

## Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

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### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT-113
Project title	Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT II)
Countries	Ethiopia, Somaliland
Lead Partner	Cheetah Conservation Fund
Project partner(s)	Legal Atlas, TRAFFIC
IWTCF grant value	£597,000
Start/end dates of project	01 July 2022/30 June 2025
Reporting period	April 2023-March 2024 Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Dr. Laurie ██████, Founder and Executive Director, CCF
Project website/blog/social media	www.cheetah.org
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### 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.



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 cheetahs results in livestock losses and livelihoods are threatened, farmers often retaliate by killing the cats involved and profiting from poaching and selling their cubs.

The LICIT II project addresses 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 the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and its Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN). At the community level, the project is developing a Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) conservancy model for Somaliland and piloting it in a selected group of rural communities impacted by cheetah trafficking. The project trains said community members in more effective livestock and predator management to reduce human-wildlife conflict as well as increased their knowledge of good governance and effective liaising with government. At the national level, the project is developing 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 is continuing an effort begun under the LICIT I project (IWT-066) to strengthen national wildlife laws by drafting a new wildlife and forestry law, as requested by the Ministry of Environment and Climate change (MoECC), for introduction in Somaliland's Parliament. On the regional level the project is working to 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 past project year. The partners' previous collaboration has carried over in the current project. Likewise, partners' existing relationships with several of the principal government partners and stakeholders facilitated collaboration on this project, in particular because LICIT II objectives and activities represented a continuation of existing cooperation begun under the LICIT I project. Evidence includes support and participation by Somaliland government counterparts for the conduct of surveys and workshops, drafting of new wildlife legislation, and community training (e.g. Activities 1.3.1, 1.5.1, 1.6.1, 1.8.1, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, and Activities under Output 4). Ethiopian authorities fully supported the development of a TWIX platform (Activities 2.1.3, 2.1.4). See Section 3.1 and Annex 4(a).

Conservation NGOs active in Somaliland participated in the Somaliland Association of (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO) (Activity 1.4.2). The project envisions SACSO and its member

organizations as a key element supporting and sustaining community governance structures established under the project. Local communities participated strongly in project activities during the past year, including surveys and training (e.g. Activities 1.3.1, 1.5.1, 1.6.1, and 1.8.1). 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 activities.

The LICIT II Partners (CCF, Legal Atlas, and TRAFFIC), 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 has facilitated broader 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). The project also helped support the drafting of a new Somaliland Forest, Range, and Wildlife Law that will provide a stronger legal framework for community resource governance (LICIT II Output 4). See Section 3.1. This project will end in June 2024, however CCF and WHH are discussing the possibility of a follow-on project.
- 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, Puntland, 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 prioritization of communities within the pilot area and offer options for future pilot conservancies as well as allow better understanding of the true impact of trade levels on the broader population. 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 the 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 benefits 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 neighbouring countries.
- The IUCN provided support for CCF and the Somaliland Ministry of Environment & Climate Change (MoECC) to collaborate in implementing a CBNRM model for rural, largely pastoral communities in Somaliland. The model draws upon similar approaches in Kenya and Namibia though tests to adapt these strategies to the Somaliland context. The aim of a CBNRM governance structure is for communities to mitigate conflict with wildlife and reduce wildlife crime while strengthening local resource governance and increasing community resiliency. This initiative will be implemented in the Geed Deeble Reserve in Somaliland's Awdal and Maroodi Jeex Regions, 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 under this project directly complements

Activities related to Output 1 of the LICIT II project by providing critical input to the selection of pilot communities, development of training programs, and establishment of a community conservation governance structure. This project will end on 30 June 2024.

Together with LICIT II, these partnerships and associated projects create a web of mutually reinforcing activities that address a set of similar objectives. This has had a multiplier effect on outcomes for all the projects as it has provided 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**

#### **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 was **completed in Year 1**.

**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 **completed**. Project conservancy consultant conducted field visits in January 2024. See Annex 4(b).

**Activity 1.1.3:** *Devise community governance model for Somaliland based on consultant's findings and recommendations and MoECC's input.* This Activity is **completed**. The project conservancy consultant developed the basic structure of a conservancy model for Somaliland during Year 2. This work served as the framework for related Year 2 activities including selection of pilot sites and community training (e.g. Activities 1.2.1, 1.3.1). Development and refinement of the model will continue in Year 3. See Annex 4(c, d, e).

**Activity 1.2.1:** *Define pilot community/landscape based on the governance model, consultant's report and government guidance.* This Activity is **completed**. Based on the project consultant's work, site surveys, and other stakeholder input, CCF submitted a shortlist of potential sites to the MoECC, which selected an area in the Awdal region of Somaliland. The selected landscape is characterized by confirmed presence of significant wildlife including cheetahs, inclusion of an extant forest reserve, feasible logistics, and incorporation of several villages where CCF is already working on a related project in partnership with World Hunger Help. See Section 2 and Annex 4(f, g).

**Activity 1.3.1:** *Convene workshop with MoECC officials and other governmental stakeholders as needed to discuss governance structure development.* This Activity is **completed**. CCF and the MoECC organized two stakeholder conferences in February 2024 to present the conservancy governance model and selected site, and obtain feedback:

- A conference on 5 February in Hargeisa for national and regional level government stakeholders; see Annex 4(h)
- A conference on 10 April in Borama, capital of the Awdal Region where the conservancy will be located, convened community leaders from villages in the conservancy area. See Annex 4(i).

The conferences were also used to inform stakeholders about a conservancy awareness campaign, including group surveys, that MoECC and CCF staff will conduct in the pilot conservancy area from 12-25 April 2024, in furtherance of this Activity.

**Activity 1.3.2:** *Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected community,* **Activity 1.3.3:** *Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure,* and **Activity 1.3.4:** *Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Year 3,* are **scheduled for Year 3**.

