# Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main & Extra: Annual Report

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Scheme	Main
Project reference	IWT-113
Project title	Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT II)
Countries	Ethiopia, Somaliland
Lead Organisation	Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF)
Project partners	Legal Atlas, TRAFFIC, Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)
IWTCF grant value	£597,000
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2022 – 30 June 2025
Reporting period and number	April 2024-March 2025 Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Dr. Laurie Marker, Executive Director, CCF
Project website/blog/social media	www.cheetah.org
Report authors and date	Edwin Brown, Dr. Shira Yashphe/30 April 2025

1.   Project summary

LICIT II builds on the earlier DEFRA-funded LICIT project to protect the endangered cheetah population in the Horn of Africa from poaching and trafficking, which threaten the species' survival. The illegal cheetah trade—driven by poverty, weak enforcement, and human-wildlife conflict—is a high-profit, low-risk activity due to limited capacity among governments, law enforcement, and affected pastoral communities. LICIT II addresses these challenges by strengthening wildlife protection in Ethiopia, Somaliland, and the broader Horn of Africa through building governance capacity at community, national, and regional levels. Key activities include piloting a CBNRM (Community Based Natural Resource Management) conservancy model in rural Somaliland, developing wildlife crime information platforms, drafting new wildlife legislation, and supporting regional legal harmonization and cooperation through IGAD and HAWEN. See **Figure 1** below for a map of project area - Somaliland's Awdal Region
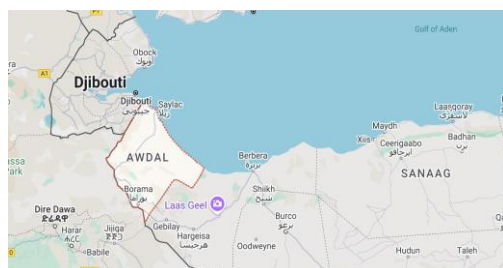
2. Project stakeholders/partners

Engagement among project partners and between partners and stakeholders remained strong throughout Year 3. Evidence includes support and participation by Somaliland government counterparts for the conduct of surveys and workshops, drafting of new wildlife legislation, creation of a database, and community training (e.g. Activities 1.3.2, 1.3.4, 1.8.1, 2.2.3, 2.4.1, 2.4.2, 3.3.2, and 4.1.5). See Section 3.1. Ethiopian counterparts were enthusiastic supporters of TRAFFIC's work to establish a TWIX platform.

Conservation NGOs active in Somaliland continued to participate in the Somaliland Association of (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO) (Activity 1.4.2). SACSO and its member organizations are a key element supporting and sustaining community governance structures established under the project. Local communities continued to participate strongly in project surveys and training (e.g. Activity 1.8.1). CCF and project partners have leveraged DEFRA's support for LICIT II to form additional partnerships to execute parallel projects that complement basic LICIT II objectives (see Section 1 above). These partnerships/projects include:

- With EU funding, CCF and World Hunger Help implemented a project in Somaliland linking wildlife conservation with community development and legal reform, enhancing support for conservation and supporting LICIT II governance (Output 1) and legal goals (Output 4), Project concluded in June 2024. See section 3.1.
- With USFWS support, CCF carried out intensive surveys to better understand the cheetah population in Somaliland's Awdal Region, collecting data on population density, genetics, and trade sources. These findings will guide protected area planning and strengthen LICIT II activities by providing a more robust baseline for community-led conservation efforts.
- CCF and Legal Atlas, in partnership with the CMS Secretariat, expanded LICIT I legal research to develop regional harmonization frameworks for Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) in the IGAD region. This work, supported by IGAD and mirrors with LICIT II's anti-trafficking legal framework efforts, enhances regional cooperation and legal harmonization between member states.
- With IUCN support, CCF and MoECC implemented the LICIT II CBNRM model in Geed Deeble Reserve (as a second pilot Conservancy), directly advancing community selection, training, and governance structures under LICIT II Output 1.

Together with LICIT II, these partnerships have created a synergistic network of activities that amplify impact, enhance resource use, overcome funding challenges (see Sections 3.1 and 9), and strengthen 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.* **Completed in Year 1**. See Annex 4(a).

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.* **Completed in Year 2**. Project conservancy consultant conducted field visits in January 2023 to conduct initial analysis of the feasibility of the CBNRM approach to Somaliland's context and needs. Annex 4(b).

Activity 1.1.3: *Devise community governance model for Somaliland based on consultant's findings and recommendations and MoECC's input.* The CBNRM model was **completed in Year 2 and refined in Year 3**, outlining a framework for CBNRM in Somaliland, with a national-level forum led by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC). Year 3 activities focused on creating development roadmaps for a Conservancy Governance Plan, drafting a Management Plan, and legally registering the Conservancy. Annex 4(xxx, yyy).

Activity 1.2.1: Define pilot community/landscape based on the governance model, consultant's report and government guidance. **Completed in Year 2**, with CCF submitting a shortlist of potential sites to the MoECC based on consultant work and stakeholder input. The selected site in the Awdal region of Somaliland was chosen for its wildlife presence, including cheetahs, a forest reserve, logistical feasibility, and its proximity to villages involved in related CCF projects addressing cheetah poaching. See Annex 4(f, g) and Section 2.

Activity 1.3.1: *Convene workshop with MoECC officials and other governmental stakeholders as needed to discuss governance structure development.* **Completed in Year 2**. CCF and the MoECC organized two stakeholder conferences in 2024 to present the conservancy governance

model and selected site and gather feedback: 1) On 5 February 2024 in Hargeisa, for national and regional government stakeholders; Annex 4(h); 2) On 10 April 2024 in Borama, for community leaders from villages in the conservancy area. Annex 4(i) The conferences also informed stakeholders about the conservancy awareness campaign and upcoming group surveys in the pilot area from 12-25 April 2024. Annex 4(j).

Activity 1.3.2: *Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected communities*. **Completed in Year 3.** In Year 3, CCF, with support from the local legal consultant, completed the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process with 27 villages in the pilot conservancy area 'C1'. This involved three rounds of meetings with village representatives—including the Headman and members representing women, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities—to explain, review, and finalize the FPIC agreement. All villages signed the agreement, enabling their participation in the community conservation governance structure. Additionally, the legal consultant conducted two knowledge-sharing sessions to support the conservancy's legal registration: one on conservancy inception and legal models, and another on developing a conservancy constitution. See Annex 4(k--n). Scans of each village's signed FPIC can be found here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sNzfhtN-M8IdubbpJp3NCLwdAq5HbAcF?usp=drive_link
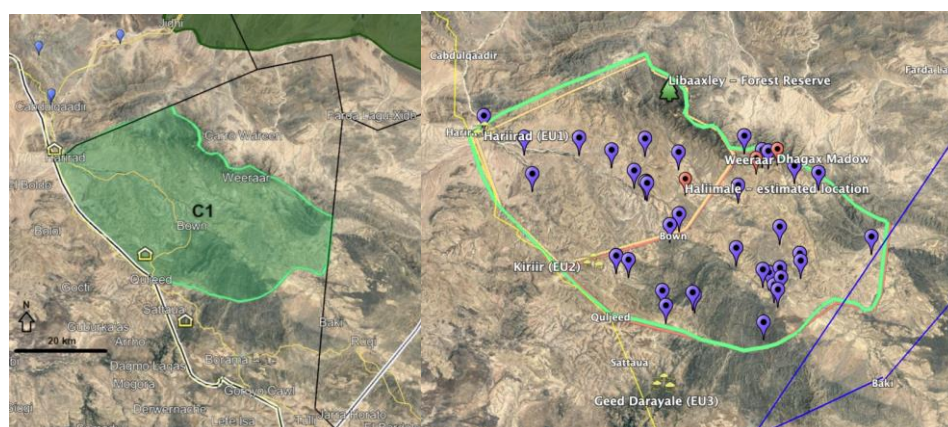
Figure 2: C1 Conservancy Visited Locations, including 27 villages

Activity 1.3.3: *Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure.* **Planned for Year 4**, during the Conservancy Committee meeting (see Activity 1.3.4).

