

Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

African Wildlife Foundation

Conserving Natural Capital and Enhancing Collaborative Management of Transboundary Resources in East Africa Community

Corona Virus Disease - 2019

Contribution Analysis

Conservation of Migratory Animal Species

Director of Public Prosecution

East African Community

East Africa Association of Prosecutors

European Union

Local Communities: First Line of Defence Against Illegal Wildlife Trade

Focus Group Discussions

Inter-Governmental Authority of Development

Frankfurt Zoological Society

International Union for Conservation of Nature Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office

Key Informant Interviews

Kenya Wildlife Service

Lake Victoria Basin Commission

Mid - Term Review

Office of the Director of Public Prosecution

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development g g g g5ani8uQQ EMC q152.!

The Conserving Natural Capital and Enhancing Collaborative Management of Transboundary Resources in East Africa (CONNECT) is a four-year (2019-2023) project being implemented by IUCN ESARO, WWF and TRAFFIC. The project is funded by USAID/ KEA at a cost of USD 4,900,000.00. The project aims at capitalising and building on existing conservation initiatives, information, methodologies, best practices, resources and approaches as well as injecting new and innovative thinking to strengthen wildlife conservation action and policy at the regional level for the benefit of the EAC member states.

also shows a close convergence between the strategic objectives of 9570' GhUY[mhc' 7ca VUhDcUW]b[ž≡Y[U' Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Product and the 5Z]Vb' l b]cb' 5Z]Vb' 7ca a cb' GhUY[mcb'

IUCN EASRO provides USAID/ KEA with progress reports generated in collaboration with WWF and TRAFFIC. However, a reported challenge was with the coordination of parties involved in project management and reporting. These annual reports are minimal on outcome-based reporting.

confirmed that the project has taken a fundamental step in consolidating its outcomes despite the Covid-19 pandemic challenges. Effective engagement of the EAC secretariat to spearhead the project to help achieve the target EAC Anti-dclUW]b[D; gHUY[]WcV^YV] es strategy remains weak.

(Criterion: Objective 1 Effectiveness): At mid-term, participating institutions led by the respective activity leads were found to have developed skills and improved the tools expected to enhance and strengthen the collaborative management and conservation of transboundary natural resource management in the region. They also displayed a predisposition to establishing institutional commitments to regional policy dialogues, learning and decision-making on management of transboundary natural resources in order to improve sustainable management of key transboundary landscapes. The next two years of implementation will be essential in solidifying and formalizing these commitments, providing a regulatory framework for them and institutionalizing promotion relevant instruments.

(Criterion: Objectives 2 and 3 Effectiveness): The participating institutions are aware of the values of living wildlife. They further appreciate that these values get eroded by lack of access to new knowledge and tools that present evidence for perceived values for wildlife. Therefore, the lead implementers have actively participated in the identification of key aspects of wildlife economy at various levels, in addition to adopting good practices for anti-poaching and trafficking strategies. These achievements are deemed satisfactory in the MTR because they focus on accomplishing expected results.

(Criterion: Efficiency): The project efficiency is rated as . The design is adequate in structure (in terms of management and operations). The quality of the technical team is robust with clear view of the roles and targets for which they are responsible. The direct technical and financial implementation by activity leads has afforded effective, efficient, results-based management to the project. These positive features have provided a strong capacity to respond to drawbacks such as the initial delays in implementation.

(Criterion: Sustainability) Progress has been made in the right direction, this includes raising awareness, building knowledge, developing skills and tools and implementing good practices in governance, transboundary/ transfrontier biodiversity conservation and sustainable management. However, two years into

recommended. A gender and age analysis would hel

The International Union for Conservation of Nature Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (IUCN ESARO)

The intended users and uses of the MTR include:

- Project team: they will use the findings and lessons identified in the MTR, where possible, to adjust the project activities and to decide, in conjunction with the implementing stakeholders and the USAID/ KEA, the path to follow.
- The EAC Secretariat, the partner states involved, partners and local community beneficiaries: they will use the results and conclusions of the MTR

network and WWF. Working closely with the EAC Secretariat and appropriate EAC bodies, the project also promotes the development of the EAC's technical capacities, leadership and political will to address a wide variety of transboundary natural resource management issues.

The purpose of the Conserving Natural Capital and Enhancing Collaborative Management of

wildlife coupled with improved capacity on law enforcement, illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products would decline and population of key wildlife species would rise and that wildlife would contribute significantly to economic growth of partner states.

Looking at some of the pathways in the TOC (marked by red boxes), the three strategic areas are markedly behind schedule. Unless deliberate measures are taken to address the bottlenecks, the immediate results may not be fully delivered. Firstly, there is the expected improvement of sustainable management of key transboundary landscapes. Although there are ongoing discussions on the development of a transfrontier conservation area, the concept notes addressing priority needs towards implementation of the EAC antipoaching strategy have not been developed. This is notwithstanding the emerging reality that the Anti-poaching strategy expires in 2022.

The second intermediate result that is lagging behind is the reduction in demand for wildlife products. To achieve this intermediate result, the project was supposed to conduct awareness and demand reduction campaigns in the community, develop training materials, training the community on FLoD methodology and further hold workshops to discuss the role of women and youth in the fight against IWT. The training materials and the FLoD training have largely been conducted. However, awareness raising campaigns were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic because they needed physical engagements.

