Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Main Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note": (https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/information-notes/).

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

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed project end date.

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

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 129
Project title	Tanzanian national SMART rollout to strengthen counter wildlife trafficking.
Country(ies)	Tanzania
Lead Organisation	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Project Partner(s)	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (CAWM)
IWTCF grant value	£599,999.00
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2025
Project Leader's name	Aaron Nicholas
Project website/blog/social media	*https://tanzania.wcs.org/Landscapes/Ruaha-Katavi.aspx*
Report author(s) and date	Aaron Nicholas (WCS), Rudolph Mremi (CAWM), Abraham Eustace (TAWA), June 2025

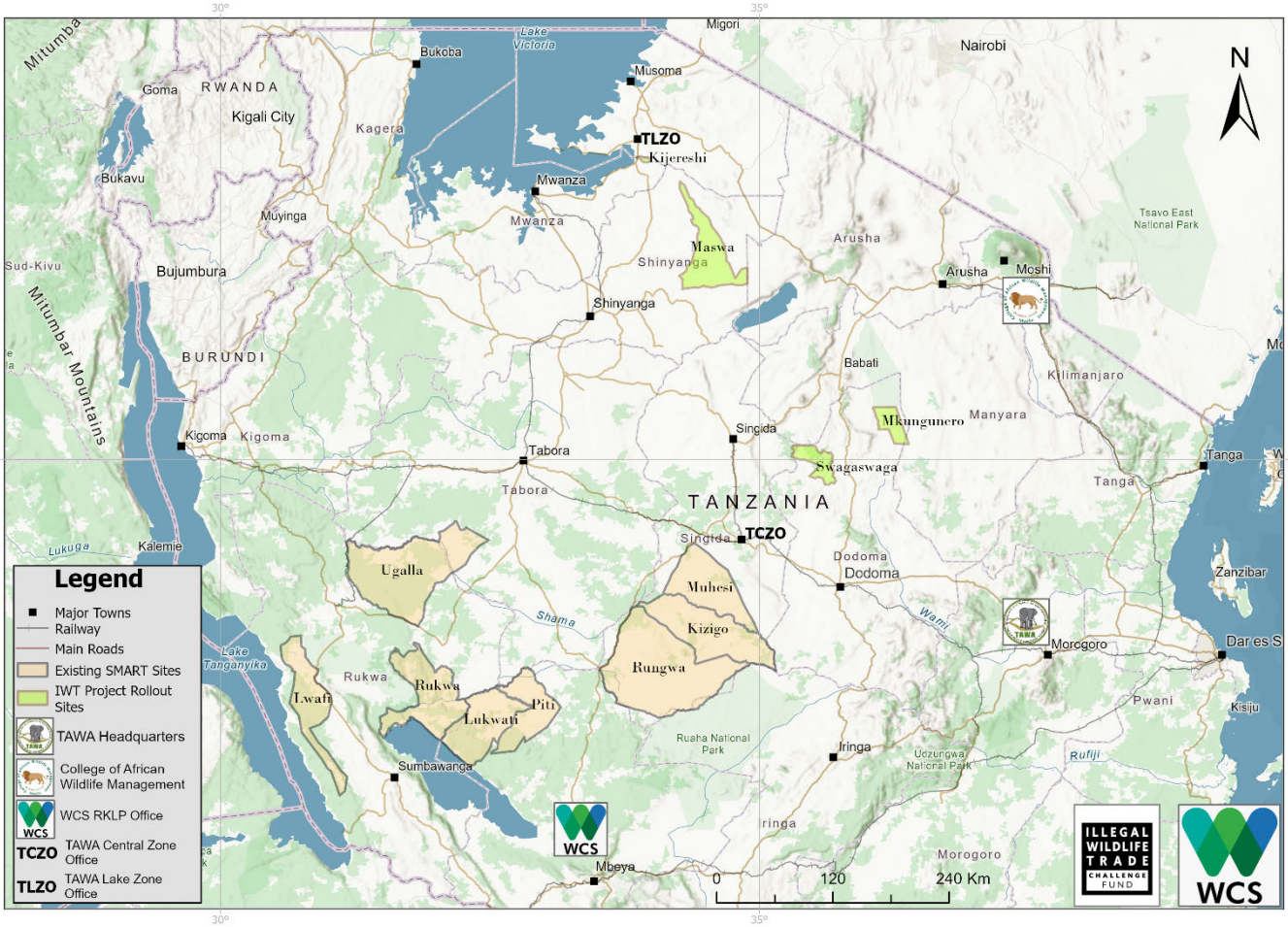
1. Project summary

The project aimed to improve prevention of illegal activities in game reserves across Tanzania through supporting a national rollout of the Spatial Modelling and Reporting Tool (SMART). SMART is a proven open-source software approach, developed by WCS and a consortium of other global partners to track law enforcement effort and outcomes in ways that facilitate more effective wildlife and site management. Improved protection, in turn, reduces the risk of commercial wildlife trafficking for IWT indicator species: African elephant, lion, leopard and ground pangolin, while also safeguarding tourist revenues and associated benefits to local communities. Without SMART, law enforcement monitoring and planning are less efficient, placing many species, and tourism revenues in general, at greater risk because of various illegal threats.

Through this work, the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) has become the latest national wildlife authority in Africa to adopt SMART as a central law enforcement management tool (joining the likes of agencies in Gabon, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nambia and Madagascar).

The project is a culmination of almost a decade of SMART support in Tanzania. In 2015, Rungwa, Kizigo and Muhesi Game Reserves were the first sites to pilot SMART, with subsequent extensions to Lukwati-Piti, Rukwa and Ugalla Game Reserves in 2017. In 2018, a national SMART technical support team was established at TAWA headquarters in Morogoro and in 2022, TAWA committed to rolling out SMART nationally across all 32 game reserves.

The project was designed to establish TAWA's own in-house SMART training capacity to lead the national SMART rollout in partnership with the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM), a highly respected African conservation training institute. WCS supported CAWM to design and deliver basic and advanced training courses to six selected TAWA trainers, with the CAWM also offering the trainer development course more widely to other relevant stakeholders. The trainers then further sharpened their training capacity by training 82 rangers in SMART in four game reserves: Mkungunero, Swaga Swaga, Kijereshi and Maswa as well as in zonal offices, supported by periodic refresher training courses – bringing the total current number of SMART sites managed by TAWA to 12 across Tanzania.



Map of existing and IWT supported SMART rollout sites in Tanzania

The project impact was assessed with reference to the number of rangers trained, the flow and outcomes of SMART data / reports from the various new SMART sites, impacts detected on IWT focal species and the flow of tourism-related benefits to local communities because of improved site management.

2. Project Partnerships

The formal project partners were the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) and College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM). To effectively achieve the project milestones, each partner was mandated to implement the specific roles as follows:

iii) TAWA – is the ultimate beneficiary of the project, which aims to support TAWA's request for assistance to rollout SMART nationally in support of strengthened counter IWT. The project trained and supported TAWA-led SMART training in SMART in four priority game reserves.

iii) CAWM – the College was responsible for the development and delivery of SMART training to a cohort of six TAWA staff, equipping them to train ranges in SMART across TAWA sites (four game reserves during the project period). CAWM also helped mentor the TAWA SMART trainers during the project period of performance.

iii) WCS – provided oversight and overall project coordination. For example, WCS SMART experts help CAWM to design a course for the TAWA trainers and local WCS played an ongoing role in mentoring the TAWA trainers as they started training rangers.