Activity 1.3.4: *Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Y3*. This activity was divided into two longer workshops and was **partially completed in Year 3**, with one 3-day workshop held. The second meeting **will be held in Year 4** (the last three months) of the project and will complete requirements under Activities 1.3.3 and 1.3.4. The Year 3 meeting took place 12-14 March 2025. CCF successfully convened a comprehensive workshop on Governance and Operation Structures for Conservancies in Borama, Somaliland. This high-impact event brought together approximately 113 participants, including government officials, local governors, community representatives, and conservation practitioners in support of building effective and sustainable governance systems for conservancies across Somaliland. See Annex 4 (p, q, r, s). The workshop covered key topics including the **vision and governance structure** of the conservancy, roles and responsibilities of the **Conservancy Management Committee**, staffing and operations, and the importance of developing a community-driven constitution. CCF distributed the bespoke Somali-language CBNRM guidebooks to support learning, and the event strengthened stakeholder alignment on conservancy establishment and management. It was agreed that Conservancy Committee representatives would reconvene in approximately two months to present election outcomes and provide input on their preferred legal registration model, planned for Year 4. Annex (p, q, r, s).

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 and 3, CCF continued to support the development of SACSO through aiding the drafting and signing of an organizational Charter and preparing and sending a questionnaire for member organizations to solicit more detailed information about their interests and resources. Questionnaire responses were used to develop a stakeholder map. Five further SACSO meetings have been held in Years 2 and 3, mainly focused on continuing development of the organization and topics related to the establishment of conservancies in Somaliland. See Annex 4(t, u, v, w).

Activity 1.5.1: *Organise and conduct Hargeisa-based governance training in Year 2 and 3 (up to 6 people from the pilot community and staff of MoECC, two days).* **This activity was completed in Year 3**. Project partners expanded Activity 1.3.1 to include a second workshop to fulfil the requirements of this Activity. Following the two stakeholder conferences held in February and April 2024, it was also decided that the large workshop reported under Activity 1.3.4 would be expanded to support Activity 1.5.1, with increased participation from MoECC government officials. As a result, governance training — initially planned as separate workshops exclusively for officials (Activity 1.3.1) — will now be conducted jointly for government officials and village leaders. This approach will promote transparency and better alignment between the government officials responsible for overseeing the Conservancy and the village leaders who manage it. See Annex 4(h, i, p, q, r, s).

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 was **completed in Year 2**. Between February 24 and March 11, 2024, the consultant and CCF conducted intensive baseline surveys in the pilot conservancy area and prepared FFA training programs. 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*, were **completed in Year 3**. This included two guides: 1) FFA's Animal Health Guide; and 2) FFA's Integrated Livestock and Herd Management Guide. The materials were developed, translated, and 1000 copies printed. See Annex 4(x, y).

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*. **Completed in Year 3**. Two rounds of FFA training were delivered in 2024, (24.2-11.3.24; 2-13.9.24) reaching 247 beneficiaries across twelve community sites, with sessions covering cheetah conservation, human-wildlife conflict, and livestock-predator management. Community leader engagement and pre-training assessments supported targeted learning, and impact analysis is underway. Annex 4(x, aa, bb).

Activity 1.9.1: *Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant* and Activity 1.9.2: *Conduct external monitoring and evaluation* - this activity will **take place in Year 4**.

Activities Under Output 2

Activity 2.1.1: *TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa – TWIX.* This Activity was **completed in Year 2**. 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(cc).

Activity 2.1.2: *TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies).* **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*. **Completed in Year 2**. TRAFFIC conducted two TWIX training workshops in April 2023 for 25 Ethiopian law enforcement officials each (total=50), including from the Somali Regional State, and connected

them to the Eastern Africa-TWIX platform to enhance regional information sharing on wildlife crime. Annex 4(dd--gg).

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 was **completed in Year 2**. TRAFFIC conducted the follow up one-on-one training for TWIX focal points in July 2023. Annex 4(ff).

Activity 2.2.1: *TRAFFIC develops a TWIX compatible database template for wildlife crime data collection by gov. officials of Somaliland for their national database.* **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 was **completed in Year 2**. TRAFFIC developed and designed a bespoke 'Preparations to join TWIX' guide for deployment in Somaliland, which was delivered in October 2023. Annex 4(hh).

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, with final online launch in Year 4**. The database was completed in its offline format (Annex 6) during year 3 with its launch as an online platform planned for May 2025. CCF hired a Consultant to support the needs assessment and design of the Somaliland BIOCrimes Database. See CV in Annex 4(ii). Somaliland has long struggled with managing environmental crime cases due to its reliance on paper records, which limits data sharing and analysis. Thus, CCF developed Somaliland's first environmental crime database—the BIOCrimes Database to be used by the Forest, Rangeland and Wildlife Crime Unit (FRWC-Unit). The Unit (aka ECU) was created to enhance cross-agency coordination in tackling wildlife and environmental crimes in Somaliland. The BIOCrimes Database supports this effort by improving data sharing and enforcement efficiency, with future potential to expand its use to broader crime tracking, as expressed by the Attorney General, marking a significant step toward the digitization of Somaliland's enforcement systems. CCF utilized matched funding to develop an additional component of the database using SMART ecological monitoring software. This tool enables community Wildlife Observers to collect data in the field on ecological conditions, human-wildlife conflict, and illegal poaching and trafficking, which is then integrated into the BIOCrimes Database to complement information gathered by government enforcement agencies. The matched funding also covered the purchase of essential equipment for the first three database users selected by the Environmental Crime Unit. This included three laptops for the initial focal points within the Somaliland Forest and Wildlife Crime Unit, and a rugged smartphone for the Director of Wildlife at MoECC, which is linked to the newly LICITII-established Wildlife Crime Hotline. **For full detail, links and screenshots of database** components see Annex 4(rr), Annexes 4(hh--oo) and Annex 6.

Activity 2.2.4: *CCF identifies national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform in Somaliland.* This Activity was **completed in Year 2**. 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(rr) for the full list.

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 was **completed in Year 2**. CCF and project database consultant organized a training workshop in September 2023 in Hargeisa for 19 participants from 8 Somaliland government agencies. See detail on September workshop in Activity 2.2.3 (Step 1 in developing the database). Further training was conducted in Year 3 in March 2024 (see Activity 2.2.6) and additional training will be provided in Year 4 with the launch of the online platform.

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 was **partially completed in Year 3, with training on BIOCrimes offline version - done, and training the online ESRI platform set for Year 4**. In March 2024, CCF

and its consultant conducted one-on-one training for three key database focal points from MoECC, Police, and the Attorney General's Office on advanced use of the offline wildlife crime database (based on its offline version). The three were elected as the three first users by the ECU considering matters of data access and key roles in the justice system. In Year 4 training on the online ESRI Survey123 will be conducted to support migration to an online platform. Annex 4 (pp-qq).

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 was **scheduled for Year 3** but as the online platform will now become operational in May 2025, this information will be **collected in Year 4**.

Activity 2.4.1: *Engage stakeholders from Somaliland's ECU and Ethiopia's ECU to identify key issues for the cross-border meeting agenda.* **Completed in Year 3**. Engagement with representatives from the environmental crime units of Somaliland, Ethiopia (national) and Ethiopian SRS (state-level), helped develop the agenda for the meeting. See Annex 4(ss).

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.* Planning, booking, and payment for this Activity was done in Year 3 but due to scheduling issues the meeting was held in early April 2025; thus the Activity was **completed in Year 4**. The event brought together officials from the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, the regional wildlife authorities of Ethiopia's Somali Regional State, and the Somaliland Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The agenda covered recent developments, information sharing, and opportunities for joint enforcement activities. Specific outcomes included agreement to negotiate a more formal framework as a means of institutionalizing bilateral collaboration, a mapping exercise to identify "hot spots" where trafficking routes crossed the border from Ethiopia into Somaliland, and a commitment to explore the possibility of joint enforcement patrols on both sides of the border in these areas. See Annex 4 (tt, uu, vv, ww).

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**. 29 relevant legal standards identified at global, regional, & national levels and successfully collected all but one, using online sources & professional networks. Annex 4(aaa).

Activity 3.1.2: *Analyse selected global, regional, and national sources for legal standards related to national environmental crime units.* **Completed in Year 1**. The legal team analyzed 28 collected documents, extracting ECU-relevant content into a separate compilation to support the development of a benchmark report. See Annex 4(bbb).

Activity 3.1.3: *Prepare benchmark report.* **Completed in Year 1**. The legal team completed a benchmark report outlining standards in 11 key areas for forming ECUs, presenting international examples to guide IGAD in choosing a specific model. See Annex 4(ccc).