Finally, for the intermediate result on the regional and bilateral collaboration on enforcement and prosecution for illegal wildlife crimes, the concern is only on the sustainability of the TWIX and the combating of wildlife crimes and corruption at the ports. The CONNECT project mandate was not to stop corruption. This therefore calls for collaboration with other governmental agencies that work directly to combat corruption this is resource intensive.

Upon evaluation of the TOC, two strategies identified to drive the path of change were:

1. Political influence and institutional strengthening for participatory environmental governance. This has facilitated the strengthening and harmonization of relevant regional policy dialogue among EAC partner states.
2. Awareness creation and promotion of information and knowledge on the economic and intrinsic value of living wildlife thereby resulting in increased perceived value of living wildlife. This provides motivation to participate in the conservation and sustainable management of transboundary natural resources among EAC partner states.

The review appreciated the fact that each of these strategies is linked to a set of project outcomes, which, through implementation, drive a chain of changes in the short, medium (pre-conditions) and long terms (impact). These changes, in turn, are directly or indirectly dependent upon the fulfilment of a series of assumptions made during design.

The review of the ToC, does not prompt any changes in the outcomes and objectives of the project. However, it would be important to propose practical ways of managing the transboundary natural resources knowing that not all the EAC partners states are at the same level in their national policies and laws. The project assumed that policy absorption is same across the partner states. Therefore, this kind of a project would have benefitted from incorporation of additional variables, relevant to partner states and understood as intermediate states, mid-term changes and assumptions that are needed to achieve

the national and regional changes that such a project implementation endeavours to generate ().

An analysis of the pathways provides mixed results of the extent to which the project objectives will likely be achieved. The synthesis below provides the details;

- i. Collaborative management and conservation of transboundary natural resource.
Under this pathway, it was expected that

included Focused Group discussion (FGD

Building on the structured CA, this MTR also undertook QCA3 to assess the causal contribution of different factors relating to the CONNECT project and implementing partners on the outcomes achieved by project across contexts. Doing this enabled the identification of key contextual factors (internal and external) which contributed

development of composite indicators that were used by relevant governance indices of each CONNECT implementing country.

Data types are important concepts as they enable us to apply statistical measurements correctly on data and assist in correctly drawing conclusions based on certain assumptions. The knowledge of data type allowed us to arrange various types of variables. In the methodology, it was proposed that both qualitative and quantitative data would be used. During the implementation, it was clear that

The table below presents a sample size by names of the key informants and focus group discussions for this MTR.



The MTR team used qualitative data analysis software () to collate data according to the relevant

more people. A longer duration would have provided an opportunity to interview more people. However, it is unlikely that this would have significantly changed the results.

- b) : The MTR was conducted when the target activity leads and other implementing stakeholders had their usual work going so as to optimise the MTR process. While this method was advantageous because of being able to contrast opinions and prepare joint lessons learned, holding simultaneous interviews with certain key stakeholders, as well as with IUCN ESARO, compromised the degree of detail with which certain relevant questions could be discussed.
- c) : A crucial element of any intervention is analysing the gender and age-related setbacks in the community within the project territory. The project implementers were of the opinion that this was not gender focused and hence the gaps between men and women and boys and girls was not analyzed, thus hindering an assessment of the possible closing or widening of such gaps in the context of specific activities.

The findings are presented following the structure of the evaluation matrix. The questions and sub-questions related to each of the six evaluation criteria are answered. In some cases, the sub-questions, which are included as footnotes, have been grouped together and have an aggregate response.

The table below shows the CONNECT Project indicators. The table presents the performance of each of the indicators and any emerging unexpected findings for the past two years.

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| <i>Sub-Purpose 1: Collaborative management and conservation of transboundary natural resources enhanced</i> |
| Outcome 1: Strengthened regional policy dialogue, learning and decision making on management of transboundary natural resources. |
| Number of laws, policies, strategies or regulations that address biodiversity conservation and/ Tf1-2(ons)-3(er)12(v)-2(ati) |

| | | | |
|--|----|----|---|
| Number of policy briefs on the role and value of wildlife in the economy developed and shared | 0 | 2 | No concrete achievement as data collection and a top-line analysis are underway based on existing published literature |
| Number of actions taken by EAC and partner states out of the wildlife in economy studies to promote and enhance economics benefits from living wildlife. | 0 | 10 | No achievement observed. The project needs to clearly specify the actions to be taken by EAC and partner states out of the study. |
| Per cent of target audience that expressed desired attitude(s) specifically to reduce purchase and/or consumption of illegal wildlife products" | 0% | 2% | Behaviour change advisory group and demand reduction strategy being formulated for partner states |
| Number of media and other outreach campaigns focused on wildlife conservation and/or demand reduction developed and implemented | 0 | 3 | <p>briefing papers on the results of the Patterns of Use of threatened wildlife in East Africa have been developed and shared with partner states.</p> <p>Validation meetings of the Patterns of Use study have been held with three government partners. Two behaviour change advisory groups have been formed.</p> <p>Campaigns will be undertaken in years 3 and 4</p> |

Number of people trained in sustainable natural resource management/

Number of people reached through awareness and disseminate of the findings of wildlife in the economy study

0

1 Million

Three studies have been finalised for Rwanda, Uganda, & Kenya. Tanzania study being finalised.