The following activities were implemented through coordination among the partners:

Initial project planning: Inception meetings were organized including all partners to finalize necessary agreements, review expected actions, timeframes, and deliverables. Following this, partners came together to agree on the selection of SMART roll-out sites and procurement needs/ processes. Further meetings were convened to select the six TAWA staff to attend SMART training and to plan for SMART data management.

SMART course development: An initial meeting was convened between SMART experts from WCS, CAWM and TAWA to develop the SMART trainer courses (basic and advanced curricula). The draft curriculum was then reviewed and approved by all partners in a separate meeting. Alongside the curriculum development, a SMART refresher course for CAWM SMART instructors was conducted at CAWM. During this training, CAWM instructors reviewed course content and expected learning outcomes.

TAWA SMART trainer course: All partners worked together to deliver the SMART trainer course to TAWA staff at CAWM. The training covered basic and advanced SMART applications. Facilitation skills were included to further develop the participants roles as SMART trainers. The training was hands-on and participatory, embracing learning techniques and practical and transferable skills. After the basic and advanced SMART training, mock training was conducted with the six new SMART trainers from TAWA to review their readiness to deliver SMART training – this also involved all partners.

SMART training delivery: SMART training was delivered by the TAWA SMART trainers in four sites, with WCS shadowing. After training at the first site (Kijereshi Game Reserve), CAWM conducted the first refresher training session for the TAWA SMART trainers, then trainers embarked on the training of rangers in a second site (Mkungunero Game Reserve) followed by the second refresher training at CAWM. After that, they went on to deliver training in sites 3 (Maswa Game Reserve) and 4 (Swagaswaga Game Reserve).

Ongoing project delivery: Meeting minutes and training reports from the various partnership activities are annexed to this report as further evidence of the collaborative processes that took place.

Final reporting and future partner engagement: All partners contributed to the drafting of the final report. TAWA and WCS are in the process of further strengthening their working mandate in Tanzania, while WCS and CAWM maintain ongoing close ties related to SMART and other research issues.

3. Project Achievements

The overall project outcome was achieved as set out in the project log frame: four game reserves were trained to implement SMART, resulting in improved law enforcement monitoring and site management.

No significant challenges were encountered during project implementation in achieving the desired outcomes or outputs.

3.1 Outputs

The four project outputs were fully met. A summary of progress achieved for each is provided below.

Output 1: CAWM established as a national/regional training institute offering SMART 'Train the Trainer' courses.

Course development meetings were convened involving all project partners. Initially, WCS and CAWM met to draft the SMART trainer basic and advanced development courses. The courses were subsequently reviewed and approved by CAWM and WCS for delivery.

Output indicator 1.1: One complete SMART curriculum package for Basic and Advanced levels adapted for delivery to TAWA by Y1Q2. CAWM curriculum to offer SMART training courses was approved and a SMART "Train the Trainer" course curriculum developed. ***This was achieved****. See* ***Annex 5a****.*

Output indicator 1.2: CAWM advertise the new SMART trainer development course on their social media platforms. ***This was achieved****. See* ***Annex 5b****.*

Output 2: A cohort of at least 6 TAWA staff to be qualified as SMART trainers.

TAWA initiated the selection of the trainees, who consisted of 2 women (Bethsheba Andrew and Alfonca Sangawe) and 4 men (Vyoma Nyakame, Joel Yesaya, Ayoub Musa and Donald Shija).

A two-week SMART training covering SMART basic and advanced components was delivered by CAWM SMART instructors. All six participants completed the training successfully and were awarded SMART trainer certificates. See **Annex 5c**.

To further prepare the trainers for their roles as SMART trainers for rangers in their respective game reserves, WCS staff led a 7-day mock SMART training session with the new SMART trainers in Sept-Oct 2023. This training was important to practice delivery of SMART training before on-site training.

In between site 2 and 3 training (see Output 3), refresher training courses were convened for the TAWA SMART trainers by CAWM, shadowed by WCS, in January 2024 and May 2024.

Output indicator 2.1: Number of TAWA trainers trained reporting to have delivered further training by the end of the project. Six TAWA staff (two women and four men) undertook a two-week SMART training course. ***This was achieved****.*

Output indicator 2.2: At least six TAWA staff participate and pass SMART trainer refresher course by Y2Q4. The six trained TAWA staff took two refresher courses during the project. ***This was achieved****. See* ***Annex 5d****.*

Output 3: Capacity built to implement SMART in four TAWA game reserves.

Rangers from four game reserves—Kijereshi, Mkungunero, Maswa and Swagaswaga—received new SMART training between September 2024 and September 2025. A total of 82 TAWA game reserve and zonal office staff were trained:

In Kijereshi Game Reserve, 20 TAWA rangers were trained – 14 from Kijereshi and a further 6 from the TAWA Lake zone office (4 women and 16 men). Training was conducted for 20 days from the 23rd of October to the 11th of November 2023.

In Mkungunero Game Reserve, 20 TAWA rangers were trained – 17 from Mkungunero and 3 from the TAWA Central zone office (5 women and 15 men). Training was conducted for 20 days from the 11th to the 30th of March 2024. The Central Zone TAWA Zonal Commander and Zonal Head of Protection also attended the first three days of the training.

In Maswa Game Reserve, 21 TAWA rangers were trained - 20 from Maswa and 1 from the TAWA Lake Zone office (7 women and 14 men). Training was conducted for 20 days from the 3rd to 22nd of June 2024.

In Swagaswaga Game Reserve, 21 TAWA rangers were trained – 16 from Maswa and 5 from the TAWA Central Zone office (2 women, 19 men). Training was conducted for 20 days from the 2nd to 21st of September 2024.

The 20 trainings days were divided in all cases between field practical sessions and classroom days. The field elements were based around developing patrol scenarios using the SMART planning tool, followed by post-patrol adaptive feedback sessions to review SMART data collected to define new patrol objectives.

Shadowing the training were four TAWA headquarters SMART leads and staff from WCS.

Output indicator 3.1: 80 TAWA staff from 4 Game Reserves and 2 zones receive SMART training. ***This was achieved****.*

Output 4 is for SMART to be implemented and data from the four game reserves used to inform management decisions and improve responses to illegal wildlife trade and protection of IWT-threatened species.

The SMART reports produced by each new SMART site provided the basis for improved decision-making. At the end of the project, 42 SMART reports had been produced form the 4 game reserves. SMART data informed key areas of law enforcement support, including:

- Identification of areas critically impacted by illegal activities
- Assessment of individual ranger and patrol team effort
- Improved efficiency of patrol vehicle use
- Assessment of vehicle and foot patrols effort
- Improved understanding of patrol coverage
- Uncovered the nature and patterns of various illegal threats in all sites

- Guiding resource allocation from zonal offices (e.g., deployment of rapid reaction teams)

Output indicator 4.1 A total of 42 SMART reports from the 4 Game Reserves. ***This was achieved.*** *See* ***Annex 5e.***

3.2 Outcome

The intended project outcome was:

SMART system is implemented in four game reserves resulting in reduced poaching through strengthened monitoring, management, and law enforcement.

Four game reserves benefitted from new SMART training, with 67 rangers trained (with 82 TAWA staff in total when zonal staff trained are also included). This in turn strengthened law enforcement monitoring and management in all sites as can be seen through the production of SMART reports and associated decisions made (see **Annex 5f)**.