Activity 3.2.1: *Prepare ECUs Drafting Guide.* This Activity is **in progress but is not likely to be completed in Year 4 (see below; a change request to be submitted in Year 4 for the Logframe)**. This activity 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 conducted 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, new leadership and directives in their legal department, and IGAD's chronic capacity issues did not allow for this activity to conclude in Year 3 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. It was therefore agreed that finalization of the

approach to this activity would be done following consultations at the September 2024 meeting (see below). That meeting ended with a decision that a Drafting Guide written by project partner Legal Atlas, was not relevant at this stage, and that IGAD will deliberate on next steps. Based on IGAD's directive, it will be decided if a Drafting Guide will be prepared or not in Year 4. That being said, due to Year 4 being only one quarter it is unlikely that progress will be made on this activity and therefore Partners will submit a Change Request for the LogFrame in Year4. See Annex 4(ddd).

Activities 3.3.1.*: Identify regional and national public and private stakeholders for consultation phase, and* **3.3.2***: Conduct technical consultations with stakeholders to fill out the ECUs Legal Drafting Guide*. These Activities were **completed in Year 3**. Partners collaborated with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Secretariat to identify regional and national stakeholders in seven IGAD member states (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda) and organize a national stakeholders consultation with each country in September 2024 (Indicator 3.3). To facilitate this extensive consultation phase, additional funding from CMS was used and another topic - Transfrontier Conservation Areas - was added to the agenda. Three consultations were conducted in person by CCF staff and four virtually. Questions addressed included the value of developing a regional legal framework for national Environmental Crime Units (ECUs). Stakeholders' consensus view was that such an effort would be worthwhile, which confirmed the countries' support necessary for continued work on Output 3. Project partners proposed that an Expert Committee be formed by IGAD involving the new legal team to discuss the drafting of the ECU legal drafting guide and subsequent harmonization guidelines for countries. See Annex 4(eee, fff).

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. These activities remained **incomplete** at the end of Year 3 and **are not expected to be finalized** by project closeout. This will be formally reported to DEFRA as part of the Logframe Change Request referenced under Activity 3.2.1. Following the September 2024 re-endorsement by IGAD member states of an ECU Legal Drafting Guide and Harmonization Instrument (Protocol or equivalent), the next step proposed was the establishment of an IGAD Experts Committee, with participation from Legal Atlas and the IGAD legal department. However, progress has been impeded by two primary challenges: 1) There is a need for HAWEN and IGAD leadership to officially endorse the establishment of the Committee, based on the outcomes of the consultations held in September 2024, and to re-endorse the ECU legal harmonization process — originally approved by their predecessors in IGAD — which has not yet taken place; 2) The lack of allocated funding for the Committee meetings and the work of IGAD's legal department. At the time of project design, it was agreed —based on outcomes from the earlier CMS project—that IGAD and HAWEN's endorsement of the ECU Protocol would allow the process to move forward without requiring substantial new investment. Consequently, the LICITII project budget did not include funding for re-initiating this endorsement process or financing a new Expert Committee. IGAD's estimated cost for this work exceeds $100,000, which is beyond the financial scope of LICITII. CCF explored partnerships to secure matched funding (e.g., through collaboration with another NGO supported by USFWS funds). However, the U.S. federal spending freeze has suspended this opportunity indefinitely. Given these constraints, we regretfully conclude that we will be unable to deliver on this Activity as planned. See Section 9.

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

Activity 4.1.2: Stakeholders to participate in a drafting committee identified and stipend contracts signed. This Activity was **completed in Year 1**. The project legal team and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) agreed on implementation procedures

for the drafting committee, including timelines, members, place of meetings, and stipends to be paid. The agreed procedures were formalized in a Work Plan for the committee. Annex 4(hhh).

Activity 4.1.3: *Drafting Committee formally established with support of the Somaliland government*. This Activity was **completed in Year 1.** Based on the Work Plan produced under Activity 4.1.2, the Minister of Environment appointed a five-member drafting committee under the coordination of the project legal consultant. The Drafting Committee members are MoECC staff who participated in review and discussion concerning an upgrade of the current Somaliland Wildlife and Conservation Act as a preface to drafting a new law. Annex 4(iii).

Activity 4.1.4: *Public consultation with four selected Somaliland communities to inform Drafting Committee's work*. This activity was **completed in Year 2.** 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 ECU to be formed under the new bill, & community representatives. Annex 4(jjj). The events were held in Dec. 2023. A total of 45 stakeholders reviewed, discussed and offered comments to the draft bill. Annex 4(kkk).

Activity 4.1.5: *Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee*. This Activity was **completed in Year 2**. The Drafting Committee completed the new wildlife legislation ahead of schedule and, with ongoing support from partners, has since developed five implementing regulations (80–100% complete) through 21 sessions held in Year 3; finalization and translation are scheduled for early Year 4, exceeding project targets. See Section 2 above and Annex 4(mmm---sss). LA scheduled two Y4Q1 field trips (April and June) for final in-person reviews with LA experts. This activity will exceed targets with the Bill and 5+ regulations completed by project end.

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 **was completed in Year 2.** On 31 December 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 and submitted to the MoECC for review. See Annex 4(ttt, uuu).

Activity 4.1.7: *Produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input*. **Completed in Year 2.** MoECC staff completed their review, produced an updated, final version in Mar 2024 in English & Somali, and transmitted it to the Cabinet of Ministers for consideration. Annex 4(vvv, www).

Activity 4.1.8: *Identify parliamentarians interested in introducing the new Wildlife Law and support MoECC with engaging them*. This activity **was completed in Year 2**. 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. 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. Annex 4(ll). However, at the end of Year 3, the bill was still awaiting Cabinet approval as a last step before formal submission to Parliament. The principal reason for this delay appears to be political; Somaliland held presidential and parliamentary elections in November 2024 and the former government was unable to act in the months leading up to the polling. Partners had no influence on this situation, which impacted the project since the new law provides the legal basis for the community governance structure encompassed in Output 1 and the formal registration of the ECU. The new government appears to support the bill but has not given a timeline for when it might be discussed in Cabinet or sent to Parliament. [PLEASE DO NOT PUBLISH THIS PARAGRAPH]. See Section 9.

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 3. In year 2, partners focused on developing a Somaliland conservancy model, selecting a pilot conservancy location (referred to as "C1" henceforth), developing and delivering an initial human-wildlife conflict training program ('FFA') in six communities, and beginning the process of building a model-based natural resource governance framework in the pilot area. In Year 3, these efforts continued with the development and refinement roadmaps for developing a Conservancy Governance Plan - See Annex 4(xxx) - and a Management Plan - See Annex 4(yyy). In addition, CCF, with support from a legal consultant, secured Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from 27 villages in the 'C1' pilot conservancy area as a first step toward establishing a community conservation governance structure. The process involved three rounds of meetings with village representatives, including leaders and members of marginalized groups, culminating in all villages signing the FPIC agreement. See Annex 4(l). Additionally, from March 12–14, 2025, the Cheetah Conservation Fund (CCF) hosted a major workshop on Conservancy Governance and Operations in Borama, Somaliland, with around 113 attendees representing C1 including government officials, regional governors, and community members. The workshop focused on building sustainable governance structures for conservancies, covering topics such as good governance principles, conservancy management roles, constitution drafting, inclusive election processes, conservancy legal registration models - Annex 4(m), and the development of a constitution for the conservancy - See Annex 4(n, o). These were delivered as part of Activity 1.3.4 and 1.5.1. CCF's bespoke CBNRM Guidebooks were distributed to support learning. The event fostered strong collaboration and laid a foundation for next steps, including a planned follow-up meeting in two months to finalize the constitution and the organizational model for legal registration.

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. See Annex 4(c, d, e). 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 continued in Year 3 with the launch and finalization of the FPIC process, consultation meetings with governors, mayors and village leaders, and the extensive governance meeting held in March 2025 (see detail above).

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**. In February and April 2024, CCF and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) held two stakeholder conferences to present the proposed conservancy governance model and site selection to government officials and community leaders, and to gather feedback Annex 4(h, i). In Year 3, a roadmap for the Governance Plan was developed by the conservancy consultant (Annex 4xxx), leading to a comprehensive Governance Workshop in March 2025. The workshop, attended by two representatives from each village and officials from all levels of government, provided training on establishing governance structures. The finalization of a conservancy constitution and decisions regarding legal registration were identified as the initial critical steps, with outcomes expected to be confirmed in the Year 4 meeting.