**Activity 1.4.1:** Identify NGOs working on conservation and community development in the Awdal region/other regions of Somaliland, and **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), were **completed in Year 1**. During Year 2 CCF continued to support the development of SACSO through aiding the drafting and signing an organizational Charter and preparing and sending a questionnaire for member organizations to solicit more detailed information about their interests and resources. See Annex 4(j, k).

**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 for Year 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 [Future Farmers of Africa (FFA)] program to Somaliland. This Activity is **completed**. Consultant and CCF conducted intensive baseline surveys in the pilot conservancy area and prepared FFA training programs. These programs were presented to 154 beneficiaries at six community sites including villages involved in related project activities on conservancy governance. Consultant and CCF met with community leaders to obtain their support for training. Two-day training sessions consisted of a Training Needs Assessment (Pre questionnaire) followed by presentations and discussion on cheetahs and other wildlife, human-wildlife conflict, and integrated management of livestock and predators. See Annex 4(l).

**Activity 1.7.1:** Develop workshop/training manual for locally adapted FFA programme, **Activity 1.7.2:** Translate workshop manual into Somali language, and **Activity 1.7.3:** Print workshop manuals, are **completed**. The materials were developed, translated, and 1000 copies printed. See Annex 3 and Annex 4(m, vv).

**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 for Year 3**.

**Activity 1.9.1:** Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant, and **Activity 1.9.2:** Conduct external monitoring and evaluation, are **scheduled for Year 3**.

## **Activities Under Output 2**

**Activity 2.1.1:** TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa – TWIX. This Activity is **completed**. In April 2023 TRAFFIC finished the design and development process, which had begun in Year 1, for promotional leaflets to provide information on the Eastern Africa TWIX in the Amharic language. Over 500 leaflets were produced and distributed to 7 Ethiopian law enforcement agencies identified as potential TWIX users. See Annex 4(n).

**Activity 2.1.2:** TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies). This Activity was **completed in Year 1**.

**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 **completed**. TRAFFIC delivered a 2-day workshop on basic TWIX skills in Addis Ababa in April 2023 for 25 focal persons and law enforcement staff nominated from participating agencies. See Annex 4(o, p, q). Following the workshop, TRAFFIC connected the agency TWIX Users and Focal points to the Eastern Africa TWIX platform. See Annex 4(o). In addition, TRAFFIC delivered a one-day TWIX training for 25 law enforcement officials from Ethiopian regional states, including the Somali Regional State where most cheetah trafficking activity takes place. This was followed by nomination of TWIX users from the Somali Regional State, who are also now connected on the Eastern Africa-TWIX. See Annex 4(r).

**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 **completed**. TRAFFIC conducted the follow up one-on-one training for TWIX focal points in July 2023. See Annex 4(s).

**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 was **completed in Year 1**.

**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 **completed**. TRAFFIC developed and designed a bespoke 'Preparations to join TWIX' guide for deployment in Somaliland, which was delivered in October 2023. See Annex 4(t).

**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 **in progress**. At the end of Year 2 project database consultant has designed the database and CCF is in process of obtaining software licenses necessary for set up and functioning. See Annex 4(u, v, w, x).

**Activity 2.2.4:** *CCF identifies national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform in Somaliland.* This Activity is **completed**. Identification was accomplished through a workshop organized by CCF in July 2023, following which, national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform were selected by the project database consultants. The workshop was planned and carried out with all database environment crime unit members. See Annex 4(y).

**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 **completed**. CCF and project database consultant organized a training workshop in September 2023 in Hargeisa for 19 participants from 8 Somaliland government agencies. See Annex 4(z, aa).

**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 **completed**. CCF's consultant and project staff conducted follow-up meetings with three database coordinators/ECU focal points and provided one-on-one training on advanced interaction with the software ArchGIS, Survey 123, data analysis options, and how to train additional officers to increase the number of qualified database users. See Annex 4(bb).

**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 for Year 3** and will begin once the Somaliland data platform is operational.

**Activity 2.4.1:** *Engage stakeholders from Somaliland's ECU and Ethiopia's ECU to identify key issues for the cross-border meeting agenda.* This Activity is **scheduled for Year 3**.

**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 for Year 3**.

### **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.* **Completed** in Year 1.

**Activity 3.1.2:** *Analyse selected global, regional, and national sources for legal standards related to national environmental crime units.* **Completed** in Year 1.

**Activity 3.1.3:** *Prepare benchmark report.* **Completed** in Year 1.

**Activity 3.2.1:** *Prepare ECUs Drafting Guide.* This Activity is **in progress**. It was initiated in Year 1 with the creation of a presentation for IGAD to frame discussion around the different implementation approaches outlined in the Benchmark Report (Activity 3.1.3 above). During Year 2 the project legal team worked to conduct consultations on the report with the IGAD Secretariat and the Executive Committee of the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HAWEN), a Specialized Network of IGAD. A first presentation took place with IGAD Secretariat

staff but subsequent governance changes within IGAD and IGAD's chronic capacity issues did not allow for this activity to conclude in Year 2 as expected. See Section 9. 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. The HAWEN Executive Committee is scheduled to meet in May 2024 and it is likely this Activity will be on the agenda. See Annex 4(cc).

The following Activities under Output 3 are **expected to take place in Year 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. **Completed** in Year 1.*

**Activity 4.1.2:** *Stakeholders to participate in a drafting committee identified and stipend contracts signed. **Completed** in Year 1.*

**Activity 4.1.3:** *Drafting Committee formally established with support of the Somaliland government. **Completed** in Year 1.*

**Activity 4.1.4:** *Public consultation with four selected Somaliland communities to inform Drafting Committee's work. This activity is **completed**. On 20 November 2023 a Public Consultation Plan was agreed between project partners and the MoECC to organize consultation events in Hargeisa for three different audiences: government officers from agencies outside the MoECC, prospective members of the Crimes Unit created under the new bill, and community representatives. See Annex 4(dd). These events were held in December 2023. A total of 45 stakeholders reviewed, discussed and offered comments to the draft bill. See Annex 4(ee).*

