



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



**Important note:** To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders: it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April**

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project Reference	IWT-003
Project Title	Breaking the chain: combating the illegal trade in Ploughshare tortoises
Country/ies	Madagascar, Thailand
Contract Holder Institution	Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Partner institutions	Wildlife Conservation Society, Madakasikara Voakajy, Turtle Conservancy, TRAFFIC SE Asia, UK Border Force, Government of Madagascar, Madagascar National Parks
IWT Grant Value	£215,932
Start/end dates of project	April 2014 – Mar 2017
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2015 to March 2016 Annual Report 2
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Project website	Durrell.org
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### 1. Project Rationale

The ploughshare tortoise (*Astrochelys yniphora*) is Critically Endangered, with fewer and fewer individuals remaining in the wild and restricted to a single site in Baly Bay National Park (BBNP). Poaching for the illegal pet trade has become the leading threat to the species, with its rarity and large golden shell making it highly desirable for reptile enthusiasts. Local villagers take animals from the wild, passing them onto smugglers who then smuggle them to Southeast Asia where they are either sold in markets or passed onto recipients in Asia, Europe or USA.

The specific problems this project addresses are the challenges in providing effective community-led anti-poacher patrols; low capacity levels within National Park staff, police, local judiciary and Customs officials to track, arrest and prosecute those involved; knowledge gaps concerning the extent of poaching within local communities; attitudes in local communities towards poaching and knowledge of the whole trade chain from poaching in Madagascar to collectors and traders in Southeast Asia.

Historically, poaching levels were associated with levels of political instability. As governance effectiveness declined and regional authorities were not focused on implementing locally relevant laws or management actions, levels of poaching (as with other criminality) increased. This is enabled by corruption. Between 2009 and 2013, the country went through a prolonged

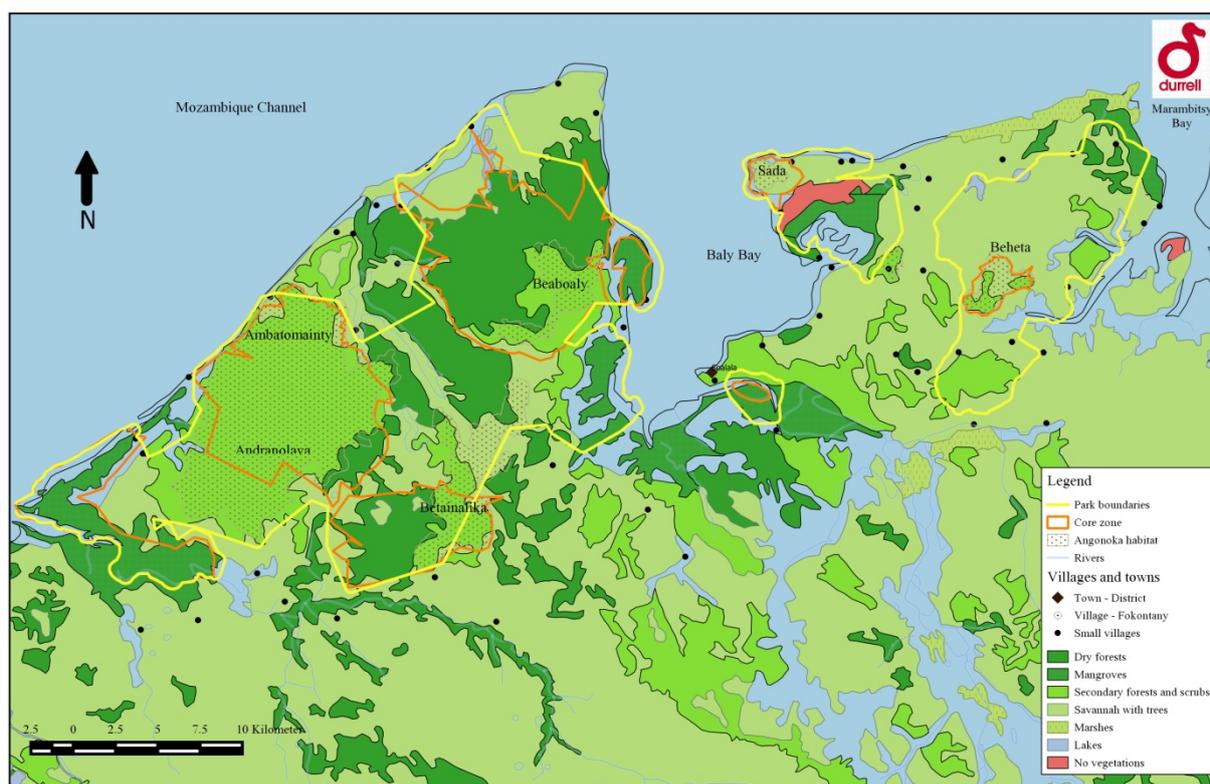
period of political instability and poaching became the dominant threat. At the end of 2013, a new President was elected with a mandate of re-establishing international support and challenging corruption. However people have not received this support and instability has continued (the entire government resigned in March 2016) and regional government has been neglected. However in addition to this, we must report that from December 2015 there has been a rapid escalation in poaching pressure, which seems to have been accompanied by a rapid increase in local prices. In 2010 animals were being offered for \$ [REDACTED] and now in 2016 Durrell staff have been offered animals locally for \$ [REDACTED] each. This is a staggering increase in local price and the exact reasons for this increase still need to be identified. Internationally market availability and prices (as reported through market surveys carried out in the project by TRAFFIC) appear unchanged, with adults being sold for upwards of \$ [REDACTED] each.

The level of threat facing the species and also the project is now **extreme**, requiring a re-appraisal of the most effective actions. Past activity had established community-based monitoring patrols within the National Park to identify poachers and their signs. Through this project we have implemented SMART (Spatial Monitoring And Reporting Tool) to improve the current management and monitoring system, use of data and communication of surveillance efforts. We carried out the largest training event in Madagascar with partners WCS (see Year 1 report) to start running the system. To increase the likelihood of poachers being caught and prosecuted we worked with law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary to train and inform them. But at the regional level (either in Mahajanga or Antananarivo), all poachers taken in front of tribunal have been released or given insignificant sanctions (see Section 2 and later discussion in outputs).

Research carried out by partners, Madagasikara Voakajy, highlights that local communities fully understand the sensitivity around ploughshare tortoises and poaching as a crime (see Output 2). Durrell is trying to work with local communities to give them a major stake in the conservation of the species. However this relationship is also open to abuse and at the same time, certain community members have organized into a local association that aims to attack the conservation efforts. In January 2016, the association brought legal proceedings against a Durrell staff member whom they have accused of being a poacher, and has issued an ultimatum that MNP and Durrell must remove key staff members. This situation required the intervention of the British ambassador and his German counterpart at the highest level of the State to calm matters down but three cases are still being considered by the regional tribunal.

Thus the problem the project aims to address has been evolving and worsening during the second year of the project's implementation, especially in quarter 3. During the remainder of the report, we provide more detail on key activities and results during the year. We provide links to a project dropbox folder located here:

[REDACTED] which contains supporting evidence such as project reports or meeting minutes. Much of this information cannot be made publicly available. Most of the evidence is in French which is the working language for the project, and we can translate documents as required.



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## 2. Project Partnerships

### Project partners

During year 2, management of the project partnership has not been as strong as it should have been. There has been a single partners meeting held in July 2015 (minutes are included in the project dropbox). During the year the project leaders have maintained regular communication with each of the project partners. However during the period of intense pressure in the field, the focus has been on managing the local situation and communication with partners has been extensive, but primarily on a one-to-one basis. Towards the end of the Year 2 project period, we have entered into a period of emergency planning for the broader ploughshare programme and our intention is to call a partners meeting to discuss and agree the ways forward. This will fall early into Year 3 of the project.

This year has been characterised by challenges in the project's relationship with key partners, particularly the Government of Madagascar, which continued to suffer from capacity constraints within Ministries and at the regional level. Nationally the President had to replace his Prime Minister and government early in 2016 and this had numerous knock-on effects at lower levels. At the regional level, during the same period, the government decided to create a new position within the civil service, the Préfet de Région, who takes over many of the responsibilities of the Chef de Région who is still there. Many people still do not know the real functions of each of these roles and this is leading to further inaction at the regional level. Furthermore the Regional Director for the Environment within the civil service, who is the leading member of the civil service responsible for the environment in the project region, has informed Durrell that we should not count too much on her department as the mandate to save the tortoise has been given to Durrell. This has led to a lack of implementation and engagement with different project activities and commitments, especially around political support at the local level for project activities and has created a challenging working environment.