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).* **Fully achieved in Year 1**, **with five additional meetings and progress made in Years 2 & 3**.

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.* This indicator was **fully achieved** through the February and April 2024 workshops and

the March 2025 governance workshop. It was held at The Awdal regional capital of Borama instead of the CRCC Hargeisa Center to reduce travel effort for villagers and thereby costs.

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. See Annex 4(x, y). The training was delivered to 247 beneficiaries in six communities. See Annex 4(aa, bb).

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 & printed for up to 250 farmers.* **Fully achieved**; CCF prepared & printed 1000 sets of FFA Guidebooks. Annex 4(x, y).

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.* This Indicator is f**ully achieved**. CCF trained 247 beneficiaries in six communities. Annex 4(aa, bb).

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. This building of the databases **was concluded, with the launch of the Somaliland database scheduled for year 4.** During Year 3, 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. Since Somaliland required the creation of a new wildlife crime database from the ground up and its alignment with the TWIX system, the project team engaged external experts from ESRI to ensure a robust and scalable solution. While an initial pilot was developed using SemanticAI software, the decision was made to transition to the ESRI platform to better match the country's long-term technical needs and capacity-building goals. As a result, the platform's development followed a more comprehensive path. By the end of Year 3, coding was completed (see Annex 4rr), and final refinements are underway to optimize the user interface and experience. The platform is scheduled for launch in May 2025, alongside training sessions for government officials. Of note, the official use of the ESRI-based platform is dependent on 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 the online launch and the standing up of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit that will be the principal user of the database. See Annex 4(cc-dd), Annex 5, Annex 6.

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.* The analysis of this output indicator will be conducted after the launch of the online platform in May 2025.

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.* **This Indicator is fully achieved.**

Output 3: *IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee.* Progress toward Output 3 was limited during the project year, and it is now expected that this Output will not be fulfilled within the current project (a Change Request form will be submitted in Year 4). Output 3 was intended to be achieved through Activities 3.1.1 to 3.4.2. While Activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2, and 3.1.3 were completed on schedule in Year 1, later steps — particularly the development of a drafting guide and a draft ECU Protocol for IGAD — faced significant challenges. Internal changes within IGAD, including leadership transitions, restructuring of the legal department, and capacity constraints, impacted the previous endorsement of this Output.   Project partners held multiple consultations with the new IGAD staff, but no decision was reached on the type of legal instrument to be developed, or whether to proceed at all. To advance the Output, partners organized targeted consultations with IGAD member states in September 2024, using additional matched resources. Although member states expressed support, formal endorsement from HAWEN and IGAD leadership has not yet been secured. IGAD leadership cited funding shortages — including for an Experts Committee and legal department support — as major barriers. Consequently, it was agreed that producing a Drafting Guide at this stage would be premature.   At the project design phase, it was assumed that IGAD's prior endorsements would allow the work to move forward without significant additional resources. The project budget did not anticipate costs for re-initiating endorsement processes, establishing an Experts Committee, or bolstering IGAD's legal capacity. However, IGAD later estimated the cost to advance this work would exceed $100,000 — beyond the project's financial scope. Project partners explored alternative funding, including a USFWS grant, but were unsuccessful due to the ongoing U.S. federal spending freeze.   Given that Year 4 includes only one quarter, and that key challenges remain — including governance delays, lack of endorsements, and funding gaps — Output 3 cannot be completed within the project's timeframe or resources. This will be formally reported through a LogFrame Change Request in Year 4 (see Section 9 and Annexes 4(ddd), 4(eee), and 4(fff)).

Baseline for Output 3: IGAD and HAWEN do not have harmonized legal guidance for member states on establishing institutional frameworks for coordinating anti-wildlife trafficking policies, plans, and operations among government agencies (e.g., IWT Task Forces).

Indicators for Output 3: 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 3.4.** (*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)* **are not expected to be achieved.** See section 9.

Output Indicator 3.3 - (*By end Y1 formal dialogue with IGAD member states on legal approaches to national ECUs is concluded)**, was fully achieved* through the country consultations.

Output 4: *Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is updated.* This Output has been **fully achieved**. A new draft law updating Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law was completed ahead of schedule by Year 2 and has since awaited Cabinet submission to Parliament, allowing remaining project time to focus on developing implementing regulations with the MoECC. Baseline: lack of an adequate forestry and wildlife law in Somaliland.

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**. Annex 4(vvv, www).

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 almost fully 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 **partially achieved**. A project conservancy consultant was engaged to develop a governance model and lead the site selection and community engagement process through field visits and workshops. See Annex 4(a–e). The pilot site was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) in December 2023 (Annex 4f, g), followed by two stakeholder workshops in February and April 2024 to further refine the governance approach (Annex 4h, i). CCF and partners advanced this work by creating detailed roadmaps for both the Conservancy Governance Plan (Annex 4xxx) and Management Plan (Annex 4yyy). CCF also secured Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from 27 villages in the C1 pilot area through a structured three-round consultation process, ensuring broad community representation and endorsement (Annex 4l). Finally, a major Governance and Operations Workshop held in March 2025 brought together 113 stakeholders, including village representatives and government officials, to build capacity in key areas such as governance principles, constitution development, inclusive elections, and legal registration models (Annex 4m–o). CCF's CBNRM Guidebooks supported training delivery (Annex r, s). The workshop laid a strong foundation for completing the governance structure, with a follow-up meeting planned in Year 4 to finalize the constitution and legal registration framework.

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** and is **pending final analysis** in Year 4, post the final M&E activity. At the end of Year 2, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 247 herders in twelve communities in the pilot conservancy area. See Annex 4(x, y, aa, bb).

Outcome Indicator 0.3: *By the end of Y3, a 50% decrease relative to baseline in HWC-related poaching and trafficking is reported originating in pilot community/ies' region.* This Indicator has been **partly achieved** and is **pending final analysis** in Year 4, post the final M&E activity. At the end of Year 2, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 247 herders in six communities in the pilot conservancy area. See Annex 4(x, y, aa, bb).

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 **fully achieved**. At the end of Year 2 the Ethiopia TWIX platform has been established, with the ECU using it regularly. See Annex 4(ff).

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).* **Partially achieved and is pending final analysis in Year 4**, post final M&E activity. At the end of Year 3 the Somaliland database was designed, necessary software licenses were secured and use of the offline version began within MoECC. The online database platform will be launched in Year 4, though official use by the ECU is pending the passing of the new FRWA. Annex 4(hh--rr) and Annex 6.

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 will **not be achieved** (official change request will be submitted in Year 4). The baseline is zero and the end state was to be 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. Yet, despite multiple consultations and engagement with the IGAD Secretariat, leadership, and legal department, internal changes within IGAD precluded adequate progress. See Annex 4(aaa - fff).

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 **partially achieved** – a draft new law was introduced to the MoECC for introduction in Somaliland's Parliament, which has not tabled it yet due to external factors. See Section 9. See Annex 4(vvv, www).

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, although elections in Somaliland delayed parliamentary action on the draft new wildlife law.

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, with the Ethiopian database fully operational at the end of Year 3, as well as Somaliland's offline database. Somaliland's full online Database and migration to it will be finalized in Year 4.

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. Annex 4(aa, bb).

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 partly valid during the project year. Ethiopian and Somaliland wildlife authorities agreed to improve information sharing through new wildlife crime databases, but actual data sharing with project partners has not yet occurred and will be reassessed after the final M&E in Year 4.

Output Assumption 1.1.1: *Consultant can conduct field data collection in the proposed study area of Awdal region.* This assumption was valid as the Consultant was able to conduct field work as intended. See Annex 4(b).

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 continued to support establishment of the pilot conservancy in their communities. See Annex 4(k,l).

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. New leadership at the MoECC and community level authorities continued to support the establishment of a stronger conservation governance structure. See Annex 4(p, q, r, s).

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 during the project year. See Annex 4(t, u, v, w).

Output Assumption 1.5.2: *Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the training.* This assumption remained valid during Year 3. Community leaders actively participated in project training activities. See Annex 4(h, i, p, q, r, s).

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 further surveys were carried out successfully in the project communities.

Output Assumption 1.8.1: *Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the follow up training.* This assumption was valid during the project year as local leadership willingly participated in this training. See Annex 4(aa, bb).