**Activity 4.1.5:** *Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee. This Activity is **completed**. During Year 2, ten drafting committee meetings were held with participation of Legal Atlas staff including the local legal consultant to facilitate the process and provide legal technical assistance. The first two sessions covered training, methods, and logistics. The remaining 8 sessions focused on drafting the different chapters of the new act. See Annex 4(ff). An additional 16 working sessions were supported through CCF's EU-funded joint project with WHH. This was possible because the new law addresses community governance and other legal issues relevant to the goals of that project, and was an important element of synergy between the two projects. See Section 2 above and Annex 4(gg).*

**Activity 4.1.6:** *Complete draft of new Wildlife Law and share it with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC). This activity is **completed**. On December 31 2023 the first full version of the draft new law was created after incorporating the results of the public consultation process into the prior work done by the drafting committee. The new Forest, Range, and Wildlife Act (FRWA) was translated into the Somali language. See Annex 4(hh, ii).*

**Activity 4.1.7:** *Produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input. This activity is **completed**.*

During the last quarter of the project year (January-March 2024) the draft bill was in the hands of MoECC staff for final review. An updated, final version was produced in March 2024 in English and Somali. See Annex 4(jj, kk).

**Activity 4.1.8:** *Identify parliamentarians interested in introducing the new Wildlife Law and support MoECC with engaging them. This activity is **completed**. On March 17, 2024, a formal working session was arranged by MoECC with participation of the Legal Drafting Committee and members of the Natural Resource, Environment, Production, and Energy Committee of the lower*

house of the Somaliland Parliament. The meeting was led by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change and the Committee Chair. Participants reviewed the new bill chapter by chapter and provided feedback, including additional suggestions that were incorporated into the text. The committee expressed commitment and readiness to act quickly after submission of the to the Parliament. See Annex 4(II). At the end of Year 2, the bill was awaiting Cabinet approval as a last step before formal submission to Parliament.

The drafting process for the new Somaliland Forest, Range, and Wildlife Act, which was anticipated to last well into Year 3 of the project, went so well that it was finished by the end of December 2023. This created an opportunity to use the remaining project time to begin drafting regulations needed to implement the new law. A plan and calendar for regulatory development was negotiated with the MoECC in December 2023, which extends the mandate of the Drafting Committee through December 2024. See Annex 4(mm). During the last quarter of Year 2, the Drafting Committee produced a draft Regulation on Species Listing to define procedures for listing endangered and invasive species. A training session with the Committee was organized to share technical aspects on species listing, see Annex 4(nn), and subsequent sessions produced a draft regulation text. See Annex 4(oo, pp). The ability to continue the work of the Drafting Committee gives the MoECC a significant head start on implementation of the new law, since the listing regulation and possibly others could be ready for promulgation as soon as the new law takes effect.

### 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.* Project partners took significant steps toward Output 1 during year 2, including developing a Somaliland conservancy model, selecting a pilot conservancy location (referred to as “C1” in documents), developing and delivering an initial human-wildlife conflict training program in six communities, and beginning the process of building a model-based natural resource governance framework in the pilot area.

**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.* This Indicator is **fully achieved**. The project conservancy consultant developed the basic structure of a conservancy model during Year 2. This work served as the framework for related Year 2 activities including selection of pilot sites and community training. Development and refinement of the model will continue in Year 3. See Annex 4(c, d, e).

**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.* This Indicator is **fully achieved**. The Somaliland government selected the pilot community location (“C1”) in December 2023 from a list of potential sites prepared by CCF based on field research. See Annex 4(f, g).

**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.* This Indicator is **partly achieved**. CCF and the MoECC organized two stakeholder conferences in February 2024 to present the conservancy governance model and selected site to government officials and community leaders, and obtain feedback. See Annex 4(h, i). Further activities related to this Indicator are scheduled for Year 3.

**Output 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).* This Indicator was **fully achieved in Year 1**.

**Output Indicator 1.5:** *By end quarter 1, year 3, five 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 for Year 3**.

**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 [Human Wildlife Conflict]. This Indicator is **fully achieved**. Consultant conducted field research and prepared FFA training, which was delivered to 154 beneficiaries in six communities. See Annex 4(l).

**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.* This indicator is **fully achieved**; CCF prepared and printed 1000 sets of FFA training materials. See Annex 3 and Annex 4(m, vv).

**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.* Activities related to this Indicator are **scheduled for Year 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.* The baseline for this indicator is that Ethiopia and Somaliland lack the capacity to collect and share information about wildlife crime on national and regional levels. During Year 2 Partners made **substantial progress** toward Output 2. The Ethiopia element of this Output was fully achieved, as Partner TRAFFIC had completed all related activities and the Ethiopia TWIX was operational. The success of this element of the project enabled TRAFFIC to carry out additional training sessions for law enforcement officials from Ethiopian regional governments to expand the scope of use for the TWIX platform. The Somaliland element of this Output was in progress; the database design is complete; full functionality is pending software licenses and the standing up of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit that will be the principal user of the database. The official launch of the Unit is pending passing of the new law (FRWA).

**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.* This Indicator is **fully achieved**. See Annex 4(n-s).

**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.* This Indicator is **partly achieved**. As noted, the database design is complete; full functionality is pending software licenses and the standing up of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit that will be the principal user of the database. See Annex 4(t-z, aa).

**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.* Activities related to this Indicator are **scheduled to take place in Year 3**.

**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.* Activities related to this Indicator are **scheduled to take place in Year 3**.

**Output 3:** *IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee.* Partners made **limited 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 achieved in Year 1.*

Activities related to **Output Indicator 3.2** *(By end Q3, Y1, an ECU 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), remain **in progress** at the end of year 2, pending steps to strengthen engagement with IGAD. See Sections 3.1 and 9.

Drafting of the legal 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 now take place in Project Year 3 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.* This Output has been **fully achieved**. The baseline for this Output was the lack of an adequate forestry and wildlife law in Somaliland. The change to date is that **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), has been **fully satisfied** at the end of Year 2 by completion of a draft new law, which is awaiting submission to the Somaliland Parliament. See Annex 4(jj, kk). Early achievement of this Output provides project partners with the opportunity to use the remaining project time to work with the MoECC to begin developing draft regulations needed to implement the new law.