The project's role in reducing poaching is nuanced and is best assessed by looking at each site in turn as different sites started implementing SMART at different times (Kijereshi from Oct 2023; Mkungunero from April 2024; Maswa from July 2024 and Swagaswaga from October 2024).

Kijereshi: Between October 2023 and January 2025, law enforcement effort at Kijereshi Game Reserve included a total of 33 patrols conducted, accumulating 4,044 patrol hours, 1,057 km of foot patrol, and 7,042 km of vehicle patrol. Patrol activities were adaptively managed based on SMART reporting to focus on high-risk areas (such as Mwabayanda,) addressing ongoing threats including wire snares and illegal tree cutting. Law enforcement efforts led to 28 arrests (19 for illegal hunting, 5 for illegal possession of government trophies, 1 for illegal grazing of 98 cattle, and 3 for illegal entry). These operations resulted in the seizure of 185 wire snares and impala bushmeat. The integration of SMART technology enhanced data-driven decision-making and operational efficiency. Together, these outcomes reflect the development of a strong, responsive, and targeted law enforcement presence, demonstrating substantial progress in the protection of wildlife resources within the reserve.

Mkungunero: Between April 2024 and February 2025, law enforcement efforts at Mkungunero Game Reserve evolved significantly, resulting in more efficient and expansive patrol coverage supported by targeted operations. Over the course of 24 patrols, the team recorded 1,502 patrol hours, covering 488 km on foot and 6,573 km by vehicle. These strengthened law enforcement efforts contributed to a noticeable decline in illegal activities throughout the project period. The use of adaptive feedback allowed site management to strategically allocate patrol resources to address specific threats such as illegal grazing and cultivation. Importantly, this focused approach ensured the protection of IWT species of focus, with no related illegal activities recorded during the project. Law enforcement outcomes included 22 arrests (16 for illegal entry, 3 for unauthorized tourism activities, 1 for illegal possession of a muzzle loader, and 1 for illegal cultivation within the reserve), reflecting improved site protection.

Maswa: Law enforcement efforts in Maswa Game Reserve demonstrated consistent improvement throughout the project period, characterized by increased and strategically focused vehicle and foot patrols in areas vulnerable to poaching and illegal grazing. A total of 59 patrols were conducted, encompassing 6,806 patrol hours, 1,872 km of foot patrol, and 14,365 km of vehicle patrol. These efforts resulted in targeted interventions against illegal activities such as hunting, charcoal burning, and cattle incursions, with monthly apprehensions for illegal hunting varying between 2 and 13 arrests. The patrol strategies were adapted based on threat trends, including patrol areas coverage and transport methods. Feedback from field operations, including consistent SMART data updates, improved the focus for aerial support, and regular requests for Rapid Response Team support to address cattle invasions, indicate adaptive law enforcement and growing capacity to respond to both poaching, illegal grazing and other illegal activities.

Swagaswaga: From October 2024 to February 2025, law enforcement at Swagaswaga Game Reserve demonstrated strong resilience and adaptability through strategically directed patrol effort. Patrol coverage maps generated from SMART reports confirmed a well-planned spatial deployment, ensuring critical areas received focused attention. This targeted approach, combined with effective use of SMART spatial planning tool and adaptive feedback, enabled the completion of 15 long patrols totalling 1,592 active patrol hours, 559 km of foot patrol, and 3,952 km of vehicle patrol. These efforts resulted in the arrest of 5 suspects involved in illegal settlement and illegal entry.

Feedback on the associated Outcome indicators was as follows:

Outcome indicator 3.2.1 Monthly assessments of SMART findings made in each site after SMART introduction to guide improved IWT-related decision making. ***This was achieved.*** *See* ***Annex 5f.***

Outcome indicator 3.2.2 Number of IWT-related poaching incidents reduced by 50% in each site within the period of implementation because of SMART deployment. ***This was partially achieved.***

Outcome indicator 3.2.3 Number of women rangers receiving SMART training in each game reserve at least proportional to the ratio of women to men rangers present. ***This was achieved.*** *See* ***Annex 5g.***

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Project assumptions were monitored during project implementation, with the following results at Outcome and Output levels:

Outcome level assumptions

Patrols can detect a sufficient percentage of poaching incidents to track change over time. Given the phased rollout of SMART across the four game reserves, none of the sites had the same amount of time to adopt and demonstrate the impact of SMART – Swagaswaga for example only had 5 months of SMART exposure. This assumption was therefore challenged to a greater or lesser extent in all the sites.

TAWA willingly shares SMART data with WCS. This assumption held true.

TAWA remains supportive of the deployment of SMART across game reserves. This assumption held true.

Output level assumptions

No external factors influence CAWM's ability to offer this and other training for the near future.
This assumption held true: CAWM conducted the TAWA training and offered SMART courses to any other interested persons.

Covid does not continue to impact training/travel.
This assumption held true: there were no further constraints posed by Covid during project implementation.

CAWM staff identified to deliver training to TAWA remain in place.
This assumption held true. CAWM training staff have remained in place.

Selected TAWA trainers can grasp both basic and advanced SMART.
This assumption held true. TAWA trainers successfully delivered basic and advanced SMART courses.

Sites selected by TAWA include both male and female rangers to be trained.
This assumption held true. In total, 18 of the 82 TAWA staff trained (22%) were women.

No external factors influence the availability of trainers to attend refresher training.
This assumption held true, all selected trainers went on to deliver training.

TAWA SMART trainers can apply newly acquired training skills over the longer period and are not transferred or assigned conflicting duties.
This assumption held true, all selected trainers went on to deliver training.

Rangers / Focal Points / Zonal staff able to apply the training received successfully.
This assumption held true, SMART data / reports were produced and shared at site, zonal and national levels.

Adequate funding maintained in each site to maintain effective law enforcement.

This assumption held true, though the funding situation for TAWA can be challenging due to a lack of revenue retention at site levels and reliance on central government releasing sufficient operational funds on an annual basis to maintain all operational programs at the level needed.

TAWA server and capacity to manage SMART data are maintained.
This assumption held true. The TAWA server has continued to be the central repository for SMART data from all sites across Tanzania.

SMART data is effectively used to drive management and IWT-combatting decisions by TAWA at all levels.
This assumption has largely held true, though many of the newer SMART sites need more time to effectively demonstrate the benefits of operating SMART over the longer term. For example, rangers in Swagaswaga were only trained 5 months before the end of the project implementation period.

3.4 Project Impact

Expected project impact was outlined against both short and longer-term timeframes.

Most expected short-term impacts were realized. For example, for the first time in Tanzania, a SMART trainer development course was established and embedded within a recognised training institution, providing a platform for TAWA to realize its national SMART rollout and an opportunity for other stakeholders to acquire the same SMART training capacities. This provided the basis for establishing a cadre of 6 new TAWA SMART trainers, who successfully went on to demonstrate their skills by leading the SMART training for 82 TAWA staff across four game reserves and their associated zones.

The wider value of establishing CAWM as a regional SMART trainer development centre became evident when they trained an additional 4 SMART trainers from different organizations across the region. In the future, we expect many more people, authorities, and organizations to continue to benefit from this SMART training opportunity. The college also integrated SMART into its newly stablished Postgraduate Master's program of Conservation Technology, which is yet to admit its first cohort of students.