Equally one of the core project partners leading on Output 4, AVG, suffered an internal fraud event during the year. This did not involve IWT funds, as no direct funds from IWT are paid to AVG with expenditure being managed through Durrell and based on direct costs. However, it saw the departure of senior staff and caused a major break in their operations. The main

constraint on project activities was their inability to travel outside Antananarivo due to the lack of core funds. Meetings and close collaboration between AVG and Durrell did not stop during this period, with the two partners working closely on how to collaborate with the tribunal of Mahajanga and how to approach Air Madagascar. AVG took a very active part in organising a CITES training with Durrell, TRAFFIC and the Ministry of Environment and Forests for a specific office of the Customs in September 2015. Still in the same month, AVG shared with Durrell the news about confiscated tortoises at the airport, the first found at the freight in many years. With Durrell and other NGO, AVG participated in several workshops organised by the anti-corruption bureau BIANCO on corruption in illegal trade of natural resources.

Collaboration with TRAFFIC SE Asia was improved through the recruitment of a full-time staff member at the start of the year focused on monitoring the illegal trade in tortoises. During the year, TRAFFIC remained in regular communication with the project leaders, although most communication was confidential in nature and used social media channels to share intelligence and notifications concerning shipments. TRAFFIC produced three reports during the year, which are available in the dropbox for review (Output 3).

Partnerships between TRAFFIC and enforcement agencies in countries implicated in Ploughshare Tortoise trade, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, is increasingly effective with information being recorded using a standardised and broadly accepted methodology and provided to the relevant authorities in a timely manner for action.

A contact person in the Indonesian Government (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) has now been established. The TRAFFIC officer based in Indonesia has already met with this person and has managed to gain information relating to recent seizures. We are hopeful that more information will be acquired through this person.

The relationship with project partners MaVoa, was strong during the project year with the completion and internal communication of the main results from Output 2 concerning local attitudes within communities around Baly Bay National Park. This output was complex for MaVoa to deliver given the extremely sensitive nature of the subject within communities, far more so that analogous situations elsewhere in Madagascar (e.g. illegal lemur hunting), which required them to adapt their strategies. But the communication between project partners was strong leading to the successful completion of the output.

### **Important institutions**

Relations with regional judiciary have slowly improved during the year. The Judiciary are recipients of project activities and have been identified as highly corrupt by past independent assessments (see Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2015). For the project they are identified as a barrier to successful prosecution of poachers. Through the project and the efforts of AVG, judiciary representatives attended all meetings and workshops organised during the project year (see meetings records for attendance in Output 4). While this was a positive step forward, participants remain defensive and unwilling to engage. Opinions expressed at meetings include the interpretation of NGOs wanting to improve the technical content and quality of formal complaints brought before the courts as a desire to successfully prosecute anyone purely to secure a successful conviction. Equally at the workshop participating agencies also expressed the view that they had no responsibility to resolve the current situation facing ploughshare tortoise poaching and that their situation was due to MNP and Durrell in particular were simply “not doing their job of stopping poachers at the grass roots level”. Clearly our project has much more work to do to build on this relationship. Approaches are being developed directly through the Ministry of Justice and the German embassy to address this.

Another important collaborating institution is the National Tortoise Committee, chaired by the “Directeur Général des Forêts” and including government offices such as the Service managing flora and fauna in the Ministry of Environment, and Madagascar National Parks, Conservation International, Turtle Survival Alliance, Durrell and AVG. The project is closely integrated through participation of project partners. However the committee has not been particularly active this year with limited attendance from other partners. A focus for us going into next year is to work with this commitment to improve its effectiveness.

In a direct response to the major increase in poaching pressure – project partners Durrell and MNP collaborated successfully with government agencies and a regional structure called “Organisme Mixte de Conception”, which focusses on local issues of security and is led by the Préfet, to establish an additional set of temporary patrols containing three agents from the police, three agents from the gendarmerie and three soldiers from the military. These patrols have been active for three months from February to end of April, when the active season of the tortoises ends. The critically important role of these patrols is that they have the powers of arrest. This was the first time that such a response has been put in place and recognises the willingness of national and regional law enforcement to engage, despite difficult political conditions.

### **3. Project Progress**

#### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

##### **Output 0: General project management activities**

The main planned output for Year 2 was holding a partners meeting in Quarter 3 (Oct-Dec 2015). Given the extremely tense situation in the field at this time, a meeting was not held, although one was held in Antananarivo on 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2015 to talk about the results of the first year of the project and also to discuss immediate and near future activities and issues. The appreciation and the recommendations of the British government were also presented to the partners at this meeting.

The recent rapid upsurge in poaching, the local political tensions and the engagement of British and German diplomatic services in supporting the project, means that we now need to carry out a partners meeting. One will be organised for early Year 3.

TRAFFIC SE Asia recruited Richard Moore, as a fulltime monitor for the chelonian trade in Indonesia. His reports are considered in Output 3.

##### **Output 1: Improve the coverage and efficiency of community-park ranger patrols in Baly Bay National Park (BBNP)**

In Year 2 activities 1.3 to 1.5 focussed on the monitoring of BBNP through community-based patrols and the use of the data they collect as a management tool to reduce poaching levels within the park. There were 165 community rangers (five of which were dismissed during the reporting period), drawn from 11 of the 28 main villages surrounding the bay. Output 1 Indicator 4 identified that this should have risen to 22 villages by the end of year 2. However this has not been possible because of the situation that prevailed in the field. New villages are not willing to engage with the patrol programme until the situation with the local association that has accused us of smuggling is resolved – which awaits a decision from the regional tribunal.

In September 2015, an assessment of all the community patrol members was carried out by the management staff of MNP and Durrell based in Baly Bay, and recommendations were made to improve the situation. The project team within MNP has faced some internal challenges to making these clearly sensitive changes and it is hoped that the recruitment of more management staff within MNP (see point below) will improve this situation.

In total the patrols covered over 30% of the ploughshare’s habitat (Output 1 Indicator 2) and spent approximately 28,000 hours on patrol, or 2,300 hours per month (Output 1 Indicator 1), generating 2,674 daily reports that were submitted to Madagascar National Parks and Durrell. Again this showed no improvement over Year 1 and the target set for year 2 was for this coverage to increase to 50% of the park. This was to be achieved by opening new patrol locations in the main western habitat blocs. However this is an extremely difficult area within which to work and given the local difficulties, communities are currently unwilling to engage. Daily reports are completed on paper, which is not ideal. These are currently being scanned and stored digitally, with the data being entered into the SMART database. Examples of

currently scanned sheets can be seen in the Year 2 report dropbox account – Output 1 – for one site Ambatomainty for January 2016 – forms are in Malagasy).

From April to early December 2015, MNP recorded seven cases of intrusions into the core zones probably to look for tortoises. This number increased to 37 from the end of December 2015 until March 2016, thus highlighting the increase in poaching pressure.

Implementing SMART turned out to be a huge task in so much as there is an obvious lack of capacity among the staff of Madagascar National Parks (MNP) and Durrell, as well as the village patrol members to use the system as an ongoing management tool. This is a problem that is being experienced in other sites in Madagascar. The more detailed the collected data is, the more effective SMART becomes as a management tool. The results we have got so far show that from collecting them until entering the data into the application on the computer, each person in charge of each step of the data manipulation still needs more training and more practice.

The project leaders have recognised this shortfall and have addressed the issue with the following steps:

- In order to have a better control of the data collection and entry, Durrell recruited Andriamidola Irénée in September 2015 to coordinate the work of the community rangers and lead the ploughshare surveys.
- In order to resolve issues concerning the management and entry of data, Durrell have appointed staff member Angelo Ramy as a data manager to lead the coordination of ploughshare tortoise monitoring and patrolling data in collaboration with a member of our Conservation Science team based in the UK.
- To improve capacity and continue training at the local level, Angelo provided detailed training sessions to Durrell and MNP coordinators.
- MNP are recruiting a counterpart manager to Andriamidola Irénée to improve coordination from their side.