Output Assumption 2.1.1: *High level of commitment is demonstrated by all Ethiopian national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime.* Assumption was valid this project year. Ethiopian agencies participated in project activities taking place in Ethiopia. See Annex 4(dd-gg).

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 coordinated responses to wildlife crime issues through its Environmental Crimes Unit and worked in collaboration with regional authorities in the Somali Regional State.

Output Assumption 2.1.4: *Willingness of Ethiopian authorities to share information with other TWIX participating countries.* This assumption was valid during the project year; the Ethiopian government became an active user of the TWIX platform. See Annex 4(ff).

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 to establish a wildlife crime coordinating unit.

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, with the final M&E action.

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 partially valid during the project year. While partners' efforts led to re-engagement by IGAD, this has not led to the achievement of Output 3, due to lack of remaining time.

Output Assumption 3.1.2: *IGAD member states are motivated to strengthen regional legal harmonisation.* This assumption was valid during the project year. IGAD member states strongly supported a proposed initiative to strengthen regional cooperation. Annex 4(eee, fff).

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, however progress on enactment of the new law was delayed by external factors beyond the MoECC's control. See Sections 3.1 and 9.

Output Assumption 4.1.2: *Parliamentary support for enacting new wildlife legislation.* This assumption partially held, with support proclaimed by Parliamentarians, the Parliament's Environmental Committee, and Ministers, but this has not yet led to the draft new wildlife law was not taken up by Parliament. This is due to external factors related to change of government post the November 2023 elections and delays in legislative processes in Parliament. See Sections 3.1 and 9.

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

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 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. 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). 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, 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 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), with the understanding that through CBNRM, ownership and agency is offered to communities. See Sections 3.1 and 6. CCF's collaborations with WHH and IUCN directly target this concept. See Section 2.

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 draft regulations to implement the new Somaliland Forest, Range, and Wildlife Act (Indicator 4.1). See Annex 4(ooo-sss). Project activities in the past 12 months that directly supported theme (3) include installation of the TWIX compatible national wildlife crime database for Somaliland developed by CCF project partner TRAFFIC (Indicators 2.2, 2.2). See Annex 4(mm). 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 three project activities supporting theme (4) included a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process to confirm community support for the conservancy process and further training to teach farmers and herders how to manage human-wildlife conflict and reduce livestock losses from predation (Indicators 1.6, 1.7). See Annex 4(k, l). This conservancy structure will form the basis on which new livelihood opportunities could be developed, especially as they relate to natural resources.

5. Impact on species in focus

The project's impact on cheetahs during project Year 3 was both direct and indirect. Project activities focused on capacity building through community governance and training (Indicators 1.3, 1.5, 1.8) indirectly helped protect the species. Project activities with more direct impact include establishing a pilot community conservancy (Indicators 1.3, 1.5, 1.8), which would provide better governance of community natural resources, including wildlife, as well as a Somaliland wildlife crime database and cross-border network (Indicators 2.2, 2.4), which should facilitate more effective wildlife law enforcement through trends detection and collaboration. The most direct impact should result from community training to reduce human-wildlife conflict (Indicators 1.6 – 1.8), since surveys and discussions in 27 villages located in the pilot conservancy areas have reported the presence of cheetahs in their landscapes. Drafting of implementing regulations for the new Somaliland Forest, Range, and Wildlife law and 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

LICIT II 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 impacted by cheetah trafficking take initial steps toward 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 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), aim to create a legal and civic framework that supports sustained community-level efforts. Partners' experience has shown that communities are more willing to act when conservation measures are integrated into broader development initiatives that generate lasting benefits and livelihoods. Building and sustaining community capacity for governance and environmental protection is a long-term process beyond the scope of any single project or cycle. Thus, Partners have used their experience to form additional partnerships to pursue complementary projects. Section 2 above.

7. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Empowering	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

Somaliland's culture is traditionally male dominated, but significant participation by women was a target for all LICIT II activities. For most of Year Three, Partners' chief counterpart, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, was a woman. Three of four principal project consultants are women. Three of ten government officials named to the Somaliland ECU, who have received training under the project, are women (See Annex 4(aa)), as is the lead database officer. The FPIC process in the target conservancy communities was designed to be socially inclusive, with participation from women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Annex 4(k, l). In addition, all community training programs specifically included women as participants, with the goal of increasing participation by women in conservation governance and ensuring that women are sharing more equitably in the benefits of project activities. Annex 4(bb).

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(z). CCF through its project M&E Officer had lead responsibility for M&E, however all partners contributed to M&E activities. M&E procedures include regular internal monitoring to provide overall quality control, track expenditures, verify that milestones are met, and that implementing teams are collecting data on project activities and results. The M&E Officer monitors progress against indicators and outcomes, including the status of deliverables, 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 adjust the project as 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).

9. Lessons learnt

Partners encountered significant roadblocks posed by changing political leadership that impacted the ability to implement project activities fully. New leadership at IGAD took a different approach to its working relationships with technical partners such as CCF and Legal Atlas, which stalled progress on activities related to Output 3. Partners aimed to resolve these issues through engagement with IGAD member States, and members re-endorsed the ECU Legal harmonization in September 2024 (See Activity 3.3.2). Progress stalled again due to the need for further endorsement by HAWEN and IGAD leadership. This, in turn, could not be achieved due to the lack of capacity within IGAD to move forward within the time remaining in the project period. In Somaliland, postponed elections and a new government delayed introduction of the new wildlife law in Parliament. In both situations Partners adjusted goals and work plans to

achieve as much as possible under the circumstances. **Lessons Learned: 1)** Political transitions can significantly shift institutional priorities and relationships, requiring flexible engagement strategies and contingency planning; **2)** Activities that rely on counterpart institutions' internal processes — such as approvals or legal work — should be paired with realistic budgeting for potential re-engagement costs, and **3)** the need to define outcomes and indicators, when these are dependent on external entities, accordingly. For example, with a do-over Partners would not have committed that the new wildlife law would be introduced in Parliament (Outcome Indicator 0.7).

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

Review of the Year 2 Annual Report noted the following:

"Output 3 has seen engagement taper off after a change in leadership at IGAD and given capacity constraints in IGAD and HAWEN. The project is at risk of not delivering this output given these unfortunate circumstances. The project team should please demonstrate to us in AR3 that significant attempts have been made to engage these organisations. In the eventuality that the output is not achieved, the project team should show that this was truly due to external factors and that nothing further could have been done to advocate for engagement. We will also want to try and rule out the possibility that IGAD and HAWEN have intentionally distanced themselves from this project. This seems unlikely but given the uncertain geopolitical context it cannot be ruled out."

Actions taken: Over the course of Year 3, the situation with IGAD improved significantly as project partners were able to build working relationships with the new IGAD management, resolving several of the challenges that had previously hindered progress on Output 3. There is no indication that IGAD intentionally distanced itself from the project. However, despite these efforts, Output 3 could not be fully delivered. CCF partnered with the CMS Secretariat to collaborate on advancing legal harmonization Protocols. This approach allowed CCF to leverage matched funding from CMS, as well as the support of the CMS Secretariat in elevating this issue on IGAD's agenda. Additionally, CCF engaged IGAD member states through a comprehensive consultation process to demonstrate the strong, member-driven backing for the Protocol. Despite these efforts, IGAD's diplomatic process has not yet moved to endorse the ECU Protocol initiative. Partners made an effort in early 2025 to secure additional funding as an incentive through matched grant funds from the USFWS, but efforts were halted due to the U.S. federal spending freeze. Faced with these obstacles, Partners focused on confirming the commitments of stakeholders to the concept of developing a more standard regional approach to national coordination of law enforcement policies and operations, to provide a firm starting point for future work. Annex 4(eee, fff).