433,548 € Print media

468,780 € Webinars on the roles of

resources, enhancing the value of wildlife as well as reducing wildlife poaching and trafficking in the EAC?
Including the causal

Therefore, the three project objectives and the five outcomes, the activities implemented and the mid-term effects achieved, the initiative was found to be closely consistent with the commitments to conserve wildlife and habitats in East Africa, in line with its Transboundary Ecosystem Management Bill of 2010 (Uganda) and the Wildlife Conservation Act of 2017. This relevance is specified below.

The CONNECT project draws on evidence-based and best practice approaches to enhance the conservation and management of biodiversity and ecosystems in Eastern and Southern Africa. The project is part of the larger CAS portfolio at IUCN ESARO that engages in a diverse set of biodiversity conservation actions that targets to influence policy and institutional frameworks at national and regional levels. The project aligns very well with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through action across the region, and enhancing management, effectiveness, governance of protected and conserved areas, strengthening stakeholder engagement to improve biodiversity conservation and local community engagement.

The initiative, in terms of both design and implementation, is closely related and provides responses to IR 1.3 on Conservation and Management of Transboundary Natural Resources Improved in the USAID/KEA (RDCS) - 2025.

In the biodiversity industry, wildlife and wildlife habitats are foundational for providing healthy ecosystem services and economic development for EAC region. Key wildlife species and their habitats are transboundary by nature and hence improving bilateral and regional collaborative transboundary natural resource management and conservation is an important strategy of the project. The CONNECT project makes contribution through support for all the activities.

The project was found to respond to the interest and needs of key stakeholders, who especially appreciated:

- i Strengthening of the leadership, technical capacities and the political will of institutions to effectively engage in the development and implementation of biodiversity conservation policies, strategies and action plans

and possible solutions to be aligned with the interests of the EAC and organisations that implement the activities of the project. The seamless working relationship with lead agencies is a strong indication of alignment of institutional strategic interest, vision in conservation of nature. This was one of the success

components in the course of implementation. The rationale behind the weaknesses identified is shown below:

- i *Time between formulation and execution:* The IUCN ESARO and USAID/ KEA signed the CONNECT Project agreement for implementation to commence in May 2019. However, evidence points at implementation having started in April 2020. A period of 10 months elapsed between contract signing and the start of implementation. This was necessitated by the fact that it took longer than expected to finalize the sub-contracts with the implementing partners (TRAFFIC and WWF). The project had to also undertake staffing and this delayed implementation. Further, the 9570 socio-political settings were subject to a number of general elections being held thereby nearly stalling activity start ups. Although this would have had far reaching operational consequences, the CONNECT project management was able to re-appropriate and connect with the stakeholders related to the project through negotiation and brokering process with local level institutional stakeholders where activities were expected to be implemented.
- i *Management of delays and down time:* Despite the delay, the project implementation timelines had room to recover lost time since at design stage, the project had built in period and hence activity implementation was never envisaged to start from contract signature date. During the project design, a 6-month project mobilization phase was built in for technical and administrative adjustment. During this time, formation and consolidation of technical teams, setting up operational and logistical needs to facilitate activity implementations and an inception phase to clarify roles, responsibilities, the project intervention logic and engagement with EAC secretariat took place.
- i It is worth highlighting that the involvement of other numerous institutional stakeholders, such as SUSO, RDB, Well Made Strategy and others in implementing the activities beyond the activity leads, has facilitated the achievement of the project targets, outcomes and objectives. The willingness of the parties and the collaboration strategies developed have made it possible to establish synergies, managing to enrich the processes, optimize available resources and jointly plan the activities.
- i *Horizontal consistency⁸:* Some targets and their associated outputs display formulation challenges and have not been adjusted in the logical framework during the two years of the CONNECT project implementation. This was occasioned by some activities having been added or changed. It was not clear what level of consultation was undertaken and how that would have affected the implementation timelines and budgets. The varied activities may have been aligned to the wider objectives of the project, however, without clarity of their alignment to the log frame and the entire project document this gave rise to serious gaps in terms of,
 - a. What evidence informed the conceptualization of the new activities? There was no evidence to suggest that illegal wildlife use or bushmeat consumption had gone up and this was attributed to Covid-19.
 - b. The scope of the additional projects in terms of time was one year (for the case of bushmeat), it was not clear what would happen after the 12 months implementation period had elapsed.
 - c. The subsequent progress reports do not give a revised log frame/result framework to clearly support tracking of the results associated with the added activities.

