requirements and the bill is introduced in Somaliland's parliament</p>	<p>0.7.1. New bill on Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law; documentation of introduction of legislation in Parliament</p>	

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Community conservation governance structure developed and piloted in NW Somalia - Somaliland including human-wildlife conflict training for community leadership and farmers</p>	<p>1.1 By end of quarter 3, year 1, model/s for community conservation governance structure for pastoral communities in Somaliland are developed</p>	<p>1.1.1 Consultant report with model governance structures and rationale for making selection.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Consultant can conduct field data collection in the proposed study area of Awdal region.</p>
	<p>1.2 By the end of quarter 4, year 1, one pilot community/landscape is selected in the Awdal Region of Somaliland based on criteria specified in the model for community conservation governance structure.</p>	<p>1.2.1 List of potential pilot communities/landscapes 1.2.2 Map of chosen pilot community/landscape</p>	<p>1.2.1 Pilot community/landscape selected for participating in community conservation governance structure is willing to participate in the governance structure establishment.</p>
	<p>1.3 A By the end of year 2, a conservation governance structure is established in the pilot community based on model and community input</p>	<p>1.3.1 Documentation of the governance structure 1.3.2 Documentation of recognized status by Somaliland government 1.3.3 Summary report on community consultations</p>	<p>1.3.1 Mutual agreement of Somaliland government and selected pilot community to participate in the community conservation government structure.</p>
	<p>1.4 By the end of year 1, two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations for coordinating establishment of Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Support Organisations (SACSO)</p>	<p>1.4.1 List of natural resource conservation organisations participating in proposed SASCO 1.4.2 Documentation of coordination among SACSO members.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Natural resource conservation organisations in the Awdal region agree to coordinate among themselves to establish SASCO.</p>
	<p>1.5 By end quarter 1, year 3, 5 representatives of governance structure leadership and staff from MoECC trained on leadership and management at the CCF Hargeisa Centre</p>	<p>1.5.1 Documentation of training sessions 1.5.2 Pre and post training questionnaires 1.5.3 List of participating community leaders</p>	<p>1.5.2 Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the training.</p>

	1.6. By end year 1, needs assessment conducted in pilot community for adapting CCF's Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) programme to Somaliland as the basis for community action on HWC	1.6.1 Data collection survey questionnaire 1.6.2 Questionnaire analysis report submitted by the consultant	1.6.1 Consultant is able to conduct field work
	1.7 By end quarter 4, year 2, CCF's FFA programme is adapted to local needs in the pilot community; training materials prepared, translated and printed for up to 250 farmers.	1.7.1 Future Farmers of Africa for Somaliland workshop manual in English and Somali	
	1.8 By end Y3, up to four follow up FFA field trainings conducted for up to 250 farmers, led by CCF staff and governance structure leadership in the community	1.8.1 Pre and post training surveys 1.8.2 Documentation of training sessions 1.8.3 End of project questionnaires documenting livestock losses and farmer attitudes 1.8.4 Baseline and end of project summary reports of confiscations and poaching events originating in pilot community/ies' region (i.e. before and after FFA training)	1.8.1 Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the follow up training.