Activities 1.4 and 1.5 and Output 1 Indicator 5 identify the regular production of SMART reports from the patrols and the submission of quarterly reports to law enforcement (Output1 Indicator 6). This still remains a challenge for the project team, based on the backlog of the data collected on paper. Draft SMART reports have been produced by our team, but they do not provide sufficient detail as to be useful for management. They are also too delayed in terms of provide the basis for management responses. In addition to the steps identified above, to address this situation, we have applied for co-funding to pilot test the use of smartphone data collection for the community patrols as a way of rapidly increasing the collection and entry of patrol data. This is an approach that is being effectively implemented in other community-based anti-poaching efforts worldwide.

As part of Output 1 (Activity 1.6), surveys of the wild population of tortoises were also carried out to try and assess the state of decline in the wild. Surveying ploughshare tortoises is extremely difficult given the thick scrub habitat and the low density the animals exist at. Therefore surveys are carried out over two active seasons. Surveys from 2014 and 2015 showed a very low density of 0.03 animals per hectare. However additional surveys in March 2016 gave alarming results especially for the two sites on the eastern side of the bay (see Section 1 map). In Cap Sada, six line transects were walked (between 266–1,690m long) totalling 67km covered with a team of 10 surveyors per transect. A total of five animals were found (three adults and two juveniles) compared to 15 animals found in 2015. At Beheta, six sets of distance-transect surveys (between 311–2,870 m long), each with at least 10 line-transect surveyors were run, totalling a minimum of 76 km of transects surveyed. No tortoises were found and in 2015 seven animals were known in the area. It is highly likely that both these sites have been completely poached out in the latter half of 2015. This evidence clearly shows that Outcome Indicator 1 is being violated and poaching effort and the pressure from poaching is sending the ploughshare tortoise towards functional extinction in the wild.

## **Output 2: Identify the role of local community members in poaching**

The focus of activities for Year 2 (2.2 – 2.5) within Output 2 was on the continuation of the research led by MaVoa to be understand local attitudes to poaching. MaVoa monitored eight logbooks in July and December 2015 (Output 2 Indicator 1). They were also able to complete eight focus group discussions, interview 25 key informants and visit 854 households during the reporting period (Output 2 Indicator 2). Five poached ploughshares were recorded in the logbooks in April and May 2015. The topic is very sensitive and 14% of the visited households refused to take part in the interviews. MaVoa have submitted a draft final report to the project partners and this report is included in the Year 2 dropbox for reviewers.

The research has identified some key incentives and motivators, and that these outweigh the barriers to poaching. Interviews also identified approaches to poaching and some key intelligence that is being used to inform management responses.

The interviews identified that there is a generational split, with younger people having less pride in the conservation of the species and more desire to improve their income and wellbeing through whatever means necessary. Younger people were less concerned about law enforcement and more willing to poach as they were more angry with the high levels of unemployment and few opportunities to make money. The research also identified that there are negative attitudes to the national park as communities have lost access to agricultural lands and that they feel less valued than the ploughshare tortoises. However the research also showed that there are high levels of mistrust among stakeholders and poachers are often involved in other criminal activities. Therefore respondents were also fearful of those involved and threats have been made at the local level.

The few barriers identified to poaching related to a fear of going to prison if caught, respect for traditional beliefs around the power of the forests and the wildlife within it, and the difficulty in finding animals to take. However these were greatly outweighed by incentives.

This study is very important and provides the basis for the development of a social marketing campaign that needs to be aligned with efforts to improve wellbeing among the young in particular and also improving relations between communities and the National Park.

### **Output 3: Understand the trade chain between Madagascar and SE Asia and foster greater international collaboration**

TRAFFIC SE Asia recruited Richard Moore to monitor the ploughshare tortoise trade in Indonesia (Activity 3.1). Communication with TRAFFIC and the project leaders in particular has been strong during Year 2.

During this reporting period, 20 intelligence reports were generated; of which five were disseminated to enforcement agencies (Activity 3.2 and 3.3, Output 3 Indicator 1). These involved information that were more complete that could enable action; whilst other information has been recorded for future monitoring purposes. The information currently being collected does not always necessitate immediate enforcement action, as it often requires development and further research. Compiling and analysing information, and 'putting together pieces of the puzzle' forms a significant portion of our ongoing work to link up transnational trade of these species in the region. The Indonesia-based TRAFFIC Investigative Officer received training by attending an undercover operatives course run by ex-undercover narcotics police to help with his investigations of Ploughshare Traders in Jakarta.

The Indonesian team is now beginning to gain the trust of a key Ploughshare Tortoise trader in one of the Jakarta markets. This target ostensibly has links to traders in Malaysia and Thailand. The process of collecting sensitive information such as this takes time as it is necessary to gain the trust of the trader.

Mapping of criminal networks and smuggling routes used by traders to move Ploughshare Tortoises is currently underway. The investigation team met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2016 to discuss progress and compare results. Key traders and their associates in each of the target countries were linked together to identify the main trade routes and the personnel involved (Activity 3.3).

The information gathered from the investigators and other members of the TRAFFIC team is intended to help support enforcement agencies as well to be used for publication in a sanitised version to raise the profile of the issue amongst the general public.

Further training was provided to TRAFFIC's staff based in Madagascar so that information on individuals involved in trade is being put into our i2 database in a timely manner from the source. This will facilitate our understanding of who is involved at the start of the trade chain so that it can be analysed with information concerning those involved in the transit and sale of wildlife.

There is also detailed timeframe for the preparation of the trade chain report (Activity 3.4, Output 3 Indicator 3) that is included, and production has got underway.

Currently Durrell, WCS and TRAFFIC are discussing how ploughshare tortoise issues can have a presence at the CITES COP in South Africa in September (Activity 3.5). Durrell has met with senior staff in WCS and the project manager, is also likely to be a member of the Malagasy delegation to COP17 in South Africa. TRAFFIC aim to present the ploughshare tortoise report at the COP (Activity 3.4).

Activity 3.6 has not been pursued as there has been a lack of political will on both sides to make a bilateral meeting happen. Equally at this moment it time is not possible to pursue an MoU between Madagascar and Thailand (Activity 3.7). However, there is an existing Customs agreement that might be utilised instead. Work is ongoing to develop this option.

In related results, Ploughshare Tortoise trade has also been highlighted as a major high-end organised criminal enterprise to the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) and the US Embassies of Malaysia and Thailand in April 2015 at the ASEAN Regional Forum on Workshop on Combating Wildlife Trafficking, hosted by the Government of Malaysia and the Embassies of the USA to Malaysia and Thailand, in Sabah, Malaysia.

This last year, TRAFFIC have developed good relations and increased communication with the Wildlife Reserves Singapore are now working closely with this organisation to raise awareness of the plight of the Ploughshare Tortoises, particularly in Asia.

TRAFFIC have also reported on the state of tortoise trade in SE Asia:

<http://www.traffic.org/home/2016/2/24/legal-loopholes-leave-non-native-wildlife-unprotected-in-tha.html> (Publication in Dropbox, together with TRAFFIC annual report)

#### **Output 4: Improve law enforcement both regionally and nationally to break the trade chain.**

Activities 4.1 to 4.6 focussed on efforts to improve capacity within local law enforcement, judiciary and magistrates.

At the beginning of this reporting period, the regional Environment Department Director, MNP and Durrell paid a courtesy visit to the newly appointed president of the tribunal of Mahajanga and the also newly appointed public prosecutor of the same tribunal. Both of them promised to keep their door open to us. With the help of AVG, Durrell provided the president with all useful texts related to environment law in Madagascar and attempted twice to organise a joint mission to Baly Bay with her but she always could not make it as her timetable would not allow her to. In short, it was very difficult to find some time for Durrell and his partners in the project to gather and meet with the regional judiciary representatives and produce something.

In the capital, AVG introduced Durrell to two members of a circle of "virtuous" magistrates who would like to give a better image of the justice in Madagascar. One of them belongs to the cassation court and the other is the public prosecutor at the tribunal of Antananarivo. This second member of the circle required and got from the court that a Chinese man who had tried to smuggle 142 tortoises at the airport was sentenced to thirty months of jail and Ar175m (approximately £ [REDACTED] in total fine in March 2016. Currently, a few members of the National Tortoise Committee including AVG and Durrell work with her in trying to gather enough evidences to take a person who is selling radiated and ploughshare tortoises on the Internet in front of the court.

Activities 4.7 to 4.10 focus on the development of capacity within Customs agents primarily in Antananarivo.

In September 2015, 15 Customs agents from one main Customs office in Antananarivo benefited from a CITES training delivered by the Malagasy CITES Management Authority and Durrell with the logistic help of TRAFFIC Madagascar (Output 4 Indicator 2).