The Year 2 AR Review also noted that: *"Full delivery of Output 2 will require that the Somaliland National Environmental Crime Unit be instituted and capacitated sufficiently to host the TWIX compatible database. AR2 notes that this will require further work beyond the scope of the current project, with specific reference to the hardware requirements needed to host the database. However, if this is not addressed during the course of this project then full delivery of Output 2 may be compromised. This seems like a significant risk and should be reflected on in the AR3 to demonstrate that it has by that time (hopefully) been addressed appropriately".*

Actions taken: Partners were able to mitigate the software and hardware concerns for Somaliland through: 1) switching to the ESRI-based online platform instead of the heavier, more complex SemanticAI software. While this resulted in a delay in launch of the online platform, it was a necessity arising from resource gaps in Somaliland; 2) drawing on matched funding to address hardware gaps - purchasing laptops for elected first users (three in total, based on deliberations of the ECU and the recognition that the MoECC, the Police/CID, and the Attorney General are the entities that should work on this database first; 3) the securing of a 10 year free license grant to the ESRI platform for both the Somaliland ECU and CCF (to allow for troubleshooting and monitoring). The launch of the online platform will be in Year 4, though it will be used by the point people unofficially since the Environmental Crime Unit is not yet legally formed. This is pending enactment of the new Forest, Range, and Wildlife Law by Somaliland's Parliament. See Sections 3.1 and 9.

11.   Risk Management

No new risks arose during the past project year; however one risk was realized - that the Somaliland elections could impact project activities. The elections were postponed twice and eventually held in November 2024. For months preceding the elections most government business came to a halt, including introduction of the draft new wildlife law (Output 4) in Parliament. Since the elections, the new government has been slow to find its footing, which has resulted in further delay. Project Partners have no influence over these events but have mitigated the risk by proceeding as far as possible with other project Activities that depend for full implementation on enactment of the new law. See Annex 4(zzz) for the current risk register.

12.   Scalability and durability

Government interest in LICIT-II remained strong, demonstrated by support for conservancy development, database work, and legal drafting. Partners ensured continuous public access to legal products via www.legal-atlas.net and shared training and survey data with authorities. Regular consultations facilitated knowledge sharing, and key deliverables—governance structures, wildlife crime databases, survey results, and new legal frameworks—aim for lasting impact. TWIX/TWIX-compatible databases in Somaliland and Ethiopia support future regional integration. While sustaining community conservancies poses challenges, CCF is pursuing follow-on funding through SACSO and maintains a 30-year partnership with the MoECC.

13.   IWT Challenge Fund identity

Throughout the year, partners ensured DEFRA and the IWT Challenge Fund were recognized as project funders, including through logo placement on stakeholder presentations and project materials. LICIT II was promoted as a distinct project identity, with consistent UKAID, DEFRA, and IWT acknowledgment forming a core part of the communication strategy (see Annexes 4(tt in Year 2, yy, zz); a dedicated LICIT II blog page was also created: link.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2024-March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25_Grant (£)	2024/25_Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	£171,617.63	£171,591.70	2%	

Table 2: Project mobilised/matched funding during reporting period 1 Apr 24 – 31 Mar 25)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)		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, as well as the ECU.	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
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence,			

best practices and the project	

16.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No additional comments in this section.

17.   OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of project so far

We agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit & use the following for various promotional purposes:

Using FPIC to Promote Community Conservancies in Somaliland: As part of the Legal Intelligence and Community Governance for Cheetah Illicit Trade (LICIT II) project supported by the DEFRA IWT Fund, the Cheetah Conservation Fund is guiding an initiative to establish the first community conservancies in Somaliland. The goal for these conservancies is to strengthen sustainable community governance over wildlife and other natural resources, including halting illegal trade in cheetahs and other endangered species. A key step in this process was obtaining buy-in to this long-term commitment from the 27 villages located in the pilot conservancy area. These communities are generally pastoral, insular, and poor, and have been identified as impacted by cheetah trafficking. 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, affecting livelihoods, and magnified the impact of human-wildlife conflict. To gain these commitments and build trust with the communities, CCF employed a process of obtaining Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). FPIC is an international human rights principle that requires consultation and cooperation in good faith with the people concerned through their own representatives to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them. It is generally applied to indigenous peoples; however, the characteristics of the communities involved made its use appropriate in this context. The process was designed to be socially inclusive. CCF and Somaliland government officials engaged with groups of five individuals in each village— the village Head and representatives of women, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities. The process involved three rounds of meetings: an initial meeting to explain the FPIC process followed by a two-week period for the representatives to consult within their villages. A second round of meetings was held to receive feedback, which was used to inform drafting of the FPIC agreement. The third and final set of meetings took the village representatives through the draft agreement and, when they were satisfied with it, obtained their signatures. At the conclusion of the process, all participants signed the agreements, allowing their villages to participate in the conservancy scheme.

● **Annex 1:** **Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025**

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Reduced illegal trade of live cheetahs and other wildlife in Horn of Africa through community governance over wildlife resources, reducing human-wildlife conflict, establishing information exchange platforms, and building legal capacity.		Obtaining community buy-in for community conservancies, installing the Somaliland national wildlife crime database, drafting several regulations to implement the new draft Somaliland wildlife law, and providing further training on human-wildlife conflict in Somaliland communities were impactful achievements in Year 3. Partners overcame some of the external factors that had impacted work on an IGAD regional protocol on ECUs, and made progress, though the delay means this Outcome is unlikely to be fully achieved.	
Outcome: Enhanced national/regional capacity in Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime through community conservation governance, mitigation of human/wildlife conflict, new wildlife crime information platforms, and strengthened legal capacity	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 has been **partly achieved**. Project Activities in Year 3 continued the process of establishing a pilot conservancy. Partners conducted a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) exercise that confirmed community buy-in. See Annex 4(-----). CCF and the MoECC conducted extensive governance training for community members and government officials to establish governance committees and constitution, a legal registration model, and make initial discussions around a management plan See Annex 4(xxx, yyy).	Continue developing and implementing the community conservancy governance structure in collaboration with government counterparts and community leaders

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Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	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 **partly achieved** and **pending final analysis** in Year 4, post the final M&E activity. At the end of Year 2, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 247 (target 250) herders in six communities in the pilot conservancy area. See Annex 4(x, y, aa, bb).	Conduct 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 **partly achieved** and is **pending final analysis** in Year 4, post the final M&E activity. . At the end of Year 3, CCF had conducted training in human-wildlife conflict mitigation strategies for 247 (target 250) herders in six communities in the pilot conservancy area. See Annex 4(x. y, aa, bb).	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 **fully achieved**. At the end of Year 2 the Ethiopia TWIX platform has been established. See Annex 4(ff).	
	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	This Indicator is **partially achieved** and is **pending final analysis** in Year 4, post the final M&E activity. At the end of Year 3 the Somaliland database has been designed and its offline version deployed. Its online platform will be launched in Year 4 for the unofficial use of the elected first	Monitoring to gather data and assess level of information exchange between agencies; launch the online platform, train the three elected point people from the ECU on the online version

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Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
	50% of wildlife crimes recorded in Y3)	ECU point people. Its official operationalization s is pending activation of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit. See Annex 4(hh-rr).	
	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 will not be achieved (official change request will be submitted in Year 4). See Sections 9 and 10.	submit a change request to DEFRA now that matched funding pursued through the USFWS are on freeze
	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 **partly achieved** – a draft new law is ready for introduction in Somaliland's Parliament. See Annex 4(vvv, www) but has not yet been introduced due to external factors. See Section 9.	Follow up to support legislative process and continue work with MoECC on the draft regulations needed to implement the new law
Output 1. Community conservation governance structure developed and piloted in NW Somalia - Somaliland including human-wildlife conflict training for community leadership and farmers.	1.1 By end of quarter 3, year 1, model/s for community conservation governance structure for pastoral communities in Somaliland are developed	This indicator is **fully achieved**; 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 **fully achieved**. 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).	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
	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 **partly achieved**; in Year 3, a roadmap for the Governance Plan was developed by the conservancy consultant leading to a comprehensive Governance Workshop in March 2025, which provided training to community and government representatives on establishing governance structures. The finalization of a conservancy constitution and decisions regarding legal registration were identified as the next critical steps, with outcomes expected to be confirmed in the Year 4 meeting. 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 **fully achieved** in Year 1. CCF continued to support the development of the SACSO in Year 3 and held five additional meetings since. See Annex 4(---).	
	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	This indicator is **fully achieved**; this training was delivered during the Feb 2024 and April 2024 officials' workshops and the March 2025 governance workshop. See Annex 4(h, i, p, q, r, s).	
	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 **fully achieved**; see Annex 4(I)	
	1.7 By end quarter 4, year 2, CCF's FFA programme is adapted to local needs in the pilot community; training materials prepared,	This indicator is **fully achieved**; see Annex 4(m, vv)	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
	translated and printed for up to 250 farmers.		
	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 **98.8 percent achieved**; CCF conducted additional FFA field training in Year 3 brought the number of beneficiaries to 247. See Annex 3 and Annex 4(aa, bb).	
Activity 1.1.1: Hire consultant to develop governance structure model for Somaliland, in collaboration with Somaliland government		**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		**Completed**; see Annex 4(b, c)	Consultant will continue to advise on conservancy development
Activity 1.1.3: 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
Activity 1.2.1: 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
Activity 1.3.1: 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
Activity 1.3.2: Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected community		**Completed**; consultations were held in 27 target communities. See Annex 4(k-n).	
Activity 1.3.3: Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure		This Activity will take place in Year 4.	Carry out Activity as scheduled
Activity 1.3.4: Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Y3		This activity was **partially completed**, with one 3-day workshop held.	The structure of this Activity has been changed from 3 workshops to 2 longer workshops. Organize second workshop in Year 4