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Based on progress to date, the project partners estimate that the Indicators remain adequate for measuring the project Outcome, and are confident that the project Outcome can be achieved by the end of the project period.

**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).* This Indicator is **partly achieved**. Partners hired a project conservancy consultant who developed a governance model and guided the process of site selection and community buy-in through workshops and field visits. See Annex 4(b-e). The pilot conservancy site was approved by MoECC in December 2023. See Annex 4(f, g). CCF and the MoECC convened two stakeholders workshops in February 2024 that provided further input to the process. See Annex 4(h, i).

**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.* This Indicator has been **partly achieved**. At the end of Year 2, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 154 herders in six communities in the pilot conservancy area. See Annex 4(l, m).

**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.* This Indicator has been **partly achieved**. At the end of Year 2, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 154 herders in six communities in the pilot conservancy area. Results and effectiveness of the training will be measured through monitoring in Year 3. See Annex 4(l, m).

**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.* This Indicator has been **partly achieved**. At the end of Year 2 the Ethiopia TWIX platform has been established. Its effectiveness will be measured through monitoring in Year 3. See Annex 4(n-s).

**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).* This Indicator has been **partly achieved**. At the end of Year 2 the Somaliland database has been designed. Installation is pending issuance of necessary software licenses. Full operational status is pending activation

of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit, which in turn is dependent on the FRWA to pass in Parliament (expected in the next quarter). See Annex 4(t-z, aa).

**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)*. This Indicator is **partly achieved**. The baseline is zero and the end state 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. During Year 2, an initial consultation was conducted with IGAD, but internal issues at the IGAD Secretariat delayed further progress. See Annex 4(cc).

**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*), moves from a baseline of zero to one completed deliverable - a revised law (=FRWA). This indicator was **fully achieved** at the end of Year 2 – a draft new law is ready for introduction in Somaliland's Parliament. See Annex 4(jj, kk).

### 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 valid during the project year. Both governments supported activity to set up national wildlife crime databases, though these activities will be completed in the next project year. It was discovered that there needs to be increased investment in purchasing of equipment, namely computers for agencies in Somaliland. This was partially achieved through a grant from the EU, but further funds are still needed, with CCF applying for technological grant money.

**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. The governments maintained their commitments 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 demonstrated an interest in stronger conservation governance and participated in project surveys and training. See Annex 4(c, h, i, l).

**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, yet access to past data was granted in Somaliland to CCF's consultant to be able to design the database appropriately. The national wildlife crime databases are scheduled to begin functioning 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 valid as Consultant was able to conduct field work as intended. See Annex 4(c, ww)

**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*. This assumption was valid, as community leaders supported establishment of the pilot conservancy in their communities. See Annex 4(h, i).

**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 valid. Both national and community level authorities supported the establishment of a stronger conservation governance structure. See Annex 4(h, i).

**Output Assumption 1.4.1:** *Natural resource conservation organisations in the Awdal region agree to coordinate among themselves to establish SACSO.* This assumption remained valid during the project year. NGOs agreed to form SACSO in December 2022. SACSO held several meetings and added new members in the past project year. See Annex 4(j).

**Output Assumption 1.5.2:** *Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the training.* This assumption remained valid during Year 2. Community leaders actively participated in project training activities. See Annex 4(l).

**Output Assumption 1.6.1:** *Consultant is able to conduct [social surveys in the selected pilot community].* This assumption was valid during the project year, as however, as numerous surveys were carried out successfully in the project communities. See Annex 4(c, ww).

**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. This training is scheduled to take place in Year 3.

**Output Assumption 2.1.1:** *High level of commitment is demonstrated by all Ethiopian national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime.* This assumption was valid during the project year. Ethiopian government agencies supported development of a national TWIX platform.

**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 valid during the project year. The Ethiopian government supported development of a national TWIX platform. See Annex 4(n, o, p).

**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; the Ethiopia TWIX database will become operational in the next 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 for support in implementing project activities during the 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 valid during the project year. Somaliland government agencies involved in establishing such a framework were supportive of the process. See Annex 4(aa, bb).

**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 valid during the project year. Efforts to engage with IGAD have not progressed significantly over the

past year. Lead Partner CCF will present this issue in person at the upcoming HAWEN meeting in late May and update donor on outcomes.

**Output Assumption 3.1.2:** *IGAD member states' are motivated to strengthen regional legal harmonisation.* This assumption was not tested during the project year, as lack of engagement by IGAD delayed activities relevant to this Assumption.

**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 took a leading role in the consultation process and drafting committee that produced a new draft law. See Annex 4(dd, ee, ff, gg).

**Output Assumption 4.1.2:** *Parliamentary support for enacting new wildlife legislation.* This assumption was valid. The draft new wildlife law was submitted to Parliament in December 2023 and is expected to be taken up early in the next project year. See Annex 4(ll).

### **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, enforcement, 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). The new wildlife and forestry law for Somaliland now awaiting enactment 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(jj).

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(c, h, i, l). 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) over the past year includes the draft new Somaliland Forest, Range, and Wildlife Act (Indicator 4.1). See Annex 4(jj). Project activities in the past 12 months that directly

supported theme (3) include the TWIX database for Ethiopia and TWIX compatible database for Somaliland developed by CCF, with support of Esri software conservation grant and support, and project partner TRAFFIC (Indicators 2.2, 2.2), which will strengthen wildlife law enforcement in these countries by providing national platforms for collecting, analysing, and sharing information about wildlife crime. See Annex 4(n, o, z, aa). The Somaliland database will give that country a platform compatible with the TWIX system being adopted by its regional neighbours, which will strengthen law enforcement at the regional level. Year two project activities supporting theme (4) included community surveys and training to support establishment of a pilot conservancy area and teach farmers and herders how to manage human-wildlife conflict and reduce livestock losses from predation (Indicators 1.6, 1.7). This conservancy structure will form the basis on which new livelihood opportunities could be developed, especially as they relate to natural resources. CCF is working with the Consultant to devise strategies for development of bee keeping, tourism, aloe vera and other enterprises in the pilot conservancy (pending budgetary support from new grants – CCF applied to the IWT Extra grant but did not receive it this year, and is now working on new submissions to receive grants that can support specifically livelihood development). See Annex 4(l).