The impact of the training on the selected IWT focal species is more challenging to prove as there were no IWT-related incidents detected across the four sites for these specific species across the period of performance. In general terms, issues such as elephant poaching have received substantial national attention since the major elephant population declines documented across Tanzania stemming from the second ivory crisis (2006-2018), with laws and law enforcement efforts substantially strengthened as a deterrent. WCS's own work across the Ruaha-Katavi landscape has shown that ivory poaching is now at its lowest level in almost a decade, with very few ivory poaching cases now detected (despite very robust monitoring efforts). Additionally, IWT cases related to lions, leopards and ground pangolins have also largely diminished because of these general improvements in law enforcement at site, zonal and national levels.

The impact of the project on local livelihoods – through assuring the improved management of wildlife and illegal threats - is assessed via direct employment and benefits shared with local communities by hunting investors in each site (who provide different forms of revenue to the government, districts and local communities). A summary of benefits delivered to local communities from each site during the implementation period is presented in section 4.3 and includes revenues related to both consumptive and non-consumptive tourism, as well as local employment and other ad hoc forms of support from TAWA and site investors.

Expected longer term impacts include ensuring CAWM's ability to deliver SMART trainer courses to others going forward. To date, CAWM has trained an additional 4 SMART trainers. Similarly, TAWA's commitment to rolling out SMART using the training cadre developed under this project is evident through their immediate plans to conduct SMART training in the Selous and at the national paramilitary training school in Milele. The trainers will also support SMART rollout in the other game reserves.

As the SMART footprint and positive impacts continue to be demonstrated, the expectation is that SMART will be increasingly seen and adopted as an essential tool for law enforcement monitoring and improved site management across Tanzania and beyond.

4. Contribution to IWT Challenge Fund Programme Objectives

4.1 Thematic focus

Thematically, the project contributed primarily to the "Strengthening of Law Enforcement". In addition, contributions were made to the following IWT standard indicators as follows:

IWTCF-B03: No. of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project

SMART patrol reports show that SMART was used to gather data and inform 131 patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B04: Cumulative duration of all patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project

SMART patrol reports confirm that 14,944 hours if patrol activities were supported by SMART across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B05: No. of wildlife crime-related arrests facilitated by the project

SMART patrol reports confirm that 130 arrests resulted from SMART supported patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B06: Value of illegal wildlife commodities and products seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project

SMART patrol reports confirm that GBP 10,119 worth of seizures resulted from SMART supported patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B07: No. of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution

SMART patrol reports confirm that 130 cases were submitted for prosecution resulting from SMART supported patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B08: No. of people charged for wildlife crime

SMART patrol reports confirm that 49 people were charged for wildlife crimes resulting from SMART supported patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B09: No. of people successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes

SMART patrol reports confirm that 130 people were successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes resulting from SMART supported patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B11: No. of wildlife crime cases handed to a relevant agency

SMART patrol reports confirm that 49 cases were handed to other relevant agencies crimes resulting from SMART supported patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B13: No. of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection

SMART patrol reports confirm that 42 SMART reports were fed into management decisions on species protection resulting from SMART supported patrols across the four sites during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-B17: No. of databases established that are used for law enforcement

4 SMART databases were established (one in each rollout site) during the period of implementation.

IWTCF-D01: No. of people from eligible countries who have received structured and relevant training

82 TAWA staff in Tanzania received structured SMART training during the implementation period (from TAWA site and zonal levels)

IWTCF-D02: No. of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training

TAWA confirmed that 82 TAWA staff are still applying new SMART capabilities 6 months or more after they were trained.

IWTCF-D03: No. of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training

6 trainers that were trained under the project went on to deliver further training.

IWTCF-D04: No. of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity

2 local/national organizations benefited from enhanced capability and capacity (CAWM and TAWA).

IWTCF-D10: No. of records added to accessible databases

42 records (SMART reports) were added to the TAWA SMART database during the project period.

IWTCF-D11: No. of threatened species with improving conservation status

4 target IWT species are benefitting from enhanced law enforcement management because of the implementation of the project.

IWTCF-D12: No. of new or improved approaches and tools developed for addressing IWT

1 new tool was applied (SMART) for addressing IWT in four game reserves during the project period.

Annex 3 provides further details, including data disaggregation for the above.

4.2 Impact on species in focus

For the first time, evidence of IWT impact on the four target species (elephant, lion, leopard and ground pangolin) was systematically recorded through the introduction of SMART to four additional game reserves.

Fortunately, no IWT-related incidents were detected for these species during the period of implementation. The countrywide efforts to control ivory poaching over the last decade may have also contributed to decreased general rates of IWT being detected.

That said, SMART reporting did confirm that illegal activities including bushmeat poaching, illegal grazing, extraction of non-timber forest products (charcoal burning) and illegal cultivation do continue to impact these sites, though with no apparent direct impact to the IWT target species.

4.3 Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

Law enforcement management was strengthened across the four game reserves through the introduction of SMART, enhancing the ability of each site to monitor law enforcement effort and outcomes and more effectively adapt law enforcement activities to the situation at hand.

Effective law enforcement helps maintain the wildlife, habitats and ecosystem services of each area, thereby protecting the resource base on which tourism depends. TAWA implements a largely consumptive-based (hunting tourism) approach across its sites, including the four game reserves that benefited from SMART support during the project period. The following captures the revenues generated from hunting during the project period (in terms of direct fees paid to local communities, the proportion of trophy hunting fees shared by district and any other ad-hoc support to local communities provided by the hunting companies in each area. In addition, local employment benefits are also captured for each site:

SMART supported site	Annual fees paid to communities (GBP equivalent) during period of implementation	Trophy fees paid to communities (GBP equivalent) during period of implementation	Local employment (number of people benefitting from at least seasonal employment) during period of implementation
Kijereshi GR[1]	[redacted]		
Mkungunero GR[2]			

[1] One new investor signed a contract with Kijereshi (Sea & Bush Co.). Eco-lodges will be constructed in June 2025. Local community members will be engaged in the construction and management of the lodge.

[2] Mkungunero attracted a new investor (Magellan Co. Ltd.) with substantial revenue going to TAWA (U$427,400) and a community development fee paid (U$5,000). They also hired an initial 26 local people during the hunting season.

Maswa GR[3]	[redacted]
Swagaswaga GR[4]	

4.4 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board.	Not applicable.
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women.	None of the project partners (WCS, CAWM or TAWA) have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	We consider the project GESI to lie between Sensitive and Empowering, TAWA made a conscious effort to bring women into the project – in terms of trainers and trainees. We ensured that women were provided with preferential opportunities to be involved in the project where possible.
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	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

Additional GESI-related data points include:

- 1/3 of the SMART TAWA trainers were women
- For three of the four sites, we achieved a higher representation of women in training than the existing ration of women to men (In Mkungunero, women rangers represented 17.1% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 25% proportional representation; In Maswa, women rangers represented 20.1% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 33.3% proportional representation; In Swagaswaga, women rangers represented 7.1% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 10.5% proportional representation; In Kijereshi, women rangers represented 26.7% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 20% proportional representation).

[3] A number of investments have been made. Friedkin Conservation Fund constructed village administration buildings and classrooms in local primary schools. Additional social services (valued at U$13,500) were also delivered, as well as a village rainwater harvesting system that cost U$21,600. Another company, Bushman Safari Trackers Ltd., provided school desks with a value of U$5,555.

[4] TAWA supported community construction projects (including a well) to a value of U$2,222.