In November 2015, the Service of Training within the Customs shared the information that the African Development Bank allocated enough budget to pay for the training of Customs agents under the inspector level on different relevant skills and knowledge including CITES procedures. It was then agreed that the Malagasy CITES Management Authority with the help of Durrell will provide the CITES training to all of these Customs agents all over Madagascar according to a pre-established schedule. The contribution of Durrell in the training will be to provide the case of the Malagasy endemic tortoises as an illustration of species listed in Appendix I, to show which rules apply to them in the convention, and also to show the procedures that every country which signed the convention ought to follow when some of these tortoises are seized at or within their borders. This series of training started in January 2016 with 25 Customs agents of Mahajanga (Output 4 Indicator 2).

Due to the difficulties with the judiciary in the region and the challenges faced by AVG, we have been unable to produce the materials (sentencing guidelines and Customs guidance) as set out in the project proposal during Year 2. We are currently evaluating whether these outputs will be feasible given current capacity within the Judiciary. We will discuss proposed mitigating actions with Darwin in due course.

During the year Durrell and MNP continued a risk mapping exercise for BBNP to identify entry and exit routes and hotspots of poaching activities based on local consultation. This is a well-established methodology. In total there have been seven community consultation sessions, with four taking place this year. Recommendations from the mapping exercise include:

- professionalizing the fishing industry through giving a membership card to every single fisherman and giving an identification number to all pirogues in the Baly Bay area.
- Working with MNP and communities to request that people entering the park to control their cattle wear fluorescent jackets to remain highly visible from a distance.
- Seek collaboration between the “Officiers de Police Judiciaire” of Soalala, Baly Bay, and those of Mitsinjo, the district between the district of Soalala and the town of Mahajanga. The two Chefs de district agreed to cooperate to control the route to Mahajanga but lack of budget have made this difficult to implement.

Activity 4.11 focuses on the development the Dina, a traditional structure recognised by common law, that would protect wildlife including the tortoise. This was due for completion in Year 1, but has been extremely difficult to progress with the local judiciary. The structure of the Dina is in place and it addresses cattle rustling in particular. Durrell has pushed local leaders and the Chef De District for Soalala to maintain momentum for the inclusion of tortoise smuggling and the establishment of a committee to oversee the wildlife related aspects of the Dina. Two workshops were held in Year 2 with local communities. The first in January 2016 took place during the period of heightened tension and was boycotted by the associations engaged in poaching. The second was more successful and broad approval for the ploughshare work was reached. The next step is to continue meeting local authorities to establish the committee that will oversee tortoise-based work for the Dina and to secure approval for this from the local tribunal. As with everything, this is a hugely bureaucratic process.

Activities 4.12 to 4.15 (Output 4 Indicators 3 and 4) focus on the development of a social marketing campaign at the local level. Due to the difficulties faced on the ground, we have not been able to progress these activities. We have also not been able to identify core expertise in Madagascar for this sort of work as it is a technique not well developed within Durrell or the project partners. However we are very clear that they remain very important and the results of research in Output 2 show the relevance of such work. We have agreed with IWT at the start of

the project year to move funds from Year 2 to Year 3 and we develop and pilot test the social marketing campaign alongside rural development activities and work to improve relations with the National Park.

**3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

<b>Output 1</b>	Coverage and efficiency of community-park ranger patrols in the BBNP is improved through implementation of SMART system.
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Community-based monitoring of the National Park was close to Year 2 target levels in terms of patrol effort – 2,300 hours were spent by the monitoring patrols against a target of 2,500 hours (Output 1 Indicator 1), but coverage remained at Year 1 levels with 30% coverage (Output 1 Indicator 2) achieved against a target of 50% and patrols came from 11 villages instead of the proposed 22 (Output 1 Indicator 4). Output 1 Indicator 3 was met in Year 1 of the project – however it is clear that much more training and capacity support is required and therefore Durrell is working with WCS to address this in Year 3. Targets set out by Indicators 5 and 6 to deliver a series of SMART reports during the year have also not been achieved due to a lack of capacity within the implementing team.

This is one of the most challenged aspects of the overall project. The lack of capacity within MNP, the rapid increase in poaching pressure and the difficult political situation in the region, have all meant that it was not possible to progress. Section 3.1 identifies some of the remedial actions we are proposing to take. We also have to recognise that the Indicator for time spent monitoring is currently calculated, based upon known time for patrollers to be in the field and the days they are supposed to be patrolling, but is not directly measured. This is something that will change in the next year to being directly measured as part of improvements to the monitoring approach.

<b>Output 2</b>	The role of local community members in poaching and the incentives and barriers to poaching are identified and understood for at least 6 of the communities most closely identified with the problem.
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Much progress was made in delivery of Output 2, with production of research reports and the monitoring completed as in Output 2 Indicator 1. MaVoa fine-tuned their methodology and got a much clearer idea on incentives and barriers to poaching among local communities. The eight logbooks established in year 1 were monitored twice during year 2, in July and December 2015. In May and August 2015, 8 focus group discussions, interviews of 25 key informants and visits to 854 households were done.

<b>Output 3</b>	The trade chain of illegal activity for ploughshare tortoises from Madagascar to Southeast Asia is understood and documented leading to greater national and international cooperation to tackle key individuals and areas within the smuggling process.
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The additional confidential information gained in Madagascar, Indonesia and Thailand combined with the organized and more systematic analysis and mapping of the input has proven valuable in enhancing our understanding on the complexities of this problem. It has also enabled our sharing of information with law enforcement agencies to be more efficient and conducted with increased confidence (the process of having in place a system that requires well written documentation that demands clarity and accuracy allows for increased confidence in accuracy and validity of what is being reported and assessed).

During the year under review, four intelligence reports were provided to enforcement agencies (with two reports being shared with more than one agency), in Bangladesh, Hong Kong, China

and Malaysia (Output 3, Indicator 1) and bi-monthly communication and assessment of the trade chain is ongoing (Output 3 Indicator 2).

In January 2016, the Regional Director of TRAFFIC in Southeast Asia met with Interpol and discussed the Ploughshare Tortoise trade. Interpol is keen to assist but admit they do not currently collect information on the trade in Malagasy tortoise species and have limited capacity to assist beyond communication information provided to them on to relevant enforcement agencies. Naturally they have more of a regional overview and somewhat strategic approach, but it is hoped they can also apply some pressure on individual countries that are repeatedly featuring in wildlife trade routes or where corruption may be a factor.

The Ploughshare Report is in progress (Output 3 Indicator 3), with the new data collected from Indonesia starting to be analysed for use in the report. A time line for the completion of the report has been made to ensure that each section is finished in a timely manner (in project year 2 report dropbox). The Introduction, Legislation Review and Methodology sections are near to completion. Contributors for various sections have been planned, contacted and are working on their respective sections.

<b>Output 4</b>	Improved enforcement of laws along the trade chain through filling key skills gaps and raising awareness of poaching issue within priority institutions and increased support of local Dina governing ploughshare poaching
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Together with Output 1, this is the project most challenged area of work. While communication with regional judiciary has been high (see Section 3.1), we have been unable to conduct the workshops as planned (Output 4 Indicator 1). Also we have not been able to produce the guidelines as proposed within the Indicator.

Output 4 Indicator 2 to provide training for 40 Customs guards has been achieved through collaboration with CITES Madagascar and the internal Customs Training Department. We will pursue this further in year 3.

Output 4 Indicator 3 concerning improvement in the knowledge of local laws, their application and therefore increases in action by the judiciary, has not been met due to the ongoing problems with local relations. Equally we were not able to deliver the social marketing campaign (Indicator 4), but this is being planned for Year 3.

While Output 1 is largely within the control of project partners to improve, Output 4 is most outside the control of project partners. In many respects this relies not only on improving collaboration at the local level with law enforcement and the judiciary, but it also requires high level political pressure through the Ministry of Justice.

We believe our most effective approach to improving engagement here is through collaboration with the Embassies of Great Britain and Germany (especially as KFW and GIZ are major donors in Madagascar) and their ability to engage the Ministries of Environment and Justice. The British Ambassador, Tim Smart, has always been strongly supportive and assisted the intervention of the Ministry of Justice when the situation was at its worst in the field. More recently the German Ambassador has become engaged, facilitating a stakeholders meeting in Antananarivo in May 2016 and then together with the new Minister of Environment and the British Ambassador, undertaking a field visit in June 2016.