## **5. Impact on species in focus**

The project's impact on cheetahs during project Year 2 was both direct and indirect. Project activities focused on capacity building (Indicators 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 2.1, 2.2), technical legal assistance (Indicator 4.1), and community governance and training (Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.6) necessary to establish legal and governance frameworks, partnerships, and community knowledge indirectly help protect the species. Project activities with more direct impact include establishing a pilot community conservancy (Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3), which would provide better governance of community natural resources, including wildlife, as well as two national wildlife crime data bases (Indicators 2.1, 2.2), which should facilitate more effective wildlife law enforcement through trends detection and interagency collaboration. The most direct impact should result from community training to reduce human-wildlife conflict (Indicators 1.6, 1.7), since surveys and discussions in 26 villages located in the pilot conservancy areas have reported the presence of cheetahs in their landscapes. Drafting of a new Forest, Range, and Wildlife law for Somaliland will have an indirect but nonetheless substantial impact by providing Somaliland authorities and communities with a stronger and more effective legal framework for protecting cheetahs (Indicator 4.1).

## **6. Project support for multidimensional 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 FFA 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 (GESI)**

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board <sup>1</sup> .	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 <sup>2</sup> .	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, as is the lead database officer (at MoECC). CCF educator and CBNRM governance consultant is a woman and any education efforts conducted in communities ensure the participation of women.

<b>GESI Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Put X where you think your project is on the scale</b>
<b>Not sensitive yet</b>	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
<b>Sensitive</b>	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
<b>Empowering</b>	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

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. Three 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, the consultant hired to build a national wildlife crime database in Somaliland, and the education and CBNRM governance/conservancy consultant. Three of ten government officials named to the Somaliland Environmental Crime Unit, who are receiving training under the project, are women See Annex 4(aa), as is the lead database officer (from MoECC). Women were a specific target group for interviews during surveys of potential pilot conservancy sites (Indicator 1.2), and all community conservation training programs specifically included women (29%) as participants, with the goal of increasing participation by women in conservation governance and ensuring that women are sharing more

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

equitably in the knowledge, capacity building, and other benefits of project activities. See Annex 4(l, qq).

## **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(rr). 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, track expenditures with the local and international project accountants, verify that milestones are met, and that implementing teams are collecting data on project activities and results that demonstrate impact and progress toward the Outcome. The M&E Officer monitors progress against indicators and outcomes in the logframe, including the status of deliverables such as reports and training events, as markers of achievement. The M&E Officer analyses project data and reports the results to project managers who then share them through regular discussion with partners and key stakeholders to generate feedback, lessons learnt, and recommendations that are integrated into subsequent project activities. The M&E Officer also gathers 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**

A clear lesson from the past project year is that good leadership in partner organizations is critical to project success. Project Outputs 3 and 4 are focused on capacity building, to support the work of the IGAD/HAWEN and the Somaliland MoECC, respectively. Both are bureaucratic institutions that, within their mandates, have influence and authority over wildlife law enforcement. The relative status of work toward these two Outputs at the end of Year 2 is a reflection of the roles played by leadership in these two organizations, and a clear example of what worked well and what didn't.

Throughout Year 2, leadership at the MoECC exceeded expectations by pushing to accelerate the work of the drafting committee charged with developing the text of a new Somaliland wildlife law (Activities 4.1.5, 4.1.6, 4.1.7). This strong support, despite the Ministry's limited capacity, enabled the drafting process to be completed in nine months, rather than two years as originally foreseen. The committee was able to submit a final draft text to the MoECC on 31 January 2024. The benefits of this achievement are substantial: 1) consideration and adoption of the law by the Somaliland Parliament is now likely to take place before the end of the project, giving CCF and project legal consultants the opportunity to follow the process and provide support as necessary; 2) Partners have already begun using the extra project time to work with MoECC on a regulatory process to draft regulations needed to implement the new law; and 3) early enactment of the bill and regulations will provide a stronger basis for other project activities in Year 3 such as institutionalizing the community conservancy governance framework.

By contrast, the IGAD Secretariat was unable to overcome internal issues to provide the consistent support needed to advance activities related to Output 3. Although the project legal team endeavoured to schedule consultations on the report with the IGAD Secretariat, this goal proved elusive. The HAWEN Executive Committee was more receptive, but had its own capacity issues as it relies on the IGAD Secretariat for administrative support. Governance changes within IGAD brought in a new leadership team with no awareness of the project or Partners' long-standing collaboration with IGAD, requiring a reset of these relationships. At the end of year 2, it appears matters might be starting to move in a more positive direction. The HAWEN Executive Committee is scheduled to meet in May 2024 and has set time on the agenda for discussion of this and other similarly stalled projects.



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

There were no issues raised in the Year One Annual Report Review that required a response in this report. Project partners thought the review was fair given the status of project activities at the conclusion of Year One. The reviewer expressed concern that baselines had not yet been established for Outcome Indicators 0.2 and 0.3. The extensive community survey work undertaken in Year Two in the project communities has filled this gap. See Annex 4(b, c, h, i).

## **11. Risk Management**

No new risks have impacted the project in the last 12 months. There is one change to the project risk register, reducing the risk level from the CoVID-19 pandemic. The updated risk register is attached as Annex 4(ss).

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

Interest in the LICIT-II 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 community training, and the work of the drafting committee that developed new wildlife legislation. See Section 3.1 and Annex 4(c, h, i, l, dd-gg, ll). 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](http://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 have been shared with Somaliland authorities. Project Activities regularly include stakeholder consultations, which facilitates access to project related knowledge.