5. Monitoring and evaluation

Annex 2 shows the project log frame. There were no changes made to the project log frame during project delivery. WCS took a lead in M&E oversight, with necessary inputs provided regularly from the various partners, often associated with regular partner project review meetings.

There has been no external evaluation of the project, though TAWA headquarters, via the SMART technical team based there, have been closely following implementation throughout.

Annex 1 provides a narrative report against the final log frame.

6. Lessons learnt

Positive

- With good forward planning, it was possible to combine some of the initial project activities, saving time and money (site selection, trainer selection, procurement and database system review).
- The decision to focus the selection of TAWA SMART trainers on TAWA staff from within the focal rollout sites was advantageous in that it motivated those selected to get the most from CAWM-based training and ongoing mentorship, knowing that they would be delivering SMART training to their peers and within game reserve settings with which they were already familiar.
- The plan for each trainer to also double-up as the SMART Focal Point for their respective sites, further streamlined the process of assuring this support is in place and with sufficient capacity to manage SMART at site level in the future.
- The involvement of TAWA staff from site, zonal and headquarters levels in all SMART ranger training programs in Kijereshi and Mkungunero further strengthened the SMART management links within TAWA headquarters and further highlights TAWA's ownership of the project.
- The importance of increasing the number of practical training days at the training sites was observed. Initially, at the first site 10 days were set for theory sessions and 10 for practical sessions. However, in subsequent sites, the schedule was adjusted to include 3 days of theory and 17 days of practical training, emphasizing the value of hands-on experience.
- A joint meeting was held with SMART leads from TAWA and WCS. The purpose was to take them through how SMART operates and how it can assist in guiding informed decision making. This session proved beneficial in developing a common level of understanding.

Negative

- There was obvious value to conducting as much SMART ranger training as possible in the field, but this was sometimes challenged by rains and poor access conditions. The timing of training activities could have been better planned to reduce these risks.
- There was a need to provide ongoing orientation for partner finance staff after the initial inception meetings. Organizations have different financial processes, and we might have invested a little more time up front to ensure that key partner financial staff were adequately prepared before initiating project activities to avoid the degree of close follow up required.
- The procurement of only one type of smart device posed a potential risk; if any issues had arisen with this device model, it would have been challenging to source alternative devices. Luckily this was not the case and the use of one model also avoided having to consider the functionality of different designs.
- The fact that the project did not budget for a final internal review / evaluation meeting was an oversight. This would have been useful in terms of reviewing the performance of the trainers overall, assessing the effectiveness of SMART implementation at each site and charting next steps for TAWA related to the national SMART rollout.

7. Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

Four recommendations were made during the annual review, and in each case adjustments to project delivery were made as follows:

- Recommendation 1: Present progress towards Outputs against Output level indicators in the main report. This will enable the reader to better assess the status of progress towards Outputs. This was done.

- Recommendation 2: The project should work closely with TAWA to ensure that the 1/3 gender target for Output 3 is realised in the two game reserves where training is yet to take place. Section 4.4 highlights the training gender balances achieved in each site.

- Recommendation 3: Put in place a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track and monitor the project impacts in each of the four game reserves where SMART has been rolled out. WCS staff discussed and followed up on M&E needs in each site.

- Recommendation 4: Acknowledge IWT Challenge Fund support in all project documents including those prepared by project partners. This requirement was passed on to all.

8. Sustainability and legacy

TAWA is committed to ensuring that law enforcement activities in all game reserves across Tanzania are monitored using SMART. The next site where the trainers will be deployed is Tanzania's largest game reserve – the Selous. The trainers will also support the training of rangers passing through the national paramilitary training centre in Mlele (Rukwa Game Reserve).

The successful selection, training, and deployment of TAWA trainers across all 4 target sites underscores the project's operational effectiveness. This milestone positions TAWA to sustain SMART implementation in Tanzania while laying a foundation for broader regional adoption, ensuring long-term impact beyond the project's conclusion.

SMART implementation continues in the four rollout sites, shadowed by TAWA headquarters SMART technical unit and supported by SMART focal points established in the various SMART zonal offices. WCS is playing a back seat role, providing advice only when requested (we retain SMART technical staff in our team, so this role will persist).

CAWM advertised the SMART trainer course and to date have trained four further SMART trainers – one from Namalok Nature Reserve in Tanzania, two from Mozambique (who took the course to partially fulfil a bachelor's degrees in wildlife tourism) and one from the Democratic Republic of Congo (who took the course to partially fulfil a Master's in African wildlife Ecology and Conservation). SMART has also now been included in CAWM's postgraduate program in conservation technology.

Wider recognition for the project included a special award presented to WCS by CAWM in recognition of WCS's support to the promotion of conservation technology.

9. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

All partners recognised the specific support of the IWT Challenge Fund to the national SMART rollout. IWT recognition was ensured in all project meetings and training events, through for example, the use of project logos and name on presentations and banners. CAWM also printed project awareness t-shirts which they wore during the mentorship field visits. CAWM also shared

the news of the certification of the TAWA SMART trainers. The following Instagram posts capture the above:

[redacted]

10. Risk Management

None of the six potential project risks transpired and in no additional / unforeseen risks arose during the 24 months of implementation.

11. Safeguarding

[redacted]

12. Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual IWTCF Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
Audit costs				
TOTAL	£255,996	£255,996		

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Aaron Nicholas - Project Lead	[redacted]
Antony John Lynam-SMART Technical Advisor	
Jonathan Palmer-SMART Exec Director Strategic Technology	
Michael Lessecha - Project M&E	
Stanley Mbilinyi -Assistant Landscape Protection Coordinator	
Joseph Mtenga - GIS manager	
Elisha Laizer - Mobile Workshop Unit Manager	
James Kasapira - Driver	
Enock Mayemba - Driver	
Hansi Hosea - Driver	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
TAWA – Contribution for ranger salaries & rations during the grant period	[redacted]
TOTAL	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

Value for money was demonstrated in the following ways:

Economy

The major project costs were associated with training TAWA rangers in SMART. Through establishing an in-house cadre of TAWA SMART trainers, training costs were minimised and capacities developed for TAWA to complete the national rollout of SMART themselves after the project ended. Through planning ahead to bring the largest possible number of rangers together (both men and women), an economy of scale was also realized in terms of the cost of training delivered.

SMART devices were also procured for each site through the project following established procurement policies and through sourcing quotes from preferred vendors. The model of smartphone selected was also based on global experience in deploying such devices in the field, reducing the risk of choosing models that had not previously been extensively field tested.

Adjustments to the delivery of essential activities were also made to save costs – for example, project inception meetings including general planning, procurement reviews and trainer selection were all rolled together to save on time and resources.

Effectiveness

WCS has an established track record in Tanzania, and this helped ensure that the project was delivered as planned thanks to effective planning and monitoring.
Project assumptions and risks were realistic, based on our knowledge of the working environment.

The establishment of a SMART training course at CAWM offers a unique opportunity for scaling up the use of SMART across Africa. Course attendance by wildlife professionals from Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Congo highlight this.

Additionality
TAWA made a commitment to roll out SMART nationally in 2022 based on more than 7 years of previous experience using SMART across a small number of sites supported by WCS. However, in 2021 TAWA's budget was tightened on the back of the Covid-19 pandemic, reducing the available finances to conduct the rollout. In the meantime, criminal syndicates have continued to diversify their activities (increasingly away from ivory which carries a high risk) towards activities such as illegal gold mining, timber harvesting and commercial bushmeat poaching for example. These illegal activities threaten the resource base, reducing the viability of areas and their tourism potential.