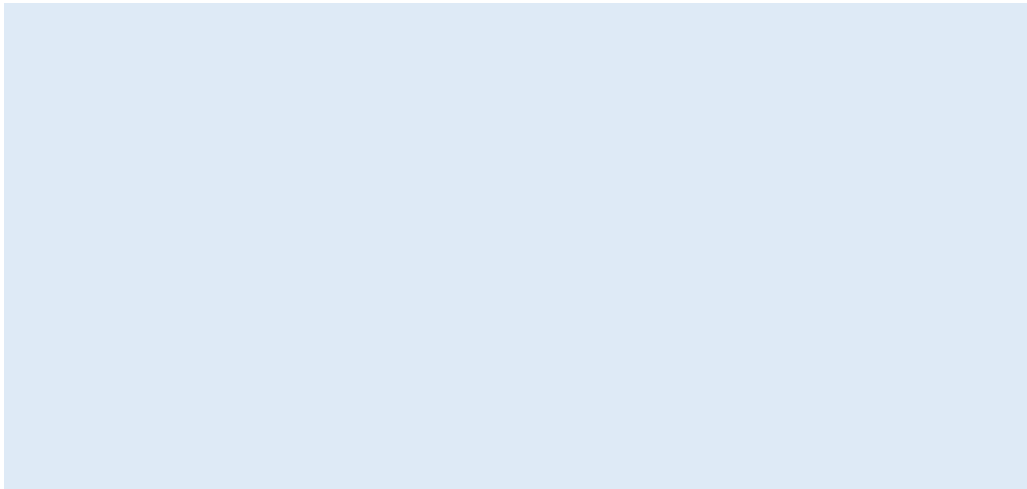
⁸ Sub-awardees are consistent with each other in terms of their industry priorities

Broad subject-matter: The high number of outcomes (a total of 5) and related outputs (12 total) has generated dispersion in the execution and disparity in the relationship between activities and dedicated staff. Each of the agencies seem to only focus on their specific activities without understanding how each of the activities and their implementers interact. As such, cross learning is a challenge and an integrated approach to tackle any of the activities is not practical. This has made it difficult for the project activity leads, technical advisors and activity implementing agencies to understand the comprehensive nature of the project and the objectives it seeks to achieve as opposed to the siloed approach being used in activity implementation.

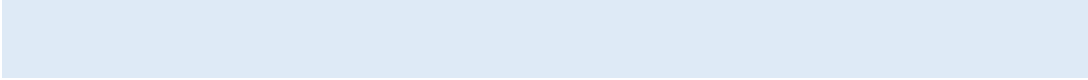
Youth and Women involvement approach- The project document mentions specific actions for promoting the participation of youth and women which includes activities focusing on combating illegal wildlife trade, a compilation of case studies of youth and women focused organizations supporting the project, the youth would have benefitted more with interventions that act as demotivators from engagement in illegal wildlife activities, including some socio-economic activities through the proposed micro-projects. Key informants, who work with youth and women focused institutions, consider the current youth and women elements in the project activities as minimal. Based on these sentiments, IUCN ESARO has an opportunity to rally the sub-awardees to satisfactorily re-assess how the project partners can refocus the youth and gender strategies.

includes

put on the backburner by the EAC Secretariat, leading to delays, as it is frequently not possible for the CONNECT partners to proceed with activities without guidance and agreement from the EAC.



What outcomes (both intended and unintended) has the project achieved by the time of the MTR, and are they contributing to and/or positioned to contribute to the achievement of the dfc YV goal?



It is worth noting at this point that the project supported the IUCN ESARO by the UK of X Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist Group (TAPAS) which have

support the implementation of the EAC Anti-poaching Strategy and other priority actions to targeting the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources.

Activity 1.2B Sharing lessons and building capacity of the establishment and management of transfrontier conservation areas building on best practices in the wider region (e.g. Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration, SADC Transfrontier Conservation Programme and Network).

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the IUCN ESARO has co-facilitated a series of virtual learning events on the establishment and effective management of transfrontier (transboundary) conservation area networks between the SADC and the EAC regions. Drawn from the two regions, the participants attend webinars, which looked at case studies of efficient transfrontier (transboundary) conservation areas, including the Kavango-Zambezi TFCA and the Greater Limpopo TFCA.

The webinars allow participants to discuss their experiences with transfrontier conservation areas perspectives and challenges, as well as learn from the experiences and progress made in both transfrontier conservation areas. One of the greatest lessons drawn from SADC so far is the community-centred model vision, regionally integrated and sustainably managed network of transfrontier conservation areas as well as the network's main action areas: policy harmonization and advocacy, sustainable financing, capacity building, data and knowledge management, local livelihoods, climate vulnerability, and TFCAs as marketable tourism products.

the EAC Secretariat presented a draft concept note for the establishment of a TBWCA network modelled around a similar network in the SADC region. EAC Secretariat, with support from IUCN ESARO and CMS was expected to present a revised concept note to the EAC Sectoral Committee for approval so that it would proceed to proposal stage.

: Capacity building events targeting the EAC TBWCA-WG focussing on specific transboundary landscape(s) in the EAC region, with experience sharing by EAC partner states.

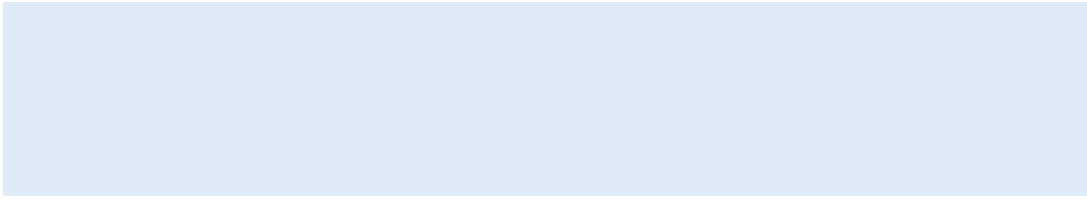
A key informant was positive about the support to the EAC partners states that focus on strengthening transboundary protection of seven priority EAC transboundary landscapes.