**3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

<p>Outcome: Poaching no longer seriously threatens the ploughshare tortoise as communities and MNP more effectively guard and monitor this species alongside improved law enforcement and cooperation along the trade chain.</p>
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Sadly the outcome is highly unlikely to be achieved by project end. In fact during Year 2 poaching was dramatically increased. Indicator 1, which focuses on the state of the wild population, shows a decline in numbers of adults and sub-adults of at least 50% over the last six years and fewer than 500 animals now remaining in the wild. Across most of the species' range, population density is so sparse (on average 3 adults/sub-adults per square km) that breeding rates may well be catastrophically low. At least two of the sub-populations are now likely to be empty.

Likewise Indicator 2 calls for a reduction in signs of poaching by 40% by Year 3. Our evidence based on the community patrols (evidence of poaching in the park) shows a rapid increase from 7 incidences in year 1 to 37 in year 2.

Overall the situation is so alarming that Durrell decided to move all the tortoises found in Sada and Beheta on the eastern side of the bay to Beaboaly where Durrell has been trying to establish a new population since 2005 from a hundred of ploughshares born in captivity in our breeding facility in Ankarafantsika. Poachers are also targeting Beaboaly where they think there are more chances to find the tortoises in the forest but all the OMC units from Mahajanga are now based there to insure the security of the site and the whole security system is being improved through purchasing new communication equipment like walkie-talkies, more camera-traps, etc. and building structures for surveillance such as watchtowers.

There have been no significant successful prosecutions for poachers (Indicator 3), which is seen as an important milestone to improving the awareness and understanding that poaching will not be tolerated.

While relations between Madagascar and Thailand are very poor, project partners are hopeful that through collaboration between partners (WCS, Durrell and TRAFFIC) we can have a meaningful impact to support the Government of Madagascar at the CITES COP (Indicator 4). However this also relies on the Government being able to field a team and the Minister being able and willing to engage appropriately. We are also unsure at the present moment, what the response of CITES is likely to be as we know that there is considerable frustration that given the level of international support from CITES to Madagascar there has been such little progress in the country.

If the relationship with the local communities is now going through some rough paths, collaboration with other key people or bodies seems to be promising. In 2015, the independent anti-corruption bureau (BIANCO) went through several workshops at the regional and national level to present and improve their new approach which gives much importance to IWT. At both levels and all through the process, Durrell and the project have been active participants. The BIANCO promotes the denunciation culture amidst the Malagasy society and is looking for legal ways to protect informants and witnesses. The cooperation between the BIANCO and Durrell should be beneficial to both if each part brings in his own experiences and knowledge.

In summary Durrell and the project partners are focusing on addressing the shortfalls and challenges that have occurred this year:

- We have increased staff capacity for monitoring data from community patrols; increased training and have applied for co-funding to improve data collection methods.
- We are taking drastic steps to protect remaining wild animals and the captive breeding programme through an emergency plan and funding agreed with the International Angonoka Working Group – in June 2016.
- We are seeking international guidance from other anti-poaching initiatives from the Lowveld Rhino Conservancy in Zimbabwe and WCS Indonesia Wildlife Crime Unit to help assess our effectiveness and improve where necessary.
- We are working with UK and German embassies and donors to put pressure on the Ministries of Justice and Environment to act to improve both protection on the ground and support through regional law enforcement and we are starting to see the results of this approach.
- We are working with international partners to try and raise Madagascar's profile at the next CITES COP, to aim to have an impact on the government's internal actions.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

Assumption 1 identifies that there should be no significant reduction in the level of political stability. The situation is that the economic and political condition in the country is declining and insecurity is increasing. Banditry, criminality, corruption and violence are all increasing dramatically in the country. While it is still safe to operate overall government capacity is extremely weak. There have been two Ministers of Environment within Year 2 of the project and an entire new government cabinet. Thus the operating environment is worsening and this poses a significant challenge to the project.

Assumption 2 aims to ensure the safety of project staff and their ability to operate in the region. The poachers' leaders overreacting to the arrest of a local authority resulted in a serious threat to the safety of field staff during Year 2. The intervention made by the British ambassador to the Ministry of Justice stopped all flagrant intimidating acts but since then, Durrell staff never travel around the site alone. Poachers are increasingly armed with knives and spears and Durrell staff have learnt that they can access firearms if necessary. Therefore the safety of field staff is closely monitored.

The move from MIST to SMART inside MNP has started. This means that they will still use MIST until they all master SMART (Assumption 3). The park rangers need to be trained and practice collecting relevant information for SMART. The arrival of the person in charge of the patrols amidst MNP will be an important step forward in the effective implementation of SMART. Therefore there has been slow progress in this area, but progress is being made.

Rumour has it that the Chinese mining company is looking for partners in the project to share the risks because the prices of raw materials are so low currently and the quality of the minerals might not be as good as first expected. For almost two years now, no development has been recorded in the project (Assumption 4).

Local police and gendarmes in Baly Bay are always ready to work closely with MNP and Durrell whenever they are needed in the project (Assumption 5). However this is on a case by case basis. Overall relations with the judiciary are less good and certainly little progress has been made. Therefore we would identify at that willingness to engage among the legal sector is very low.

This year, MNP started discussions with local communities on the delimitation of areas for the latter to use for their everyday life. MNP took such a long time to decide on that although because of that fact the local communities always felt betrayed and held up their engagement towards the goals of the National Park. MNP will not be able to finish this soon but as long as the local communities realize that the job is being done in a sincere and transparent way a huge obstacle to a proper collaboration should have been removed (Assumption 6).

The Dina has been updated since it was sent back to Baly Bay. In these times of weak governance, people are mainly concerned about the safety of their belongings; that is probably why they worry more about their cattle which they consider as the most precious asset. MNP and Durrell would like to promote the implementation of the other topics of the Dina including the ploughshare but the recent events which happened there would require some strong social marketing campaign to put things back on the right path (Assumption 7).

Thus overall the assumptions underpinning the project are just about tenable, with 2, 5 and 6 being the most affected by events during the year.

## **4. Impact: achievement of positive impact on illegal wildlife trade and poverty alleviation**

The project aimed to support the halt in illegal trade in Malagasy chelonians through improved monitoring and the implementation of appropriate law enforcement at all levels throughout the trade chain both in Madagascar and internationally.

Our project is trying to address the situation facing one of the world's most highly sought after reptiles on the illegal pet trade to show how there could be a model combining action at the local level to keep animals in the wild with actions at a national level to address the loss of

Madagascar's native fauna and international level with the massive sale of reptiles within SE Asia.

Evidence presented within Output 3 and 4 is showing that we are able to improve international collaboration and mobilise efforts to address the problems facing the ploughshare tortoise and to assist the government of Madagascar engage with CITES in particular. But it is also clear that on the ground the two priority species of Malagasy chelonian, radiated tortoises and ploughshare tortoises, as well as spider tortoises, are being increasingly smuggled out of the country and overall the Government lacks the will or capacity to address the loss.

At this very moment, the survival of the ploughshare is more than ever at stake and we can say without any doubt that Madagascar must have already lost the species if the project was not there to stand against all greed and corruption.

Poverty alleviation goals are being met through two main avenues. The first is that all community rangers receive per diem payments for the time they spend monitoring in the field. This is not intended to form a salary or wage, but effectively to act as compensation for the opportunity costs of not being able to fish or attend cattle. However they receive a direct benefit to work with the project. The second approach is achieved through co-funded rural development projects (Supported by Jersey Overseas Aid Commission and Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission). These projects enable Durrell to set up small scale development programmes to improve food security, access to primary education, increases in health and sanitation as well as access to income generating mechanisms. These activities continue and are and will run alongside and be integrated with the project.

## **5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives**

The communities surrounding BBNP are not necessarily directly affected by illegal wildlife trade. A minority directly benefit through the sale of stolen animals and local corruption associated with the trade will affect other areas of life as well. However efforts to protect the tortoise are closely intertwined with efforts to improve human wellbeing, as identified above, and this will be key to further project success. Communities have to directly benefit from the protection of the tortoise, more so than they would by its continued theft. This will be a focus of work in Year 3.

The project is most closely supporting the realization of objective 2 and is slowly but surely working towards strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system. The project has provided invaluable opportunities to provide training to police, gendarme, Ministry agents and Customs authorities. However we still need to see a positive high-level and long-term response from these agencies to show their willingness to prioritise illegal wildlife trade issues.