The major project deliverables – a community governance structure, national wildlife crime databases, a draft IGAD Protocol, and a new Somaliland Wildlife and Forestry law are intended to be long term outcomes that will provide benefits 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 is being built in collaboration with Somaliland authorities and designed to allow 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(j, k). 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.

## **13. IWT Challenge Fund identity**

Throughout the second project year, the Partners have continued to ensure 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, e.g., Annex 4(tt). The Partners' standard approach has been 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 involved outreach to stakeholders, partners' presentations included an introduction to the project that credited the role of UKAID, DEFRA and the IWT. See, e.g. Annex 4(t, cc, nn). Recognition of DEFRA's support is a core element of the project communication strategy agreed by the partners. See Annex 4(uu). 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/>

**14. Safeguarding**

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Dr. Shira [REDACTED] Project Manager [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?	Past: No formal training; project staff have been made aware of CCF's safeguarding policies  Planned: 0
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.  There have been no challenges in the past 12 months	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.  None planned	
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.  Safeguarding was not specifically addressed	
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.  The project has not experienced any safeguarding issues in the last year.	

## 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2023-March 2024)**

Project spend (indicative since last Annual Report)	2023/24 Grant (£)	2023/24 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)				Bank fees for this period were lower than expected.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£187,038.93</b>	<b>£185,611.36</b>		

**Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)**

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)	Staff costs (see below)	This amount exceeded the total matched funding amount envisioned and submitted at project proposal. That being said, CCF is constantly applying for new grants – especially to help develop the Conservancy, and new livelihood options within it, as well as the environmental crime unit and its database.	Matched grant funding from the EU, IUCN, and the Convention on Migratory Species, as well as CCF and Partner organization Legal Atlas own operational funds
	Consultancy costs		
	Overhead Costs		
	Travel and subsistence		
	Operating Costs		
	Capital items (see below)		
	Others (see below)		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EUSOM1058 Project – funded by the EU, project lead: EHH; main implementing project partner: CCF, total funding for CCF activities (leveraged - built on evidence of LICITII and LICITI projects): ██████ Euro</li> <li>2. CMS-II Project – funded by the EU, project lead: Convention on Migratory Species, sole implementing partner: CCF,</li> </ol>		

and the project (£)	total funding (leveraged): ██████████ 3. FWS Project – funded by United States Fish and Wildlife Department, project lead: CCF, total funding (leveraged): ██████████		
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**16. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

There are no additional comments under this section.

**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 to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes.

**Reducing Human-Wildlife Conflict in Somaliland**

A large number of Somaliland’s wild cheetahs live on community lands where the cats are threatened by human-wildlife conflict. Predation is a significant threat to livestock and thus to the livelihoods of farmers and herders. It also contributes to tolerance of poaching and trafficking. Reducing the level of conflict is thus critical to ensuring protection of the cheetah population in the Horn of Africa, which was recently listed as endangered by the IUCN.

During Project year 2023-4 the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF), with support of the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund, prepared and delivered training to rural communities in Somaliland, through a program called Future Farmers of Africa (FFA). CCF started developing the FFA program in Namibia 30 years ago to deal with similar issues; the training covers handling of human-wildlife conflict, livestock management techniques, and rangeland and conservancy related knowledge.

CCF conducted intensive baseline social surveys in the area of Somaliland’s Awdal and Maroodi Jeex regions, the first of which was selected for the pilot community conservancy being formed as part of the LICIT II Project. These surveys assessed the need for awareness raising and education and informed adaptation of FFA training materials, which were then translated into the Somali language. The survey results were also used to select six community sites in the survey area to receive the initial round of training. Criteria for site selection included reported presence of cheetahs in the landscape and community involvement in related project activities on resource governance. Community leaders and elders were consulted to help select participants. In all, 154 beneficiaries were selected, of whom 29 percent were women. Although society in these rural communities remains largely male-dominated, surveys disclosed that there are a significant number of women who keep their own herds of livestock. A CCF training team including both male and female trainers delivered the FFA programs in two-day training sessions that began with a pre-training knowledge assessment followed by presentations and discussion on cheetahs and other wildlife, human-wildlife conflict, and integrated management of livestock and predators.

Monitoring over the next project year will track application and effectiveness of the training, and provide feedback for further refinement of the FFA program. The FFA training will be expanded to additional communities within the conservancy area and integrated into a comprehensive approach to sustainable community governance of wildlife and other natural resources.

File Type	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged	Consent of subjects received
Image	iwt - 113 2023-24 ar section 17 photo1	FFA training in Somaliland		No

Image	iwt - 113 2023-24 ar section 17 photo2	FFA training in Somaliland		No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></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>Developing a community conservancy model for Somaliland, completion of the new draft Somaliland wildlife law, and implementation of an initial phase of training on human-wildlife conflict in Somaliland communities, as well as delivery of the Ethiopia TWIX platform were impactful achievements in Year 2. The full impact of the project will not be felt until the remaining major deliverables are in place – a pilot community governance structure, a national wildlife crime database in Somaliland, and an IGAD regional protocol on national coordinating institutions for wildlife law enforcement.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome:</b> 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 2 took major steps toward establishing a pilot conservancy. Partners hired a project conservancy consultant who developed a model and guided the process of site selection and community buy-in through workshops and field visits. See Annex 4(b, c, d, e). The pilot conservancy site was approved by MoECC in December 2023. See Annex 4(f, g). CCF and the MoECC convened stakeholders workshops in February 2024 that provided further input to the process. See Annex 4(h, i).</p>	<p>Continue developing and implementing the community conservancy governance structure in collaboration with government counterparts and community leaders</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	This Indicator has been <b>partly achieved</b> . At the end of Year 2, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 154 herders in six communities in the pilot conservancy area. See Annex 4(l, m, vv).	Provide additional training per project plan; follow up monitoring to gather data to assess post-training rate of livestock losses relative to baseline
	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	This Indicator has been <b>partly achieved</b> . At the end of Year 2, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 154 herders in six communities in the pilot conservancy area. See Annex 4(l, m, vv).	Monitoring to gather data and assess change in frequency of human-wildlife conflict relative to baseline
	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.	This Indicator has been <b>partly achieved</b> . At the end of Year 2 the Ethiopia TWIX platform has been established. See Annex 4(n-s).	Monitoring to gather data and assess level of information exchange through the Ethiopia TWIX platform.
	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 has been <b>partly achieved</b> . At the end of Year 2 the Somaliland database has been designed. Installation is pending software licenses. Full operational status is pending activation of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit. See Annex 4(t-z, aa).	Complete installation and activation of Somaliland database; monitoring to gather data and assess level of information exchange between agencies
	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)	This Indicator has been <b>partly achieved</b> . Progress in Year 2 was limited by bureaucratic and capacity issues within IGAD	Strengthen engagement with the IGAD Secretariat and the HAWEN Executive Committee