Activity 1.3 Resource mobilisation for the implementation of priority initiatives by producing project concept notes to address priority needs to help support the implementation of the EAC Anti-poaching Strategy and other priority actions to strengthen the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources.

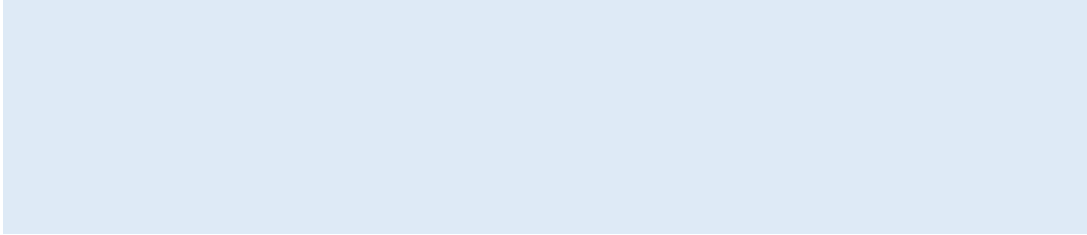
on the use of information education and communication activities on indigenous medicinal values and marine species consumption in Uganda and Kenya.

Outcome 4: Reduced demand for illegal wildlife products.

With regard to this outcome, the focus of this project is on demand for wildlife products from local markets within the EAC region and not for global market demand reduction. The following are the findings of the MTR with respect to the level of achievement and effects for each activity.

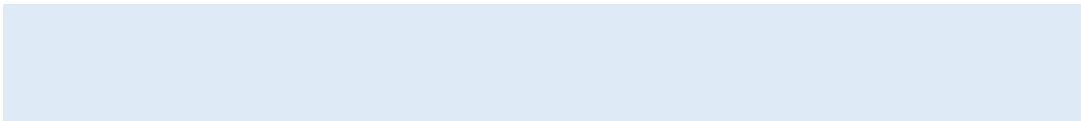


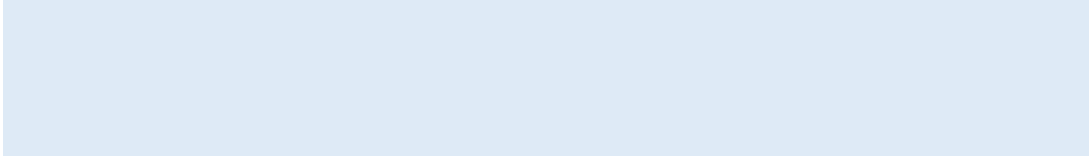
The above sentiments of the above informant were consistent with those of one of the activity leads. They held that IWT manifests itself differently across the region. Key informants from the EAC secretariat and TRAFFIC agreed and affirmed that;



2. Clarity on how to measure the effectiveness of media campaigns needs to be considered before the roll-out. One of the proposals made during the mid-term review is to conduct an assessment to determine the levels of understanding on IWT. Currently, it is only confirmed that a rapid assessment will be done for the case of Tanzania mainly because implementation will be piloted in a wildlife corridor where WUP study did not take place/ collect data before. For the case of Kenya and Uganda, WUP study data will be used to inform about BCC planning and implementation.
3. Given that transboundary nature of IWT, it will be important to consider the inclusion other EAC partner states.

It has been anticipated that while the time left will be sufficient to undertake the activities, the available budget may not be sufficient to allow for a comprehensive or effective intervention.





uploading (state of wildlife prosecution papers). The EAAP Secretariat has the mandate to review and approve the website contents, including the articles to be uploaded. All publicly available documents do not need the EAAP approval prior to being uploaded to the website. So far, news features articles have been uploaded, more articles are being developed and will be uploaded in due course. In addition, the project was supposed to collect wildlife court cases under this activity. As at the time of this review, a total of 416 cases have been collected from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. These informed the development of a [redacted] an online capacity enhancement and learning tool targeting to enhance the capacity of prosecutors in handling wildlife related cases.

The next activity was to develop an online course for wildlife prosecutors and partly funded by GIZ. This had been approved by EAAP. The course was partly funded by GIZ. Once developed, an online training (e-course) was undertaken. In the region, there are about 3,000 prosecutors. About 100 of

to increased livelihoods needs and reduced monitoring. At the same time, travel limitations may have hampered trans-national wildlife trafficking. In Kenya for instance, for the first time since 1999, no rhinos