Demand for exotic pets is only increasing in China and SE Asia. From recent feedback from partners in Turtle Conservancy and TRAFFIC, the conservation community is grossly underestimating the demand side, whether it is for food, medicine, or in this case, to own an extremely rare animal. Reptiles and tortoises and turtles in particular hold a special place in Asian cultures, and are being traded and poached in record numbers. There have been no real attempts to reduce demand as this is an extremely difficult area to have an influence. However Durrell defaces the shells of all the animals in the wild and in captivity in an attempt to make them less desirable for poachers. But we know, from the sale of animals on Facebook in January 2016, that this approach no longer deters poachers.

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

Without this project and the long-term support provided for the ploughshare tortoise, this species would be extinct in the wild. It is difficult to present a counter-factual case for what would happen had the project not intervened, and all our indicators show negative trends at the moment. But it is clear that without support the ploughshare tortoise would go and then the Baly Bay National Park would go. The need for this project is stronger now more than ever.

## **7. Project support to poverty alleviation**

It is important to state that while poaching is seen as a way of generating income among young male members of the local communities, there is no subsistence basis to poaching. Therefore through the village surveys we do not identify that communities are relying on income from poaching to survive. More work is required to substantiate this assessment and to better understand the impact of poaching on household incomes. Therefore actions to reduce poaching are not directly affecting livelihoods. However it is clear that positive actions to protect and restore the species are associated with needs to improve human wellbeing in the surrounding communities.

The majority of direct rural development support is being provided through co-funded projects to improve access to primary education, food security and health in the region. Within this project, support is provided to the community members to engage with the patrol programme. They received a per diem amount of money to 'compensate' them for the opportunity costs for not being able to engage in other income generating activities. 165 guards currently benefit from this support. Anecdotally we are aware that in quite a few instances, village rangers seem to be doing better than other people in their villages. They apparently save the money the project pays to them for the patrols and use it to start a new income generating activity such as chicken breeding or grow more crops or even buy and sell more fish and shrimps. At the moment we are not measuring this and cannot validate the claim. However we need to investigate it further.

Annually the project organises a ploughshare festival as a cultural event that allows us to engage with entire communities, to avoid elite capture, and through cultural events discuss local community issues and the needs to protect the species and national park.

Separately, the project is supporting the implementation of a traditional legal structure called a Dina to protect all wildlife. This Dina includes cattle and other domestic plants and animals, in an attempt to protect people's livelihoods from theft. But it also contains the ploughshare tortoise and other conservation species. This approach will hopefully intertwine concern for all wildlife and also as community members feel that their income is protected (i.e. cattle) they can engage more with conservation activities.

## **8. Consideration of Gender equity issues**

The project has no direct impact on gender equality and it is not one of the stated objectives. However, it is an issue that project partners are keenly aware of. Our principle means of engaging communities is through village meetings and festivals. At all such meetings, we ensure that we promote the attendance of women in particular, who may be not be integrated into formal village elder processes. From experience we can say that once empowered to be part of community events, women are vocal and able to contribute their perspectives.

## **9. Monitoring and evaluation**

Within the project leading partners, there a clear management and oversight structure from the project manager, employed by the project, to the Head of Durrell's Madagascar Programme in Antananarivo and the Head of Field Programmes, based in Durrell's HQ. All three positions are providing oversight on the project.

The main coordinating group at the national level is the partners group based in Madagascar. This group last met in July 2015. During the meeting outputs and corresponding indicators are discussed one by one according to what has been done and what is left to be done. However we are late in having another partners meeting, which will be organised shortly and given the rapid pace of change in the field we will increase the frequency of these meetings. Minutes are included in the Year 2 annual report dropbox folder.

Our Outcome for the project aimed to reduce the impact of poaching as the dominant threat to ploughshare tortoises through support to community-based patrols (Output 1), an increased understanding of the underlying processes of poaching (output 2), increased international engagement and cooperation to understand the purchaser side (Output 3) and local and regional judicial support (Output 4). Each of these areas of work has a clear impact on the project output with Outputs 1 and 4 being the most directly associated. The logical assertion is that through better patrolling and enforcement we can catch active poachers and publicly punish them, thus deterring potential future poachers from wanting to engage. Research in Output 2 shows that community members perceive few barriers to poaching and that the incentives far exceed them. Therefore based on evidence from within the project and comparison with analogous settings the project partners believe the connections made within our Theory of Change are justified. We also believe that the indicator framework proposed provides sufficient information to determine whether the outputs are being achieved and therefore whether they are having an impact.

Also we carry out monitoring of the wild population of tortoises as the ultimate measure of what changes are happening. Our methods are robust, albeit it showing a lag between the impact and us being able to detect it through survey effort. But these surveys show the drastic decline in wild numbers. More immediate insights are achieved through a sub-set of the patrols that have been trained to radio-track a number of tortoises. This radio-tracking data and the rate at which a number of these animals have disappeared over time, also provides a measure of poaching impact and decline in the species, more immediately.

In terms of data collection to support the monitoring of the indicators and targets set within the logframe, the project is struggling to comply with the requirements around Output 1 in particular. This is as a result of the lack of capacity to implement and utilise SMART at the local level. In order to address this Durrell, as set out in the original proposal, has assigned a percentage of time from a Conservation Scientist in our global HQ to work closely with the Data Manager in Madagascar to ensure that all data being collected within the ploughshare tortoise project is centralised, backed-up and key information extracted and utilised in a timely manner. This extends beyond the immediate project indicators, but will contribute key information on the state of poaching, community engagement, protection and wild animal numbers.

## 10. Lessons learnt

Over the last year, we have had to respond to rapidly changing conditions on the ground. We have been able to bring to bear over 30 years of experience with the species and communities involved as well as the combined experience of the project partnership, which is broad. However this has generated a number of lessons for us.

- 1) **We under-estimated the capacity needs to run the monitoring programme.** In Year 1 activities started well with formal training provided by WCS and over 34 people trained. But ongoing capacity constraints, the backlog of paper forms, and limitations in using the software have all meant that data entry to SMART and therefore its effectiveness as a management tool have been severely limited. The SMART training needs to be resumed. Durrell has requested other funders to provide the money for this but this a necessity if we want to be able to implement SMART properly by the end of the project. Durrell is currently seeking for ways to overcome the obstacle of illiteracy among the community rangers and investigate in the use of smartphones for recording data during the patrols (again part of co-funding applications).
- 2) **Capacity limitations within our partners caused delays.** Our main local partners, MNP, have encountered a number of setbacks with local staffing that are currently being resolved. We have also sought co-funding to introduce more capacity into their team. Both responses will hopefully reduce the turnaround time for data analysis and improve the number of management actions taken in the field.
- 3) **Improving education is very important.** Through past consultations the importance of education as a means to lifting rural people out of poverty has been identified at the community level as a basic need. In Baly Bay, however, this stops at the primary level

and even at this stage it is difficult to secure sufficient teaching support, with most teachers having no formal qualifications. Currently there is one lycee serving the region, created five years ago. Literacy within the community patrollers is extremely low and through co-funding we aim to put patrol members through a literacy programme. For reasons that we are yet to fully understand, parents do not support their children to attend school, possibly due to the opportunity costs of doing so. Therefore the young are growing up with few skills, no jobs and no income. The younger generation make up the poachers and those who enable it. They must be the future target group for attitudinal and behavioural change campaigns, as identified in the sections above.

- 4) **We cannot rely on support at the political level, but must continue to foster better engagement.** Local representatives of the state administrative are hardly present in the community. Most of the time, they are either in Antananarivo or in Mahajanga. Durrell complained about this situation to the regional authorities but there is little hope things will change as this behaviour is at least partly associated with the failures in governance and lack of stability within the political system. Regional authorities and above seem to be more cooperative if we take the case of the regional Environment director and the OMC, which is the group that monitors security in the region.
- 5) **Working with informants is essential but also adds risk.** Informants are central to tackling any illegal situation and are widely supported with illegal wildlife trade. We receive information locally, nationally and internationally. Much of this is actionable and has led to seizures. However the level of investigative work we have to do is increasing dramatically and our staff have not been trained to manage such networks. This is an area where we need to seek additional support and training to proceed. We are currently discussing training options with WCS who have used informant networks in Asia highly effectively.