The IWT Challenge Fund therefore provided an instrumental opportunity for TAWA to establish the effective capacity needed to take the national SMART rollout forward. The same trainers are now set to train rangers from the Selous in SMART and will be training new recruits at the national paramilitary training centre.

Equity
The project focused on involving women as much as possible, with clear impact in terms of the target number of women trained in three of the four training sites, while 2 of the 6 SMART trainers were also women. This may still fall short of expectations but reflects the gender balance that exists in TAWA at present – something that is gradually changing for the better.

Strengthened site management via SMART adoption should also result in long-term law enforcement improvements, protecting/enhancing the resource base on which tourism and community benefit sharing is based. New tourism investments made in Kijereshi, Mkungunero and Maswa speak to the confidence investors have in the management of these sites, and level of control over illegal activities achieved. Such investments are accompanied by tangible benefits to local communities in terms of annual conservation payments, a share in trophy fees (where applicable), and through enhanced local employment.

Matched funding
Partners committed £62,387 of in-kind matched funding to the project.

13. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

While investing in law enforcement monitoring has clear and tangible benefits in terms of assuring the improved protection and management of wildlife, other natural resources and ecosystem services, positive impacts often take time to demonstrate – this is especially the case here as project sites adopted SMART in a phased approach with the last site only receiving training 6 months before the end of the grant. Despite the good news that 3 of the 4 selected SMART rollout sites received new private sector investment, with associated financial and employment benefits to local communities, it is fair to say that the true impact of this grant in these are other future SMART sites will therefore be evident beyond the 24-month timeframe.

14. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

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

The Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) manages the largest terrestrial protected area network in Tanzania, with 32 game reserves and other designations under its oversight. The effective management of law enforcement activities is one of the key management pillars for all protected areas. In 2022, in collaboration with the Wildlife Conservation Society following a pilot in multiple sites, TAWA committed to rolling out the open-source Spatial Modelling and Reporting Tool (SMART) nationally to

strengthen law enforcement monitoring and to guide adaptive site management. The IWT Challenge Fund provided essential support for the establishment of an in-house TAWA training cadre, comprised of 6 expert SMART trainers – an action that was achieved in collaboration with the College of African Wildlife Management in Moshi. The College has since established a SMART trainer development course as part of its new curricula to the benefit of students from Tanzania, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Congo and elsewhere.

The trainers went on to apply their newly acquired training skills to introduce SMART to four game reserves, training more than 82 rangers as well as specialist technical focal points, paving the way for introducing SMART to TAWA's remaining game reserves in due course.

Strengthened law enforcement assures the integrity of wildlife populations and their habitat. Since the project's introduction, it has been encouraging to see increased private sector investment in three of the four game reserves that have received SMART training to date. In turn, these investments have increased the flow of conservation funds to local communities, as well as opportunities for direct employment – highlighting the critical importance of integrated protected area management.

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	IWT129_Image 1	SMART introduction in TAWA Central Zone. Tanzania. Credit: College of African Wildlife Management		Yes
Image	IWT129_Image 2	SMART introduction in TAWA Central Zone. Tanzania. Credit: College of African Wildlife Management		Yes
Image	IWT129_Image 3	SMART introduction in TAWA Central Zone. Tanzania. Credit: College of African Wildlife Management		Yes
Image	IWT129_Image 4	SMART introduction in Mkungunero Game Reserve. Tanzania. Credit: WCS Tanzania		Yes
Image	IWT129_Image 5	SMART introduction in Swagaswaga Game Reserve. Tanzania. Credit: WCS Tanzania		Yes
Image	IWT129_Image 6	SMART introduction in Swagaswaga		Yes

		Game Reserve. Tanzania. Credit: College of African Wildlife Management		
Image	IWT129_Image 7	Certification of SMART trainers. Tanzania. Credit: College of African Wildlife Management		Yes
Image	IWT129_Image 8	SMART introduction in Swagaswaga Game Reserve. Tanzania. Credit: College of African Wildlife Management		Yes

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against log frame for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
Impact Conservation of focal species is improved through reduced poaching and illegal wildlife trade resulting from implementation of the SMART approach by TAWA.	SMART was successfully introduced via a phased approach into four game reserves by a team of TAWA trainers developed specifically for this purpose in collaboration with the College of African Wildlife Management. Training was completed for the first site in October 2023 and last site in October 2024, providing varying implementation periods across sites. Despite this, SMART reports and adaptive feedback decisions were produced for all sites and patrol efforts strengthened as a result (in terms of coverage, effort and planning around combating specific illegal activities). There were no specific incidents of IWT focal species having been targeted during the implementation period. Three of the four sites benefited from increased private sector investment, resulting in additional revenue flows to local communities as well as employment opportunities.
Outcome SMART system is implemented in four game reserves resulting in reduced poaching through strengthened monitoring, management, and law enforcement.	SMART was introduced to four additional game reserves, driving improved law enforcement decision making based on the production and review of monthly SMART reports. Given the short period of implementation post training in some of the sites, the goal of documenting a 50% decrease in IWT-related poaching incidents in all sites was challenging to achieve during the project period. That said, further details are provided under Outcome Indicator 0.2 below. The number of women rangers receiving SMART training was above the proportion of women to men rangers present in three of the four sites.
Outcome Indicator 0.1 Monthly assessments of SMART findings made in each site after SMART introduction to guide improved IWT-related decision making.	Monthly SMART assessments took place in all sites, focused on the production of a monthly SMART summary report for each site. 42 reports were produced in total (higher than the target set of 33).
Outcome Indicator 0.2 Number of IWT-related poaching incidents reduced by 50% in each site within the period of implementation because of SMART deployment.	Given the short period of implementation post training in some of the sites, the goal of documenting a 50% decrease in IWT-related poaching incidents in all sites was challenging to achieve during the project period. That said, the following improvements were noted in each site:

	Kijereshi: During the 17-month SMART project implementation, 25 IWT-related arrests were made, including offenses for illegal bushmeat hunting and illegal possession of government trophies. In the previous 17 months, 11 IWT-related arrests were made – confirming a 35% increase in IWT-related arrests. This increase was ascribed to increased law enforcement effectiveness, with improved patrol coverage and targeted efforts to control snaring for example. The continued strategic deployment of patrols is expected to contribute to a sustained reduction in IWT poaching at the site in the future (the project period was too short to allow for this transition to be recorded). Mkungunero: In the 11 months prior to project implementation, 2 IWT-related arrests were made. During the project period, 0 IWT-related arrests were made (5 arrests were made for illegal entry and settlement). Maswa: During the 9-month SMART project implementation, 24 IWT-related arrests were made, including illegal bushmeat hunting, illegal possession of government trophies and illegal possession of a firearm. In the previous 9 months, 13 IWT-related arrests were made, confirming a 54% increase in IWT-related arrests. This increase was ascribed to increased law enforcement effectiveness, with improved patrol coverage and targeted efforts. The continued strategic deployment of patrols is expected to contribute to a sustained reduction in IWT poaching at the site in the future (the project period was too short to allow for this transition to be recorded). Swagaswaga: During the 5-month SMART project implementation, no IWT-related arrests were made. The same applied to the previous 5-month period. The site remains committed to the use of SMART for data collection and adaptive feedback to effectively address and prevent the illegal wildlife offtake (the project period was too short to effectively assess impact).
Outcome Indicator 0.3 Number of women rangers receiving SMART training in each game reserve at least proportional to the ratio of women to men rangers present.	For three of the four sites, a higher representation of women in training than the existing ration of women to men rangers was achieved: In Mkungunero, women rangers represented 17.1% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 25% proportional representation, and in Maswa, women rangers represented 20.1% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 33.3% proportional representation; In Swagaswaga, women rangers represented 7.1% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 10.5% proportional representation; In Kijereshi, women rangers represented