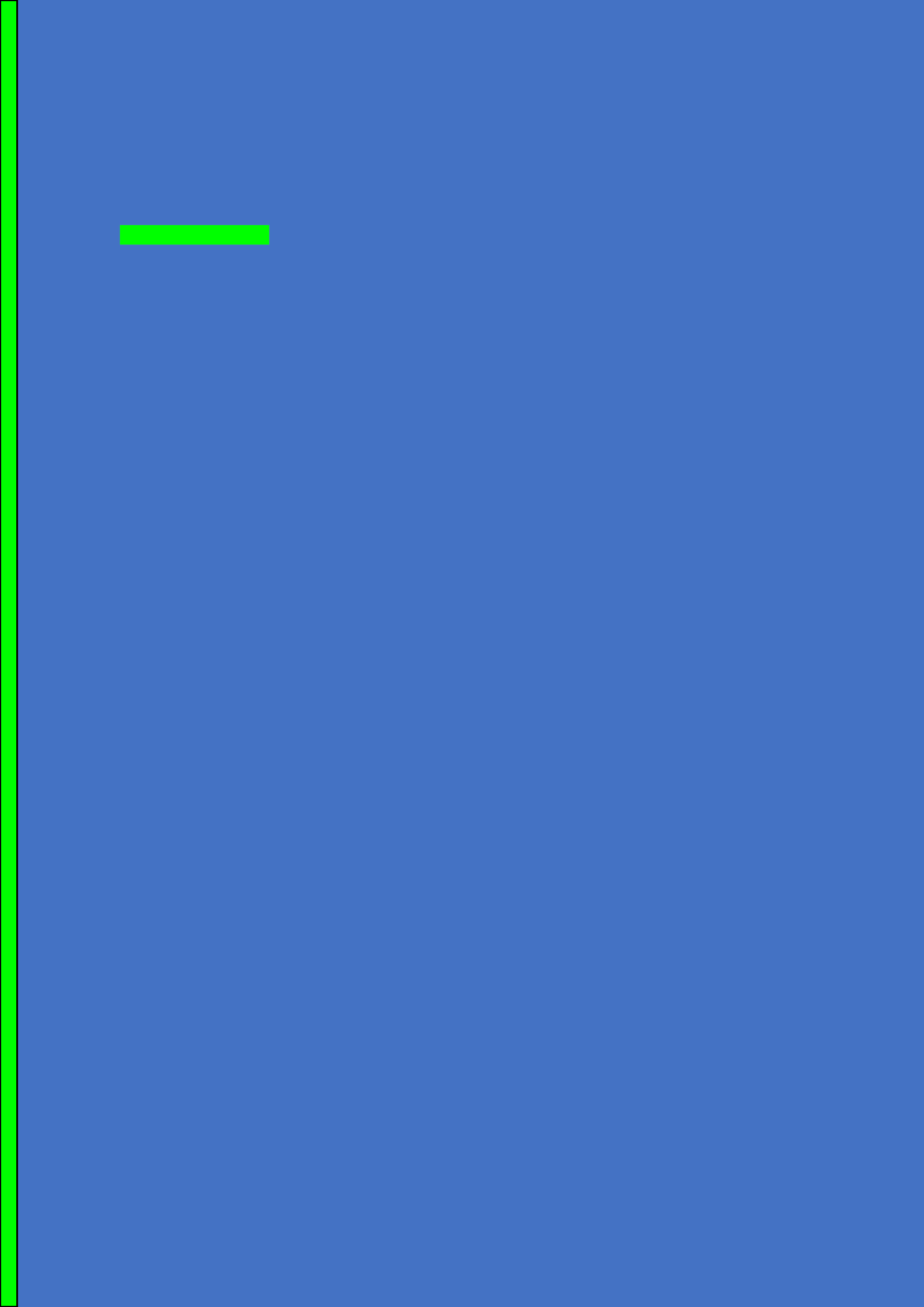
Considering the data from the monitoring system from the IUCN ESARO office, quarterly reports and project verification sources, and comparing this information with interviews with key informants in this assignment, it is verified that the degree of implementation is satisfactory for the three objectives in terms of execution of the initiative activities.

Reviewing the project documents, the project has a standard operating procedure (SOP) for data management which provides an indication of the existence of a data management and safeguard plan stipulating strategies to safeguard data confidentiality, systems to archive source data files/ project records, database entry procedures and data management coordination across partners. The SOP guides data generation to archiving. IUCN ESARO provides USAID/ KEA with aggregate project progress reports generated in conjunction with WWF and TRAFFIC. The project also has an online tracking system for all indicators including the USAID standard and the project custom indicators. This system provides the performance measurement status and all the means of verification for each of the indicators at each

will focus on developing a business plan for reformed poacher groups living around Queen Elizabeth national park while in Tanzania, the Ruaha Carnivore programme will shortly be doing a feasibility study

Secretariat led the endorsement of the concept was subsequently endorsed by the EAC TWG paving the way for Ministerial approval at next Ministerial meeting. CMS already committed to support financing the EAC TWCA Network at an approximate budget of US\$40,000. CMS committed further financial support to co-finance the EAC Pavilion at the African Protected Area Congress (APAC) which will be used to share and exchange information about biodiversity conservation work in the EAC with the rest of the region, including showcasing CONNECT activities, help forge new partnerships. UNODC, Space for Giants and the African Wildlife Foundation have provided substantial financial resources for the APAC.

2.





Taking into consideration the main findings related to the questions and criteria in this mid-term review, the following conclusions can be reached:

(Criterion: Relevance): It was found that the implementation and design of the outcomes and outputs of the project are closely aligned with and relevant to 9570 Ubi-poaching strategy, IUCN 9G5F C0j 75G hYa UjWUfYU dfjcfjYg HF 5: : → Uj current programmes, K K : Uj cv^YUj Yg cb bUhi fU resource governance and USAID/ ?950j F 87G dfjcfjYg. Furthermore, the intervention logic indicates that the three specific objectives of the project will be achieved, which, in turn, represents a contribution to the expected long-term impact, translated into

(Criterion: Effectiveness- Objectives 2 and 3): The participating institutions across the whole project continuum, besides being aware of the values of living wildlife and that these values get eroded by lack of access to new knowledge and tools that present evidence for perceived values for wildlife, have actively participated in the identification of key aspects of wildlife economy at various levels, in addition to adopting good practices for anti-poaching and trafficking strategies. These achievements are deemed satisfactory in the MTR because they focus on accomplishing expected results.