Over the year, we have had to respond to a dramatic worsening of conditions on the ground. We have been able to maintain relations within individual partners well and many of these have enabled effective responses in the field. The research from MaVoa has provided invaluable insights that we can now respond to. We are working with WCS to act more at the national and international level, Turtle Conservancy is greatly supporting our captive management and fundraising efforts, AVG has provided invaluable expertise in identifying good members of the judiciary with whom we can progress, MNP are our closest partners on the ground and we have really strengthened our working relationship with TRAFFIC over the year. But at present this is group of partnerships, rather than the entire group working together. We will work more in Year 3 to foster a stronger sense of ownership across the entire project. However all of the skills provided by the partners in this project are truly essential to making progress, and this has been enabled by the IWT support.

Our advice to others would be to secure the necessary investment in staff skills and capacity early on. Had there been strong staff members in post both within Durrell and MNP at the local level, things would have been easier. In Year 1 we made some staff changes which improved our implementation, but decisions were then limited by capacity needs within MNP, which are now being resolved.

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

N/A

## **12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

We have identified in the sections above that the outcome for this project will not be reached within the timeframe available. Due to circumstances beyond our control and also that we do not currently fully understand, poaching pressure spiked in early 2016. We have been responding to a worsening social, political and economic background, which has enabled this escalation of poaching. We are also battling against local interests, continuing corruption and limitations in local capacity. Together these place the project and the ploughshare tortoise

under serious risk. We have been taking the steps identified above to address these changes and propose to secure co-funding support to undertake the following steps:

- Improve local capacity of rangers - literacy and safety being essential components
- Improve effectiveness of monitoring systems – trialling electronic data collection and paying for short term staff to enter back-logged data.
- Improving protection for remaining animals in the wild – consolidating animals in key highly guarded locations, improving protection measures (including guard towers and dogs)
- Developing secondary breeding centres both inside and outside Madagascar.

### **13. Sustainability and legacy**

Clearly when dealing with an issue as sensitive as this, it is very difficult to maintain an open access plan. The IWT project is a key component of the overall response to save the ploughshare tortoise. Through the efforts enabled by this project and the partnership that it created we are able to engage far more effectively at the national level, and despite the lack of action by authorities and the difficulties with local implementation, we have the support of the British and German ambassadors and we are part of the national process is addressing illegal wildlife trade in the country. All of this has been made possible through this project.

We are committed to the recovery of the tortoise in the long-term, which will be beyond the lifespan of the project. Therefore we do not plan to exit the project, but we will build on the results generate to further develop our capacity to save the species.

The legacy of the project will extend far beyond saving the species itself. A number of NGOs in the country are deeply concerned with the scale of completely unchecked trade and smuggling in species, especially reptiles. Equally globally, very little is known about the trade in reptiles. But we know from the scale of interest in selling, owning and dealing in reptiles that the issues are massive. This project aims to provide concrete case studies for ways to address the illegal trade in one of the most iconic of these species and make headway in stemming the tide.

### **14. IWF Challenge Fund Identity**

Durrell worked with international photographer, Tim Flach, to take images of the ploughshares as part of a major project he is undertaking on threats facing the natural world.

The tortoises have also featured on the images taken by Joel Sartore for his Photo Ark project. <http://www.joelsartore.com/stock/search/?search=ploughshare+tortoise>

A team from BBC News came to film the project in May 2015 led by their Environment Correspondent David Shukman (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-33149337> and <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-33096261>). The broadcast article reached a very large international audience and was covered by UK domestic news and the World Service.

All press releases related to project activities and sent to the media and/or distributed at each press conference made it clear that the UK Government was the donor of the project. The same message was delivered to any official and important partner to be met for the first time, from the Minister down to a village member.

The British Ambassador, Tim Smart, has been a very strong advocate of the project and through this has engaged with different Ministries and the President of Madagascar, where he has recognised the funding being provided by the UK government through the IWT framework. Key Durrell staff also took part in roundtable meetings with the Ministry of Environment and also the President of Madagascar to discuss conservation matters and the project formed part of those discussions (see Cambridge University article

**15. Project Expenditure**

Please expand and complete Table 1.

**Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2015-March 2016)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by IWT?

**16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

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

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>The illegal trade in Malagasy chelonians is halted through improved monitoring and the implementation of appropriate law enforcement at all levels throughout the trade chain both in Madagascar and internationally.</p>		<p>The current situation of illegal trade is now much worse than at the beginning of the project. capacity for monitoring is challenged and law enforcement limited</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>Poaching no longer seriously threatens the ploughshare tortoise as communities and MNP more effectively guard and monitor this species alongside improved law enforcement and cooperation along the trade chain.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1 :</b> The wild ploughshare tortoise population is no longer seriously threatened by poaching as evidenced by a reduction in the population decline from 10% per annum currently to 5% per annum by Year 3.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2 :</b> The level of poaching in BBNP is reduced as evidenced by the 40% reduction in the number of regional people involved in poaching by Year 3 compared to the baseline figures collected in Year 1 (current rough estimates indicate 60-70 people involved from local villages)</p> <p><b>Indicator 3 :</b> There is improved law enforcement in relation to wildlife crime offenders in Madagascar as evidenced by the proportion of successful arrests and convictions relating to ploughshare trafficking offences increases from 10% currently to 25% by the end of Year 3</p>	<p>Indicator 1 is not being met, as poaching has increased and therefore threats to the species; likewise Indicator 2 shows a rapid increase in poaching levels.</p> <p>There has been no improvement in law enforcement, in fact recent failures to prosecute poachers shows a lack of willingness.</p> <p>In March 2016, a joint project by UNEP and the Malagasy government was initiated to fight against wildlife crime, focussing mainly on rosewood, and a special committee including all concerned ministries has been created. A special court will be set up for the rosewood and the Minister of Environment told Durrell that the government is thinking of creating this type of special court for all necessary purposes (meeting at the Minister's office, February 2016).</p> <p>The circle of "virtuous" magistrates gives some hope but at the same</p>	

	<p><b>Indicator 4</b> : The illegal trade chain in ploughshare tortoises is mapped leading to R20 St2 Form Defra – June 2013 20 improved cooperation between those countries and relevant authorities affected as evidenced by presenting at the CITES COP17 in South Africa 2016 and the organisation of a second Madagascar-Thailand bilateral meeting to discuss the illegal trade in Malagasy species and develop an MoU between the countries (the first meeting was held following CITES COP16 in Bangkok)</p>	<p>time it has a very limited impact since it is composed by only a few honest and courageous individuals.</p> <p>Smuggling routes from BBNP to SE Asia and China are known and mapped. New exit routes have been identified through the Freight terminal at the national airport and also by sea through the container port at Toamasina.</p> <p>Progress is being made with WCS to facilitate action for Madagascar at CITES COP17. Although a bilateral agreement between Madagascar and Thailand is no longer possible.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Coverage and efficiency of community-park ranger patrols in the BBNP is improved through implementation and uptake of SMART system.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> : 1,440 hours per month spent patrolling BBNP currently, will increase to 2,000 by end Year 1, 2,500 by end Year 2 and 3,000 hours per month by end of Year 3.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b> : 5280ha (33%) of ploughshare habitat in BBNP patrolled currently, will increase 7900ha (50%) by end Year 1, 11,060ha (70%) by end Year 2 and to 12,640ha (80%) by end of Year 3.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b> : 27 people participating in monitoring currently will be trained and participating in SMART by the end of Year 1, increasing to 34 people by the end of Year 2 and to 40 people trained and participating in SMART</p>	<p>Indicator 1: current estimated effort is 2,300 hours – approximately in line with Year 2 target. However this is estimated and not based on direct measurement. More training is needed. A patrol supervisor should be recruited within MNP. 5 community rangers should be replaced and the recommendations of the assessment should be implemented.</p> <p>Patrols have not been expanded geographically due to the need to improve the current conditions with existing patrols. However the areas where there is little patrolling are likely to be the areas with the last remaining tortoises. Patrol coverage therefore remains at Year 1 levels.</p> <p>Capacity constraints and the necessary reaction to the crisis have meant that training has not taken place. Recruitment of more capacity within MNP will address this constraint and more training will be provided in Year 3.</p>	