	26.7% of the ranger force. SMART training achieved a 20% proportional representation.
Output 1. CAWM established as a national/regional training institute offering SMART Train the Trainer course.	
Output indicator 1.1 One complete SMART curriculum package for basic and advanced levels adapted for delivery to TAWA by Y1Q2.	WCS, working with CAWM drafted and received approval for the use of one basic and one advanced SMART trainer development course by Y1Q2.
Output indicator 1.2 CAWM advertise the new SMART trainer development course on their social media platforms.	CAWM advertised their readiness to offer SMART trainer development courses on their website (**Annex 5b**).
Output 2. Cohort of at least six TAWA staff are qualified as SMART trainers.	
Output indicator 2.1 At least 6 TAWA staff complete SMART basic and advanced level training of trainer course by Y1Q4 and demonstrate competence as SMART trainers based on course assessments (data disaggregated by gender, targets determined post confirmation of selected sites in Y1Q1).	TAWA selected 6 trainees: 2 women (Bethsheba Andrew and Alfonca Sangawe) and 4 men (Vyoma Nyakame, Joel Yesaya, Ayoub Musa and Donald Shija). A two-week SMART training covering SMART basic and advanced components was delivered by CAWM SMART instructors. All six participants completed the training successfully and were awarded SMART trainer certificates.
Output indicator 2.2 At least 6 TAWA staff participate and pass two SMART trainer refresher courses by Y2Q4 (data disaggregated by gender, targets determined post confirmation of selected sites in Y1Q1).	The 6 trainees all passed two SMART refresher courses convened during project implementation, confirming their retention of key SMART training skills.
Output 3. Capacity built to implement SMART in four game reserves	
Output indicator 3.1 At least 80 rangers from four sites receive training from TAWA SMART trainers and qualify in the use of SMART by Y2Q4 (20 by Y1Q4 and 60 more by Y2Q4) (data disaggregated by gender with targets informed based on selected sites by Y1Q1).	In total, 82 TAWA staff were trained in SMART through the project from the four sites and associated TAWA zonal offices.
Output indicator 3.2 At least 2 SMART Focal Persons trained in each new rollout site by TAWA by Y2Q3. [Target = 1 male and 1 female but will depend on sites selected and noting current gender ratios in TAWA]	The 82 trained TAWA staff included two SMART focal points for each new SMART site.
Output indicator 3.3 At least 2 zonal TAWA staff trained in each zone encompassing any new SMART rollout sites within 24 months.	The 82 trained TAWA staff included 15 zonal staff (from the Central and Lake Zones).

[Target = 1 male and 1 female but will depend on sites selected and noting current gender ratios]	
Output 4. SMART implemented and data from four game reserves is used to inform management decisions and improve responses to IWT and protection of IWT-threatened species.	
Output indicator 4.1 At least 33 SMART reports generated and shared with TAWA HQ by new SMART sites by Y2Q4 (three in Y1 and 30 in Y2).	42 SMART reports were generated from the four sites thanks to the SMART training plan being rolled out ahead of the planned schedule.
Output indicator 4.2 At least 33 SMART supported patrols conducted in new SMART sites by Y2Q4 (three in Y1 and 30 in Y2).	42 SMART supported patrols took place across the four sites thanks to the SMART training plan being rolled out ahead of the planned schedule.
Output indicator 4.3 Records of SMART feedback used to inform management decisions including planning/conducting actions to combat IWT in each site.	Monthly SMART review meetings were convened in each site resulting in the: – Identification of areas critically impacted by illegal activities. – Assessment of individual ranger and patrol teams' effort. – Improved efficiency of patrol vehicle use. – Assessment of vehicle and foot patrols effort. – Improved understanding of patrol coverage. – Assessment of illegal threats across all sites. – Targeted intelligence gathering where needed. – Engagement with other partners to tackle illegal activities where neeed (involving zonal rangers, TAWA rapid reaction teams, police, other INGO partners and private investors). – Justifications provided for increased counter-IWT resource allocation from zonal offices.

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Conservation of focal species is improved through reduced poaching and illegal wildlife trade resulting from implementation of the SMART approach by TAWA. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) SMART system is implemented in four game reserves resulting in reduced poaching through strengthened monitoring, management, and law enforcement.	0.1 Monthly assessments of SMART findings made in each site after SMART introduction to guide improved IWT-related decision making. 0.2 Number of IWT-related poaching incidents reduced by 50% in each site within the period of implementation because of SMART deployment. 0.3 Number of women rangers receiving SMART training in each game reserve at least proportional to the ratio of women to men rangers present.	0.1 Action Points from monthly SMART meetings. 0.2 SMART site reports	Patrols can detect a sufficient % of poaching incidents to track change over time. *Mitigated by: Regular SMART data reviews will support improved patrol coverage to ensure all areas are patrolled regularly.* TAWA willingly shares SMART data with WCS. *Mitigated by: The sharing of SMART data (at least sufficient to track project progress) will be an accepted condition of support. This data will be treated as confidential by all parties.* TAWA remains supportive of the deployment of SMART across its game reserves. *Mitigated by: In supporting this application, TAWA has again expressed their ongoing support to the national SMART rollout.*
Outputs: **1**. CAWM established as a national/regional training institute offering SMART Train the Trainer course.	1.1 One complete SMART curriculum package for Basic and Advanced levels adapted for delivery to TAWA by Y1Q2. 1.2 CAWM advertise the new SMART trainer development course on their social media platforms.	1.1 Copy of SMART trainer course curriculum. 1.2 Links to advertisements posted by CAWM for the new SMART trainer development course.	No external factors influence CAWMs ability to offer this and other training for the near future. *Mitigated by: CAWM remains committed to delivering SMART courses, as they have done for several years now.* COVID does not continue to impact ability for in person training and events or travel. *Mitigated by: This seems unlikely, but online tuition*

			could also be arranged as a last resort. CAWM staff identified to deliver training to TAWA remain in place. *Mitigated by: CAWM maintains a core lecturing staff, many of whom can deliver the SMART course if needed.*
2. Cohort of at least six TAWA Staff are qualified as SMART Trainers.	2.1 At least six TAWA staff complete SMART Basic and Advanced level training of trainer course by Y1Q4 and demonstrate competence as SMART trainers based on course assessments (data disaggregated by gender, targets determined post confirmation of selected sites in Y1Q1). 2.2 At least six TAWA staff participate and pass two SMART trainer refresher courses by Y2Q4 (data disaggregated by gender, targets determined post confirmation of selected sites in Y1Q1).	2.1 Results from pre and post training assessments; Certification from CAWM, disaggregated by gender. 2.2 Results from pre and post refresher training assessments, disaggregated by gender.	Selected TAWA trainers can grasp both Basic and Advanced aspects of SMART for their training purposes as a basis for conducting successful training. *Mitigated by: Trainer selection will include an assessment of trainer capacity to deliver the training to TAWA rangers effectively.* *Sites selected by TAWA include both male and female rangers at the level appropriate for the proposed training.* No external factors influence the availability of the trainers to attend refresher training. *Mitigated by: TAWA has confirmed their intention to ensure the trainers are made available to conduct SMART training.*
3. Capacity built to implement SMART in four game reserves	3.1 At least 80 rangers from four sites receive training from TAWA SMART trainers and qualify in the use of SMART by Y2Q4 (20 by Y1Q4 and 60 more by Y2Q4) (data disaggregated by gender with targets informed based on selected sites by Y1Q1).	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 Attendance sheets, Pre and post training assessments from trainees (disaggregated by gender); images of training events; Official approval documents for focal points.	TAWA SMART trainers can apply their newly acquired training skills over the longer period and are not otherwise transferred or assigned duties that would conflict with this role. *Mitigated by: TAWA has confirmed their intention to ensure the trainers are made available to conduct SMART training.*