(Criterion: Efficiency): The project efficiency is rated as . The design of an adequate project

The EAC Secretariat seems too overloaded with multiple responsibilities to be able to effectively engage in the project activities on a daily basis. As a consequence, the governance and coordination between EAC secretariat and the project partners have been sub-optimal. This was evident mostly by the inability of the secretariat to attend regular coordination meetings. In addition, the demands placed on the EAC secretariat to serve the partner states are constantly changing and require their full attention. This means that project related activities are often put on the backburner by the EAC Secretariat, leading to delays, as it is frequently not possible for the project partners to proceed with activities without guidance and agreement from the EAC. In light of this, it is recommended that the project

The project has done very well reporting at the output level results. However, at the second year, it would be important that the project start looking at the wider effects resulting from the outputs being generated. The MTR recommends that the project starts reporting on the trends towards the achievement of the outcomes. This is in addition to looking at what answers are being achieved with respect to the learning questions proposed by the project at the beginning.

Ug' h'Y' (957 '5br] -dcUW] b['GfrUY[nfi" Linked to the CONNECT project, the EAC Secretariat and Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) are implementing the Improving Collaborative Conservation and Management of Transboundary Natural Resources in East African Community project, which is also funded by USAID. The project is supporting the East African Community in the implementation of its commitments to conserve wildlife and habitats in East Africa, in line with its Transboundary Ecosystem Management Bill of 2010 and Strategy to Combat Poaching, Illegal Trade and Trafficking of Wildlife and Wildlife Products of 2016

Objective 1: Collaborative Management of Transboundary Natural Resources

The project activities under this component of the project are designed to help strengthen the leadership, technical capacities and the political will of the EAC to effectively engage in the development and implementation of biodiversity conservation policies, strategies and action plans.

Activity 1.1: To strengthen cross-sectoral decision making for sustainable development of transboundary natural resources

Activity 1.2: To provide technical Support to EAC Secretariat, Working Groups and Sub Committees

The CONNECT project supports priority needs for conservation and management of transboundary natural resources through the sharing of best practices and providing expert advice to strengthen and coordinate the development and implementation of relevant EAC policies and strategies. The project is also working with EAC secretariat to develop a funding proposal to help support the implementation of the EAC Anti-poaching Strategy and other priority actions to strengthen the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources

Activity 1.2B Sharing lessons and building capacity of the establishment and management of transfrontier conservation areas building on best practices in the wider region (e.g. Greater Virunga Transboundary Collaboration, SADC Transfrontier Conservation Programme and Network).

Activity 1.3 Resource mobilisation for the implementation of priority initiatives

Objective 2: Perceived Value of Wildlife Increased

The primary users of the review include the management/leadership of IUCN including Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO), implementing partners (WWF and TRAFFIC), project component leads, Project Coordination Committee, IUCN Monitoring & Evaluation and Risk Management

Have good skills in synthesizing technical documents and writing quality technical and policy-oriented reports.

Proven communication and presentation skills.

• Demonstrated high level of professionalism and ability to work independently in high pressure situations under tight deadlines,

1 High proficiency in English language both written and spoken

The evaluation team members should provide a written disclosure of conflicts of interest (COI), as part of the proposal.

Interested candidates should email their technical and detailed financial proposals (quote in US Dollars), along with detailed CVs of their team members not later than 5.00 p.m. EAT, 4th June 2021 to;

Sophie Kutegeka Ę Mbabazi, Chief of Party - CONNECT ProW u32 841.92 reW*ñBT/F11 12 Tf1 0 0 1 149.78 553.39 Tm

- Have the intervention methods, institutional structure and financial, technical and operational resources and procedures available helped or hindered the achievement of the project outcomes and objectives?
- How well has the project utilized available resources to generate the project outputs?

gaps has the CONNECT Project precipitated from this platform? What is the likelihood that these gaps will be addressed in the remaining life of project?

B. Testing the Theory of Change (ToC)

- B1. What are the different incentives and disincentives that influence whether local people engage in IWT or help to prevent it?
- B2. What are the discourses on the consequences and dependencies on the ecological resources of the region? How has the CONNECT Project addressed the concerns above?
- B3. What are the institutional arrangement enablers or constraints in the effective resource governance in terms of the existing collaborative conservation and management of transboundary natural resource perceived values?
- B4. How has the natural resource governance, in EAC member states, coped with changes (socio-economic, political and ecological) to indigenous people and local community lives and their livelihoods over time?
- B5. How has CONNECT Project informed policy formulation in transboundary biodiversity and

D2. What policy measures exist that seal the operation gap between the pluralistic resource governance arrangements?


D3. What policy options would you suggest that would inform improved management, control, and policy regarding natural resource governance?

E. Lessons Learned

E1. How many project concept notes have been developed to address priority needs that support the implementation of the EAC Anti-poaching Strategy and strengthen the conservation and management of transboundary natural resources? What are these priority needs?

E2. How has the CONNECT project supported women and youth in non-traditional occupational roles to reduce wildlife trafficking risks across all geographies?