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	This Indicator has been <b>fully achieved</b> – a draft new law is ready for introduction in Somaliland's Parliament. See Annex 4(jj, kk)	Follow up to support legislative process and begin work with MoECC to draft regulations needed to implement the new law
<b>Output 1.</b> 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	This indicator is <b>fully achieved</b> ; see Annex 4(c, d, e)	
	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.	This indicator is <b>fully achieved</b> . The MoECC selected a pilot conservancy site in the Awdal region of Somaliland in December 2023, from a list of potential sites prepared by CCF based on field research. See Annex 4(f, g).	
	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	This indicator is <b>partly achieved</b> ; CCF and the MoECC organized two stakeholder conferences in February 2024 to present the conservancy governance model and selected site to government officials and community leaders, and obtain feedback. See Annex 4(h, i).	
	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)	This indicator was <b>fully achieved</b> in Year 1. CCF continued to support the development of the SACSO in Year 2. See Annex 4(j, k).	



Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	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 relevant to this Indicator are <b>scheduled for Year 3.</b>	
	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	This indicator is <b>fully achieved</b> ; see Annex 4(l)	
	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.	This indicator is <b>fully achieved</b> ; see Annex 4(m, vv)	
	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	This indicator is <b>partly achieved</b> ; CCF conducted six FFA field trainings in Year 2 that reached 154 beneficiaries. Additional trainings are planned for Year 3.	
<b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> Hire consultant to develop governance structure model for Somaliland, in collaboration with Somaliland government		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 1.1.2:</b> Deploy consultant field visits to communities in Awdal region, guided by IWT-066 LICIT Project field work, research, and MoECC's input		Completed; see Annex 4(b, c)	Consultant will continue to advise on conservancy development
<b>Activity 1.1.3:</b> Devise community governance model for Somaliland based on consultant's findings and recommendations and MoECC's input		Completed; see Annex 4(d, e)	Continue developing and refining model as necessary based on Year 3 activities
<b>Activity 1.2.1:</b> Define pilot community/landscape based on the governance model, consultant's report and government guidance		Completed; see Annex 4(f, g)	Refine boundaries of pilot conservancy as necessary based on Year 3 activities

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 1.3.1:</b> Convene workshop with MoECC officials and other governmental stakeholders as needed to discuss governance structure development		Completed – two workshops held in February 2024; see Annex 4(h, i)	Further discussions as needed as governance structure is developed
<b>Activity 1.3.2:</b> Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected community		This Activity is scheduled for Year 3	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Activity 1.3.3:</b> Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure		This Activity is scheduled for Year 3	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Activity 1.3.4:</b> Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Y3		This Activity is scheduled for Year 3	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Activity 1.4.1:</b> Identify NGOs working on conservation and community development in the Awdal region/other regions of Somaliland		Completed in Year 1	Identify additional NGOs as opportunity allows
<b>Activity 1.4.2:</b> Arrange two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations participating in the Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO)		Completed in Year 1	Continue to support the growth and functioning of SACSO
<b>Activity 1.5.1:</b> 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 will take place in Year 3 of the project	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Activity 1.6.1:</b> 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		Completed; Consultant conducted field research and prepared FFA training, which was delivered to 154 beneficiaries in six communities. See Annex 3 and Annex 4(l)	Continue using Consultant's work as basis for FFA training (Activity 1.8.1)
<b>Activity 1.7.1:</b> Develop workshop/training manual for locally adapted FFA programme		Completed; see Annex 4(m, vv)	Adapt and update training materials as necessary
<b>Activity 1.7.2:</b> Translate workshop manual into Somali language		Completed; see Annex 4(m, vv)	Translate additional or updated materials as necessary
<b>Activity 1.7.3:</b> Print workshop manuals		Completed; 1000 copies of FFA materials were printed. See Annex 3 and Annex 4(m, vv)	Print more copies of training materials as necessary

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
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 will take place in Year 3 of the project	Provide FFA training for at least 96 more beneficiaries
Activity 1.9.1: Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant		This Activity will take place in Year 3 of the project	Carry out Activity as scheduled
Activity 1.9.2: Conduct external monitoring and evaluation		This Activity will take place in Year 3 of the project	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Output 2.</b> 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	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.	This Indicator was <b>fully achieved</b> at the end of Year 2. See Annex 4(n-q).	
	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.	This Indicator is <b>partly achieved</b> . At the end of Year 2 the Somaliland database has been designed. Installation is pending obtaining of needed software licenses. Full operational status is pending activation of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit, which is being established under a related project. See Section 2, Annex 4(u-z, aa).	
	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	Activities relevant to this Indicator are <b>scheduled for Year 3</b> .	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	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 <b>scheduled for Year 3.</b>	
<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa - TWIX		Completed; see Annex 4(n, t)	
<b>Activity 2.1.2:</b> TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies)		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 2.1.3:</b> 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		Completed; see Annex 4(o, p, q)	
<b>Activity 2.1.4:</b> 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		Completed; see Annex 4(r, s)	
<b>Activity 2.2.1:</b> TRAFFIC develops a TWIX compatible database template for wildlife crime data collection by government officials of Somaliland for their national database		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 2.2.2:</b> 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(t)	
<b>Activity 2.2.3:</b> CCF builds a TWIX-compatible wildlife crime information exchange database and information exchange system (mailing list) for Somaliland		In progress; database design is complete, CCF is obtaining needed software licenses; see Annex 4(u, v, w, x)	Obtain software licenses, install and operationalize database
<b>Activity 2.2.4:</b> CCF identifies national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform in Somaliland		Completed, see Annex 4(y)	
<b>Activity 2.2.5:</b> CCF trains up to 10 Somaliland ECU members on using the new information exchange platform including introduction to the Eastern Africa TWIX		Completed; training workshop held in September 2023. See Annex 4(z, aa)	Refresher training as needed