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.4.1: 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
Activity 1.4.2: Arrange two meetings between natural resource conservation organisations participating in the Somaliland Association of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Organisations (SACSO)		**Completed** in Year 1	Continue to support the growth and functioning of SACSO
Activity 1.5.1: Organise and conduct Hargeisa-based governance trainings in Year 2 and 3 (up to 6 people from the pilot community and staff of MoECC, two days)		**Completed** in 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 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)
Activity 1.7.1: Develop workshop/training manual for locally adapted FFA programme		**Completed**; see Annex 4(m, vv)	
Activity 1.7.2: Translate workshop manual into Somali language		**Completed**; see Annex 4(m, vv)	
Activity 1.7.3: Print workshop manuals		**Completed**; 1000 copies of FFA materials were printed. See Annex 3 and Annex 4(x, y).	
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		**Completed**; 247 beneficiaries (98.8 percent of target) were trained. See Annex 3 and Annex 4 (aa, bb).	
Activity 1.9.1: Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant		This Activity will take place in Year 4 of the project	Carry out Activity as scheduled
Activity 1.9.2: Conduct external monitoring and evaluation		This Activity will take place in Year 4 of the project	Carry out Activity as scheduled
Output 2.	2.1 By end of year 2, an information sharing platform (Eastern Africa-	This Indicator was **fully achieved** at the end of Year 2. See Annex 4(n-s).	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
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	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.		
	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**. At the end of Year 3 the Somaliland database has been designed and its offline version launched. The online platform is to be launched in Year 4, with . official operational status pending activation of a Somaliland national Environmental Crime Unit. The Unit will be formally activated once the new FRWA is passed. See Section 2, Annex 4(cc, dd).	
	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 **scheduled for Year 4**.	
	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 Indicator was **fully achieved** in Year 3. See Annex 4(eee, fff).	
Activity 2.1.1: TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa - TWIX		**Completed;** see Annex 4(n, t)	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.1.2: TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies)		**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		**Completed**; see Annex 4(o, p, q)	
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		**Completed**; see Annex 4(r, 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		**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		**Completed**; 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		**Completed**; see Annex 4(t)	Activation of the database is pending full functioning of the Environmental Crime Unit that will manage it
Activity 2.2.4: CCF identifies national focal points for the wildlife crime information collection and exchange platform in Somaliland		**Completed**, see Annex 4(rr)	
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		**Completed**; training workshop held in September 2023.	
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		**The offline platform - completed; the online launch in Year 4.** Completed, see Annex 4(pp, qq)	Launch of the online platform, training of the three elected ECU focal points on the online version

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.3.1: Collect summary reports from Ethiopia and Somaliland governments on recorded wildlife crime cases vs. those uploaded to the new platforms		This Activity is scheduled to take place in Year 4	Carry out Activity as scheduled
Activity 2.4.1: Engage stakeholders from Somaliland's ECU and Ethiopia's ECU to identify key issues for the cross-border meeting's agendas		**Completed**, see Annex 4(ss)	
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		**Completed**, see Annex 4(tt-ww)	
Output 3. IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee.	3.1 By end Q2, Y1, benchmark is completed identifying existing legal standards related to national ECUs using at least 20 sources at the global, regional, and national level.	This Indicator was **fully achieved in Year 1**	
	3.2 By end Q3, Y1, an ECUs Legal Drafting Guide to articulate policy dialogue with IGAD countries has been produced.	This Indicator is **partly achieved**. Partner Legal Atlas began consultations on format and approach for the Drafting Guide with the IGAD Secretariat and the HAWEN Executive Committee but this process was not completed due to external factors. See Sections 9 and 10.	
	3.3 By end Y1 formal dialogue with IGAD member states on legal approaches to national ECUs is concluded	This Indicator is **fully achieved**. CCF conducted consultations with IGAD Member States in September 2024. See Annex 4(eee, fff)	
	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 unlikely to be completed due to external factors. See Sections 9 and 10.	
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	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
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		Was **in Progress but halted and not likely to be completed** – project partner Legal Atlas held consultations on format and approach for the Drafting Guide with the IGAD Secretariat and the HAWEN Executive Committee. See Annex 4(cc)	Submit change request to DEFRA
Activity 3.3.1: Identify regional and national public and private stakeholders for consultation phase		**Completed** in Year 3	
Activity 3.3.2: Conduct technical consultations with stakeholders to fill out the ECUs Legal Drafting Guide		This Activity was **partly completed** but is unlikely to be fully completed due to external factors. See Sections 9 and 10.	Submit change request to DEFRA
Activity 3.4.1: Develop and share draft IGAD Protocol on Environmental Crime units in English and French languages		This Activity is unlikely to be completed due to external factors. See Sections 9 and 10.	Submit change request to DEFRA
Activity 3.4.2: Present updated draft protocol to the HAWEN Executive Committee and IGAD representatives		This Activity is unlikely to be completed due to external factors. See Sections 9 and 10.	Submit change request to DEFRA
Output 4. Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) is updated.	4.1 By end Y3, a new bill to update Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law (No. 69/2015) based on legal analysis and agenda from IWT-066 (LICIT) and government priorities is ready for introduction to Parliament	This Indicator is **fully achieved**. 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. See Annex 4(vvv, www).	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
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		**Completed**. See Annex 4(jjj, kkk)	
Activity 4.1.5: Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee		**Completed**. See Annex 4(mmm-sss)	
Activity 4.1.6: Complete draft of new Wildlife Law and share it with Somaliland's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)		**Completed**. See Annex 4(ttt, uuu)	
Activity 4.1.7: Produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input		**Completed**. See Annex 4(vvv, www)	
Activity 4.1.8: 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)**

●

Project Summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Reduced illegal trade of live cheetahs and other wildlife in Horn of Africa through community governance over wildlife resources, reducing human-wildlife conflict, establishing information exchange platforms, and building legal capacity.			
Outcome: Enhanced national/regional capacity in Horn of Africa to fight wildlife crime through community conservation governance, mitigation of human/wildlife conflict, new wildlife crime information platforms, and strengthened legal capacity (Max 30 words)	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).	0.1.1 Documentation establishing the governance structure 0.1.2 Minutes of leadership meetings 0.1.3 Documentation of support from Somaliland government	● Horn of Africa political situation, including Ethiopia and NW Somalia (Somaliland) remains stable for the duration of the project. ● Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland successfully adopt database technology to track wildlife crime ● Governments of Ethiopia and Somaliland show continued commitment to community governance and addressing IWT ● Community leaders willing to administer conservation governance structure and participate in training other community members. ● Governments of Ethiopia and NW Somaliland region of Somalia agree to release summary data on wildlife crime, including cases reported, cases investigated, seizures, and past prosecutions, to project partners for reporting, monitoring and evaluation
	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	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.	
	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	0.3.1 Reports of confiscations and poaching events originating in pilot community/ies' region before and after FFA training	

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	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.	0.4.1 List of registered users of Eastern Africa-TWIX in Ethiopia 0.4.2 TWIX engagement metrics (e.g. number of wildlife crime messages exchanged between Ethiopia, and other, EA TWIX users) 0.4.3 Summary reports of wildlife crime case records uploaded to the national database in Ethiopia.	
	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)	0.5.1 Documentation of installation of TWIX-compatible Somaliland Wildlife Crime Database at agency level 0.5.2 Summary reports of wildlife crime case records uploaded to the national database in NW Somalia-Somaliland	
	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)	0.6.1 Draft IGAD Protocol on national Environmental Crime Units for IGAD; minutes of HAWEN Executive Committee meeting	
	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	0.7.1. New bill on Somaliland's Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Law; documentation of introduction of legislation in Parliament	
Outputs: **1.** Community conservation governance structure developed and piloted in NW Somalia - Somaliland including human-wildlife conflict	1.1 By end of quarter 3, year 1, model/s for community conservation governance structure for pastoral communities in Somaliland are developed	1.1.1 Consultant report with model governance structures and rationale for making selection.	1.1.1 Consultant can conduct field data collection in the proposed study area of Awdal region.