1. What are some of the k

12. What changes would you suggest to ensure emerging gender related issues are addressed effectively?
 13. Were the criteria for selecting beneficiaries acceptable?
 14. What are some of the indications for change of behaviour that can be attributed to the CONNECT Project?
- 

- 1) How adequate is the commitment of the CONNECT Project to EAC in supporting policy and strengthening coordination and collaboration mechanisms within EAC on matters transboundary natural resource management?
- 2) What role has CONNECT played in formulation and refining of key regional policies and legislation supporting transboundary natural resource management? (e.g.
 - a. Development of a Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (RBSAP);
 - b. Review the EAC



Re-advertisement

Terms of Reference for Midterm Evaluation

The Conserving Natural Capital and Enhancing Collaborative Management of Transboundary Resources in East Africa (CONNECT) Project

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Organisation | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) |
| Project | Conserving Natural Capital and Enhancing Collaborative Management of Transboundary Resources (CONNECT) Project |
| Position type | Short term consultancy |
| Study/assessment | Midterm Performance Evaluation |
| Duration | 35 days |
| Reporting to | Sophie Kutegeka, Chief of Party, CONNECT |
| Working with | IUCN Nairobi, TRAFFIC Arusha, WWF Nairobi and East Africa Community Secretariat Arusha |
| Application deadline | 4 th June 2021 |
| Consultancy contacts | Sophie.Kutegeka@iucn.org and info.esaro@iucn.org |



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network





Improving Collaborative Conservation and Management of Transboundary Natural Resources in East African Community project, which is also funded by USAID. The project is supporting the East African Community in the implementation



The activity under this outcome is designed to contribute to Strategic Objectives 5 and 6 of the EAC Anti-poaching Strategy which recognizes the importance of raising awareness of the value of wildlife and wildlife habitats.

Activity 2.1 increase political support for wildlife and natural ecosystems by undertaking "Wildlife in the economy" studies

Objective 3: Poaching and trafficking reduced

Outcome 4: Reduced demand for illegal wildlife products.

With regard to Outcome 4 on Demand Reduction, the focus of this project is on demand for wildlife products from local markets within the EAC region and does not aim for global market demand reduction

Activity 3.1: Patterns of Use of Threatened Wildlife in East Africa, Phase II.

Activity 3.2: Building capacity for stronger engagement of local communities in combating Illegal Wildlife Trade

Outcome 5: Improved regional and bilateral collaboration on enforcement and prosecution.

Under this objective, the project partners are proposing to implement a series of targeted interventions to strengthen responses to the wildlife poaching and trafficking challenges in the EAC region focusing on specific strategic objectives of the EAC Anti-poaching Strategy. Action activities.

Activity 3.3: Organize a workshop to discuss the Role of women and youth in combating illegal wildlife trade

Activity 3.3A: Develop a compilation of case studies of youth and women's engagement in addressing wildlife crime in East Africa contributing to a broader evidence base for the role of women and youth in improving natural resource management surrounding protected areas.

Activity 3.4: Development of an East-African TWIX (Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange)

Activity 3.5: Establishing a Permanent Forum and Secretariat for wildlife prosecutors in East Africa on Wildlife Crime and Corruption



Activity 3.6. Enhancing existing initiatives combating wildlife crime and corruption at ports through a data-driven analysis of typologies of seizures related to wildlife crime as they affect ports.

4. Objectives of the Midterm Performance Evaluation

The purpose of this midterm Performance Evaluation is to review the implementation of the project with a view to adaptively enhance project performance improvement, accountability and learning.

The evaluation will also extract lessons learned, diagnose and analyse issues including the influencing or hindering factors of the project progress towards achieving the goals. Based on the evidence, the review will formulate recommendations towards improving the project implementation and performance.

It is expected that the evaluation will compare targeted outputs/outcomes of the Project to actual outputs/outcomes and assess the actual results to determine their contribution to the attainment of the project objectives

The Evaluation will use the OECD 1 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability. It will evaluate the efficiency of Project management, including the delivery of outputs and activities in terms of quality, quantity, timeliness and cost efficiency

The specific elements to be reviewed include the following;

Project design, its validity and strategic fit to assess whether project management structure, partnership and implementation arrangements are sufficient for the effective delivery of the project.

Project implementation progress to establish achievement of expected outputs and Outcomes, in accordance with set targets. This includes the inputs, processes and the resulting outputs/outcomes.

Sustainability: Assessing whether the institutional infrastructure in EAC (including government agencies and non-state actors) have ownership and capacity both technical and financial to continue supporting the interventions



Relevance

Is the project consistent with the needs, priorities, policies and strategies of EAC, partner states and USAID?

Is the causal logic of the theory of change (inc





pressure situations under tight deadlines,

High proficiency in English language both written and spoken

11. Conflict of interest

The evaluation team members should provide a written disclosure of conflicts of interest (COI), as part of the proposal.

12. Submission of proposal

Interested candidates should email their technical and detailed financial proposals (quote in US Dollars), along with detailed CVs of their teams members not later than 5.00 p.m. EAT,

4th June 2021 to;

Sophie Kutegeka - Mbabazi

Chief of Party

CONNECT Project

Email: Sophie.Kutegeka@iucn.org and copy info.esaro@iucn.org