<p>2. Ethiopian Wildlife Authorities have a reliable wildlife crime information sharing platform; and one which connects them to the Eastern Africa regional TWIX network. Somaliland has a national wildlife crime database, so that information is systematically collected and shared nationally and regionally as appropriate</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, an information sharing platform (Eastern Africa-Trade in Wildlife Information Exchange) is established in Ethiopia, connecting at least 25 officials of the Ethiopian Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) and other relevant law enforcement agencies, at the national level, and connecting also at a regional level with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Final report of scoping mission conducted by TRAFFIC’s Eastern Africa TWIX Manager</p> <p>2.1.2 List of nominated TWIX focal persons and other registered users of the platform from ECU and other agencies.</p> <p>2.1.3 TWIX information leaflet in Amharic as a briefing document for stakeholders</p> <p>2.1.4 Attendance records and materials from TWIX training workshop for 25 focal persons from ECU and other agencies (training materials, training evaluation.)</p> <p>2.1.5 TRAFFIC’s Eastern Africa TWIX Manager’s report on one-on one follow up meetings with TWIX focal persons in Ethiopia (ref. support on using the Eastern Africa - TWIX website).</p>	<p>2.1.1 High level of commitment is demonstrated by all Ethiopian national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime</p> <p>2.1.2 Political stability in Ethiopia allowing project activities to be fully implemented</p> <p>2.1.3 Continued political willingness of the Ethiopian government to adopt a whole-of-government approach to tackling wildlife crime, promoting multi agency collaboration</p> <p>2.1.4 Willingness of Ethiopian authorities to share information with other TWIX participating countries.</p>
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	<p>2.2 By year 2, a wildlife crime information database, connecting officials and agencies of the Somaliland Environmental Crime Unit, is established and operational and based on the TWIX model.</p>	<p>2.2.1 TRAFFIC bespoke 'Preparations to join TWIX' guide and Data Collection Template for Somaliland Government completed and available electronically and in print form.</p> <p>2.2.2 Information Technology (IT) consultant's report on establishment of the Somaliland national database and information exchange system</p> <p>2.2.3 List of national focal points and users of the database in Somaliland</p> <p>2.2.4 Documentation of CCF's basic database training workshop (workshop materials, attendance sheets, pre and post training assessment questionnaires, etc.) for up to 10 participants</p> <p>2.2.5 Documentation of CCF's virtual follow-up one-on-one training on advanced use of the platform for ECU focal points, including data analysis options and how to train fellow officials (training materials, attendance sheets, pre and post training assessment questionnaires, etc.)</p>	<p>2.2.1 Necessary commitment is demonstrated by all Somaliland national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime</p> <p>2.2.2 Political willingness of the Somaliland government to adopt a whole-of-government approach to tackling wildlife crime, promoting multi agency collaboration</p>
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	2.3 By end of year 3, information about at least 50% of recorded wildlife crime incidents is reported through inter-agency data sharing platforms within each of the two jurisdictions	2.3.1 Ethiopia and Somaliland governments' summary reports on total wildlife crime cases recorded in their country vs. those entered into the respective platforms	2.3.1 Government agencies will be willing to share summary reports on recorded wildlife crime cases vs. those uploaded to the new platforms
	2.4 Cross- border information exchange meeting is conducted in Year 3 bringing together national wildlife crime networks from Ethiopia and Somalia's NW region of Somaliland to strengthen cooperation	2.4.1 Documentation of meetings (meeting agenda, minutes, attendance sheets, outcome report, etc.)	
<p>3. IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee</p> <p><i>(ECUs have multiple names in different jurisdictions, including Wildlife Crime Units, IWT Task Forces, etc. – we refer to all multi-agency units designed to coordinate the fights against wildlife and other environmental crime as ECUs)</i></p>	3.1 By end Q2, Y1, benchmark is completed identifying existing legal standards related to national ECUs using at least 20 sources at the global, regional, and national level.	3.1.1 IGAD Secretariat-approved list of sources for legal standards to use as reference 3.1.2 Benchmark Report on national ECUs legislation	3.1.1 High level of engagement by IGAD, HAWEN Secretariat, HAWEN Executive Committee Chair, and national HAWEN focal points 3.1.2 IGAD member states' are motivated to strengthen regional legal harmonisation
	3.2 By end Q3, Y1, an ECUs Legal Drafting Guide to articulate policy dialogue with IGAD countries has been produced.	3.2.1 ECUs Legal Drafting Guide	
	3.3 By end Y1 formal dialogue with IGAD member states on legal approaches to national ECUs is concluded	3.3.1 List of stakeholders identified for policy consultation within IGAD member countries 3.3.2 ECUs Legal Drafting Guide filled out by IGAD countries containing policy preferences by countries for the establishment of ECUs	

	3.4 By end of Quarter 1, Year 2, IGAD Draft Regional Protocol on wildlife crime units is developed and tabled for approval by the HAWEN Executive Committee	3.4.1 Draft IGAD Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (English and French) 3.4.2 HAWEN Executive Committee meeting reports on presentation of draft protocol	
4. Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is updated	4.1 By end Y3, a new bill to update Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) based on legal analysis and agenda from IWT-066 (LICIT) and government priorities is ready for introduction to Parliament	4.1.1 Formal appointment of Drafting Committee by Somaliland government 4.1.2. Meeting minutes from Drafting Committee activities 4.1.3. Draft 2023 Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Bill	4.1.1 Commitment of Somaliland's MoECC to draft and promote a new Wildlife Law 4.1.2 Parliamentary support for enacting new wildlife legislation

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

ANNEX 3

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-A01	Number of people who received training in sustainable livelihood skills (core)	Number of community members who received training on improved livestock management and managing human-wildlife conflict	People	Men Women	0 0			0 0	250
IWTCF-A02	Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training (core)	Number of community members reporting reduced livestock losses and human-wildlife conflict	Number	Men Women	0 0			0 0	250
IWTCF-A16.	Number of training materials produced for use by host country	Number of FFA training materials produced	Number	FFA Database	0 0			0 0	250 35
IWTCF-B20	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries (core)	Number of revised national laws produced	Number	Wildlife legislation	0			0	1
IWCTF-B21	Number of policies and frameworks (including national and international laws and regulations.	Number of international laws and regulations developed by project and being implemented by appropriate authorities	Number	IGAD Protocol	0			0	1

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by appropriate authorities (core)								
IWTCF-B23	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement.	Number of national databases established that are used for law enforcement.	Number	TWIX (Ethiopia) TWIX compatible (Somaliland)	0 0			0 0	1 1
IWTCF-D03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project (core)	Number of community governance organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number of Organizations	Community Conservancy	0			0	1
IWTCF-D27	Number of partnerships established	Number of partnerships established	Number	Umbrella partnership	1			1	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
List of Standards related to Environmental Crime Units	Paper	Legal Atlas; 2022				www.legal-atlas.net

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)
Analysis of Standards related to Environmental Crime Units	Paper	Legal Atlas; 2022				www.legal-atlas.net
National Task Forces against Illegal Wildlife Crime Legal Benchmark Study	Paper	Legal Atlas; 2023				www.legal-atlas.net

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?	x
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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.	x
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.	
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Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	