training for community leadership and farmers	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.	1.2.1 List of potential pilot communities/landscapes 1.2.2 Map of chosen pilot community/landscape	1.2.1 Pilot community/landscape selected for participating in community conservation governance structure is willing to participate in the governance structure establishment.
	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	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	1.3.1 Mutual agreement of Somaliland government and selected pilot community to participate in the community conservation government structure.
	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)	1.4.1 List of natural resource conservation organisations participating in proposed SASCO 1.4.2 Documentation of coordination among SACSO members.	1.4.1 Natural resource conservation organisations in the Awdal region agree to coordinate among themselves to establish SASCO.
	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	1.5.1 Documentation of training sessions 1.5.2 Pre and post training questionnaires 1.5.3 List of participating community leaders	1.5.2 Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the training.
	1.6. By end year 1, needs assessment conducted in pilot community for adapting CCF's Future Farmers of Africa (FFA) programme to Somaliland as the basis for community action on HWC	1.6.1 Data collection survey questionnaire 1.6.2 Questionnaire analysis report submitted by the consultant	1.6.1Consultant is able to conduct field work
	1.7 By end quarter 4, year 2, CCF's FFA programme is adapted to local needs in the pilot community; training materials prepared, translated and printed for up to 250 farmers.	1.7.1 Future Farmers of Africa for Somaliland workshop manual in English and Somali	

| | 1.8 By end Y3, up to four follow up FFA field trainings conducted for up to 250 farmers, led by CCF staff and governance structure leadership in the community | 1.8.1 Pre and post training surveys
1.8.2 Documentation of training sessions
1.8.3 End of project questionnaires documenting livestock losses and farmer attitudes
1.8.4 Baseline and end of project summary reports of confiscations and poaching events originating in pilot community/ies' region (i.e. before and after FFA training) | 1.8.1 Leadership of the governance structure willingly participates in the follow up training. |

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	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,	2.1.1 Final report of scoping mission conducted by TRAFFIC's Eastern Africa TWIX Manager 2.1.2 List of nominated TWIX focal persons and other registered users of the platform from ECU and other agencies. 2.1.3 TWIX information leaflet in Amharic as a briefing document for stakeholders 2.1.4 Attendance records and materials from TWIX training workshop for 25 focal persons from ECU and other agencies (training materials, training evaluation.) 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).	2.1.1 High level of commitment is demonstrated by all Ethiopian national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime 2.1.2 Political stability in Ethiopia allowing project activities to be fully implemented 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 2.1.4 Willingness of Ethiopian authorities to share information with other TWIX participating countries.

| | 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. | 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.

2.2.2 Information Technology (IT) consultant's report on establishment of the Somaliland national database and information exchange system

2.2.3 List of national focal points and users of the database in Somaliland

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

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.) | 2.2.1 Necessary commitment is demonstrated by all Somaliland national agencies involved in tackling wildlife crime

2.2.2 Political willingness of the Somaliland government to adopt a whole-of-government approach to tackling wildlife crime, promoting multi agency collaboration |

	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.)	
3. IGAD regional Protocol on Environmental Crime Units (ECUs) is drafted and tabled with the HAWEN Executive Committee *(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)*	3.1 By end Q2, Y1, benchmark is completed identifying existing legal standards related to national ECUs using at least 20 sources at the global, regional, and national level.	3.1.1 IGAD Secretariat-approved list of sources for legal standards to use as reference 3.1.2 Benchmark Report on national ECUs legislation	3.1.1 High level of engagement by IGAD, HAWEN Secretariat, HAWEN Executive Committee Chair, and national HAWEN focal points 3.1.2 IGAD member states' are motivated to strengthen regional legal harmonisation
	3.2 By end Q3, Y1, an ECUs Legal Drafting Guide to articulate policy dialogue with IGAD countries has been produced.	3.2.1 ECUs Legal Drafting Guide	
	3.3 By end Y1 formal dialogue with IGAD member states on legal approaches to national ECUs is concluded	3.3.1 List of stakeholders identified for policy consultation within IGAD member countries 3.3.2 ECUs Legal Drafting Guide filled out by IGAD countries containing policy preferences by countries for the establishment of ECUs	

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

Activities

Output 1

1.1.1 Hire consultant to develop governance structure model for Somaliland, in collaboration with Somaliland government

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

1.1.3 Devise community governance model for Somaliland based on consultant's findings and recommendations and MoECC's input

1.2.1 Define pilot community/landscape based on the governance model, consultant's report and government guidance
1.3.1 Convene workshop with MoECC officials and other governmental stakeholders as needed to discuss governance structure development

1.3.2 Execute legal and administrative steps to establish formal conservation governance structure in selected community

1.3.3 Select community conservation leadership per procedures in governance structure

1.3.4 Arrange up to three meetings for governance stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental) by the end of Y3

1.4.1 Identify NGOs working on conservation and community development in the Awdal region/other regions of Somaliland

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)

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)

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

1.7.1 Develop workshop/training manual for locally adapted FFA programme

1.7.2 Translate workshop manual into Somali language.

1.7.3 Print workshop manuals

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

1.9.1 Hire external monitoring and evaluation consultant

1.9.2 Conduct external monitoring and evaluation

Output 2

2.1.1 TRAFFIC designs and produces promotional leaflets to provide information on Eastern Africa - TWIX.

2.1.2 TRAFFIC undertakes a TWIX scoping mission to Ethiopian law enforcement agencies (ECU and other relevant law enforcement agencies).

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.

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.

2.2.1 TRAFFIC develops a TWIX compatible database template for wildlife crime data collection by government officials of Somaliland for their national database.

2.2.2 TRAFFIC develops and designs a bespoke 'Preparations to join TWIX' guide for deployment in Somaliland and potentially to other regional states

2.2.3 CCF builds a TWIX-compatible wildlife crime information exchange database and information exchange system (mailing list) for Somaliland

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

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

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

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

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

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

Output 3

3.1.1 Collect and validate global, regional, and national legal and technical documents to inform analysis of legal standards for Environmental Crime Units

3.1.2 Analyse selected global, regional, and national sources for legal standards related to national environmental crime units

3.1.3 Prepare benchmark report

3.2.1. Prepare ECU's Drafting Guide

3.3.1 Identify regional and national public and private stakeholders for consultation phase

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

3.4.1 Develop and share draft IGAD Protocol on Environmental Crime units in English and French languages

3.4.2 Present updated draft protocol to the HAWEN Executive Committee and IGAD representatives

Output 4

4.1.1 Hire local Somaliland legal adviser

4.1.2 Stakeholders to participate in a drafting committee identified and stipend contracts signed

4.1.3 Drafting Committee formally established with support of the Somaliland government

4.1.4 Public consultation with four selected Somaliland communities to inform Drafting Committee's work

4.1.5 Organise and conduct monthly meetings of Drafting Committee

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

4.1.7 produce final Bill incorporating MoECC's input

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

- **Annex 3: Standard Indicators**

- **Table 1   Project Standard Indicators**

Please see the Standard Indicator guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation.

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	65 28	174 73	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	pending Year 4 M&E	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	0 0	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	0	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 appropriate authorities (core)	Number of international laws and regulations developed by project and being implemented by appropriate authorities	Number	IGAD Protocol	0	0	0	0	1
IWTCF-B23	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement.	Number of national databases established that are used for law enforcement.	Number	TWIX (Ethiopia) TWIX compatible (Somaliland)	0 0	1 1	0 0 (cont'd dev of the one from Y2)	1 1	1 1

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with IWTCF Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
IWTCF-D03	Number of local/national organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project (core)	Number of community governance organisations with improved capability and capacity as a result of the project.	Number of Organizations	Community Conservancy	0	0	1	1	1
IWTCF-D27	Number of partnerships established	Number of partnerships established	Number	Umbrella partnership	1	0	0	1	1

i.   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)

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encourage to develop a risk register.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 17)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	

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