	3.2 At least two SMART Focal Persons trained in each new rollout site by TAWA by Y2Q3. [Target = 1 male and 1 female but will depend on sites selected and noting current gender ratios in TAWA] 3.3 At least two zonal TAWA staff trained in each zone encompassing any new SMART rollout sites within 24 months. [Target = 1 male and 1 female but will depend on sites selected and noting current gender ratios]		Rangers / Focal Points / Zonal staff able to apply the training received successfully. *Mitigated by: The provision of SMART training, equipment and mentorship will ensure rangers can apply SMART after training.* Adequate funding maintained in each rollout site to maintain effective law-enforcement activities. *Mitigated by: TAWA will select sites that have the support to conduct LE activities.*
4. SMART implemented and data from four game reserves is used to inform management decisions and improve responses to IWT and protection of IWT-threatened species.	4.1 At least 33 SMART reports generated and shared with TAWA HQ by new SMART sites by Y2Q4 (3 in Y1 and 30 in Y2). 4.2 At least 33 SMART supported patrols conducted in new SMART sites by Y2Q4 (3 in Y1 and 30 in Y2). 4.3 Records of SMART feedback used to inform management decisions including planning/conducting actions to combat IWT in each site.	4.1 SMART data analysis and reports. 4.2 SMART Patrol data; patrol reports. 4.3 Management records indicating integration of SMART data and analysis.	TAWA server and capacity to manage SMART data are maintained. *Mitigated by: TAWAs IT Department has sufficient strength/redundancy to continue managing SMART data.* SMART data is effectively used to drive management and IWT-combatting decisions by TAWA at all levels. *Mitigated by: WCS mentorship will focus on seeing that SMART data is produced, compiled and analysed regularly to guide improved efforts to combat IWT.*
Activities **Output 1 – CAWM established as a national/regional training institute offering SMART Train the Trainer course.** Activity 1.1 Develop outline for CAWM SMART trainer course, building on previous CAWM SMART experience. Activity 1.2 CAWM mentorship of TAWA trainees. **Output 2 – Cohort of up to six TAWA staff are qualified as SMART trainers.** Activity 2.1 Meeting to guide the selection process for TAWA SMART trainers. Activity 2.2 Basic SMART training for TAWA trainers. Activity 2.3 Advanced SMART training for TAWA trainers. **Output 3 – Capacity built to implement SMART in four game reserves**.			

Activity 3.1 Selection meeting for identifying four priority IWT sites for SMART training.
Activity 3.2 Procurement meeting convened as basis for procuring needed SMART equipment for training/sites.
Activity 3.3 SMART data management planning meeting with TAWA.
Activity 3.4 Mock SMART training sessions convened to practice training techniques and materials.
Activity 3.5 SMART refresher training provided for TAWA.
Activity 3.6 TAWA SMART training – site 1.
Activity 3.7 TAWA SMART training – site 2.
Activity 3.8 TAWA SMART training – site 3.
Activity 3.9 TAWA SMART training – site 4.
Activity 3.10 WCS TAWA HQ SMART mentorship, M&E support.
Output 4 – SMART implemented and data from four game reserves used to inform management decisions.
Activity 4.1 SMART reports shared between site 1 and TAWA HQ.
Activity 4.2 SMART reports shared between site 2 and TAWA HQ.
Activity 4.3 SMART reports shared between site 3 and TAWA HQ.
Activity 4.4 SMART reports shared between site 4 and TAWA HQ.

Annex 3 Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
IWTCF-B03	Number of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	Number of patrols	Country	24	107	131	84
IWTCF-B04	Cumulative duration of all patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project	Hours	Country	420	14,524	14,944	N/A
IWTCF-B05	Number of wildlife crime-related arrests facilitated by the project	Number of arrests	Country	7	42	49	N/A
IWTCF-B06	Value of illegal wildlife commodities and products seized through law enforcement action facilitate by the project	GBP	Country	211	9,908	10,119	N/A
IWTCF-B07	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution	Number of cases	Country; Case type (illegal extraction, illegal trade, other)	7	42	49	N/A
IWTCF-B08	Number of people charged for wildlife crime	Number of people	Country	7	42	49	N/A
IWTCF-B09	Number of people successfully prosecuted for wildlife crimes	Number of people	Country; Gender	0	0	0	N/A
IWTCF-B11	Number of wildlife crime cases handed to a relevant agency	Number	Country; Case status (handed over; followed-up with action)	7	42	49	N/A
IWTCF-B13	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection	Number of reports	Country	3 (Tz)	30 (Tz)	42 (Tz)	33 (Tz)
IWTCF-B17	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement	Number of databases	Country	1 (Tz)	3 (Tz)	4 (Tz)	4 (Tz)
IWTCF-D01	Number of people from eligible countries who have received structured and relevant training	Number of people	Country; Gender; Focus Area	20 (Tz; 4 women, 16 men;	62 (Tz: 14 women, 48 men;	82 (Tz; 18 women, 64 men;	81 (Tz; 18 women, 63 men; Enforcement)

IWTCF Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
				Enforcement)	Enforcement)	Enforcement)	
IWTCF-D02	Number of people reporting they are applying new capabilities (skills and knowledge) 6 (or more) months after training	Number of people	Country; Gender; Focus Area	26 (Tz; 6 women, 20 men; Enforcement)	62 (Tz: 14 women, 48 men; Enforcement)	88 (Tz; 20 women, 68 men; Enforcement)	87 (Tz; 20 women, 67 men; Enforcement)
IWTCF-D03	Number of trainers trained under the project reporting to have delivered further training	Number of people	Country; Gender; Focus Area	6 (Tz; 2 women, 4 men; Enforcement)	0	6 (Tz; 2 women, 4 men; Enforcement)	6 (Tz; 2 women, 4 men; Enforcement)
IWTCF-D04	Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity	Number of organizations	Country; Organization type; Focal area	2	0	2	2
IWTCF-D10	Number of records added to accessible databases	Number of records	Country	3 (Tz)	30 (Tz)	42 (Tz)	33 (Tz)
IWTCF-D11	Number of threatened species with improving conservation status	Number of taxa	Country; Kingdom; Scale	0	4 (Tz; Animalia; Global)	4 (Tz; Animalia; Global)	4 (Tz; Animalia; Global)
IWTCF-D12	Number of new or improved approaches and tools developed for addressing IWT	Number of tools	Country; Type	1	0	1	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	
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 discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. All supporting material should be submitted in a way that can be accessed and downloaded as one complete package.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?**	
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 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.	