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 2.2.6:</b> 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		Completed, see Annex 4(bb)	Refresher training as needed
<b>Activity 2.3.1:</b> 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 take place in Year 3	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Activity 2.4.1:</b> 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	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Activity 2.4.2:</b> 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	Carry out Activity as scheduled
<b>Output 3.</b> 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.	This Indicator was <b>fully achieved in Year 1</b>	
	3.2 By end Q3, Y1, an ECUs Legal Drafting Guide to articulate policy dialogue with IGAD countries has been produced.	This Indicator is <b>partly achieved</b> . Project partner Legal Atlas began consultations on format and approach for the Drafting Guide with the IGAD Secretariat and the HAWEN Executive Committee	
	3.3 By end Y1 formal dialogue with IGAD member states on legal approaches to national ECUs is concluded	This Activity is now <b>scheduled for Year 3</b> . Dialogue will begin following completion of the Drafting Guide	
	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	This Activity is now <b>scheduled for Year 3</b> . Drafting the ECU instrument will begin once preparation of the drafting guide and dialogue with IGAD members are completed.	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 3.1.1:</b> Collect and validate global, regional, and national legal and technical documents to inform analysis of legal standards for Environmental Crime Units		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 3.1.2:</b> Analyse selected global, regional, and national sources for legal standards related to national environmental crime units		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 3.1.3:</b> Prepare benchmark report		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 3.2.1:</b> Prepare ECUs Drafting Guide		In Progress – project partner Legal Atlas began consultations on format and approach for the Drafting Guide with the IGAD Secretariat and the HAWEN Executive Committee. See Annex 4(cc)	Complete consultations and finalize Drafting Guide
<b>Activity 3.3.1:</b> Identify regional and national public and private stakeholders for consultation phase		This Activity is scheduled to take place in Year 3 of the project	Identify stakeholders
<b>Activity 3.3.2:</b> 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	
<b>Activity 3.4.1:</b> 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	
<b>Activity 3.4.2:</b> Present updated draft protocol to the HAWEN Executive Committee and IGAD representatives		This Activity will take place following completion of Activity 3.4.1	
<b>Output 4.</b> 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	This Indicator is <b>fully achieved</b> . All activities related to this Output have been completed. The final draft bill for a new Somaliland Forest, Range, and Wildlife Act is awaiting introduction in the Somaliland Parliament for consideration and action.	
<b>Activity 4.1.1:</b> Hire local Somaliland legal adviser		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 4.1.2:</b> Stakeholders to participate in a drafting committee identified and stipend contracts signed		Completed in Year 1	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Activity 4.1.3:</b> Drafting Committee formally established with support of the Somaliland government		Completed in Year 1	
<b>Activity 4.1.4:</b> Public consultation with four selected Somaliland communities to inform Drafting Committee's work		Completed. See Annex 4(dd, ee)	
<b>Activity 4.1.5:</b> Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee		Completed. See Annex 4(ff, gg)	
<b>Activity 4.1.6:</b> Complete draft of new Wildlife Law and share it with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)		Completed. See Annex 4(hh, ii)	
<b>Activity 4.1.7:</b> Produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input		Completed. See Annex 4(jj, kk)	
<b>Activity 4.1.8:</b> Identify parliamentarians interested in introducing the new Wildlife Law and support MoECC with engaging them		Completed. See Annex 4(ll)	Provide support to the regulatory process needed to implement the new law.

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

No changes have been made to the logframe.

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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><b>Outcome:</b> 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"> <li>● Horn of Africa political situation, including Ethiopia and NW Somalia (Somaliland) remains stable for the duration of the project.</li> <li>● Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland successfully adopt database technology to track wildlife crime</li> <li>● Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland show continued commitment to community governance and addressing IWT</li> <li>● Community leaders willing to administer conservation governance structure and participate in training other community members.</li> <li>● 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</li> </ul>
	<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><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p><b>1.</b> 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 SACSO 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 SACSO.</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>

	<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</p>	<p>1.6.1 Data collection survey questionnaire</p> <p>1.6.2 Questionnaire analysis report submitted by the consultant</p>	<p>1.6.1 Consultant is able to conduct field work</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>1.7.1 Future Farmers of Africa for Somaliland workshop manual in English and Somali</p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>1.8.1 Pre and post training surveys</p> <p>1.8.2 Documentation of training sessions</p> <p>1.8.3 End of project questionnaires documenting livestock losses and farmer attitudes</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>1.8.1 Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the follow up training.</p>

<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><b>3.</b> 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	
<b>4.</b> 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

**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	109 45		109 45	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		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	1000 35		1000 35	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	1		1	1
IWCTF-B21	Number of policies and frameworks (including national and international laws and regulations. developed or formally contributed to by projects and being implemented by	Number of international laws and regulations developed by project and being implemented by appropriate authorities	Number	IGAD Protocol	0	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
	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)	0	1		1	1
				TWIX compatible (Somaliland)	0	1		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		0	1
IWTCF-D27	Number of partnerships established	Number of partnerships established	Number	Umbrella partnership	1	0		1	1

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
None in Year 2						

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	X
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	X
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	X
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	X
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.	