	<p>monitoring by end of Year 3.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4</b> : Local village patrols currently from 11 of 28 main villages in Baly Bay, will increase to 16 by end Year 1, 22 by end Year 2 and 28 of 28 villages by end of Year 3.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5</b> : 24 SMART patrol reports produced per Year during the course of the project.</p> <p><b>Indicator 6</b> : Quarterly SMART reports (4 per Year) to local law enforcement during the course of the project.</p>	<p>As with Indicator 2, the number of villages involved (as with the coverage of the national park) has not increased on Year 1 levels.</p> <p>SMART reporting has been limited by the backlog of data being entered into the system for analysis. This is currently being addressed, with the backlog now reduced and more capacity being recruited for MNP.</p> <p>Two quarterly reports were produced, which only track the paths taken by the patrol teams, but do not provide the depth of analysis required for law enforcement.</p>
Activity 1.1. Obtain SMART and train core staff in its use		Completed by more training is needed.
Activity 1.2. Train additional MNP staff and local community members in SMART		Increased capacity being secured for MNP and then further training will follow.
Activity 1.3. Monthly monitoring of BBNP using combined community-ranger patrols carried out		Ongoing
Activity 1.4. SMART monitoring reports produced		Not at present, but will shortly be resolved
Activity 1.5. SMART monitoring reports for local law enforcement agencies produced		Two reports produced to date.
Activity 1.6. Ploughshare tortoise population surveys conducted		Three surveys conducted in March 2016, indicating the loss of two sub-populations.
Activity 1.7. Ploughshare tortoise population viability analysis (PVA) conducted		Year 3 activity.
<p><b>Output 2.</b> The role of local community members in poaching and the incentives and barriers to poaching are identified and understood for at least 6 of the communities most closely identified with the problem.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> : 6 logbooks established (1 per village) and monitored twice in Year 1, twice in Year 2 and twice in Year 3 to ascertain local involvement in poaching.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b> : 12 surveys conducted</p>	8 logbooks monitored twice (in July and December 2015)

	to ascertain incentives and barriers to poaching (1 per village in Year 1 and the same in Year 3).	8 focus group discussions, interviews of 25 key informants and visits to 854 households were done
Activity 2.1. Hold Initial community meetings to explain project purpose and identify key informants (head of villages, elders, teachers, grocers) for interviews		Done in 18 villages
Activity 2.2 . Logbooks established in villages		Done
Activity 2.3. Logbook monitoring conducted		8 logbooks monitored
Activity 2.4. Community interviews conducted		Done
Activity 2.5. Logbook and community interview reports produced		Done
<b>Output 3.</b> The trade chain of illegal activity for ploughshare tortoises from Madagascar to Southeast Asia is understood and documented leading to greater national and international cooperation to tackle key individuals and areas within the smuggling process.	<p><b>Indicator 1 :</b> At least 4 actionable intelligence reports are provided per year to enforcement authorities in Madagascar, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2 :</b> Bi-monthly TRAFFIC reports (6 per year) produced detailing intelligence on the trade chain.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3 :</b> Peer-report produced, published and distributed detailing the trade chain from Madagascar to Southeast Asia by the end of Year 3.</p>	<p>20 reports produced and 5 submitted to law enforcement.</p> <p>Internal reports produced</p> <p>Year 3 activity – currently in planning and preparation stage.</p>
Activity 3.1. Indonesia based TRAFFIC Investigative officer hired		Done
Activity 3.2. Intelligence reports for law enforcement agencies on ploughshare trade chain produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia		Done
Activity 3.3. Internal TRAFFIC reports produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia		Done
Activity 3.4. Peer-report produced and distributed		Year 3 activity – currently in planning and preparation stage.

Activity 3.5. Attend and present the project at CITES COP 17 in South Africa 2016	Year 3 activity – currently in planning and preparation stage.
Activity 3.6. Second bilateral meeting between Madagascar and Thailand to discuss illegal trade in Malagasy species is held	Not possible.
Activity 3.7. MoU between Madagascar and Thailand on addressing the illegal trade in Malagasy species is drawn up and signed	Not possible
<p><b>Output 4.</b> Improved enforcement of laws along the trade chain through filling key skills gaps and raising awareness of poaching issue within priority institutions and increased support of local Dina governing ploughshare poaching.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1 :</b> 3 workshops conducted (1 per year) for Malagasy police, prosecutors and magistrates on the arresting, prosecuting and sentencing of wildlife crime offenders with sentencing guidelines for ploughshare trafficking offences agreed between magistrates and produced by end of Year 2.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2 :</b> At least 40 Customs Officials receive best-practice training in CITES enforcement at Antananarivo and Mahajanga airports in Madagascar and in Indonesia conducted through 2 workshops per Year in each country (12 workshops in total by end of Year 3).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3 :</b> Knowledge of rules and laws and attitude towards responsibility for application of them is increased as demonstrated by instances of reporting and warning of law breakers increased by 15% by Year 2 and 30% by Year 3 compared to Year 1 as measured through KAP surveys.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4 :</b> Social marketing</p> <p>Workshops have taken place, but guidance not produced. A change of strategy is required to focus on key members of judiciary who can support greater prosecution.</p> <p>15 Customs officers trained in Antananarivo in September 2015. 25 Customs agents trained in Mahajanga in January 2016.</p> <p>At present this Indicator is not being achieved and warnings are not increasing.</p> <p>New funding are sought for a strong social marketing campaign that should be designed and implemented to reverse the current alarming</p>

	campaign communication activities reach 300 people within the local communities by the end of Year 1, 600 by the end of Year 2 and 1000 by the end of Year 3.	situation
Activity 4.1. Local / regional judiciary workshops in Madagascar conducted		No
Activity 4.2. Local / regional judiciary workshop reports produced		No
Activity 4.3. Procedures for investigating wildlife crime in Madagascar produced		No
Activity 4.4. Magistrates workshops for sentencing guidelines in Madagascar conducted		No
Activity 4.5. Magistrates workshop reports produced		No
Activity 4.6. Sentencing guidelines for wildlife crime offenders in Madagascar produced		No
Activity 4.7. Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted in Madagascar		Yes, two.
Activity 4.8. Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted in Indonesia		No
Activity 4.9. Customs officials workshop reports produced		Ongoing
Activity 4.10. Guidelines for Customs officials in Madagascar and Indonesia produced		No
Activity 4.11. Stakeholder workshops and consultation to advocate for and support Dina (local law) legalisation		Ongoing
Activity 4.12. Social marketing research, campaign design and testing: focus groups		No
Activity 4.13. Targeted social marketing campaign		No
Activity 4.14. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys conducted and analysed		Partly included in MaVoa study

Activity 4.15. Social marketing campaign evaluated, identifying best practice and final report produced	No
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# Annex 2 Logframe

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### MEASURING IMPACT

#### 25. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex C of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning.

#### Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 30 words)

The illegal trade in Malagasy chelonians is halted through improved monitoring and the implementation of appropriate law enforcement at all levels throughout the trade chain both in Madagascar and internationally.

#### Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14.

(Max 30 words)

Poaching no longer seriously threatens the ploughshare tortoise as communities and MNP more effectively guard and monitor this species alongside improved law enforcement and cooperation along the trade chain.

#### Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

<b>Indicator 1</b>	The wild ploughshare tortoise population is no longer seriously threatened by poaching as evidenced by a reduction in the population decline from 10% per annum currently to 5% per annum by Year 3 and down to 0% by Year 5
<b>Indicator 2</b>	The level of poaching in BBNP is reduced as evidenced by the 40% reduction in the number of regional people involved in poaching by Year 3 compared to the baseline figures collected in Year 1 (current rough estimates indicate 60-70 people involved from local villages)
<b>Indicator 3</b>	There is improved law enforcement in relation to wildlife crime offenders in Madagascar as evidenced by the proportion of successful arrests and convictions relating to ploughshare trafficking offences increases from 10% currently to 25% by the end of Year 3
<b>Indicator 4</b>	The illegal trade chain in ploughshare tortoises is mapped leading to

	improved cooperation between those countries and relevant authorities affected as evidenced by presenting at the CITES COP17 in South Africa 2016 and the organisation of a second Madagascar-Thailand bilateral meeting to discuss the illegal trade in Malagasy species and develop an MoU between the countries (the first meeting was held following CITES COP16 in Bangkok)
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### Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

<b>Indicator 1</b>	Ploughshare population surveys; PVA analysis results; Project reports
<b>Indicator 2</b>	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey results and reports; social marketing reports; photographic reports; testimonials; media releases
<b>Indicator 3</b>	Training workshop reports; Procedures for Customs officials produced; Procedures for investigating wildlife crime produced; Guidelines for sentencing offenders produced; conviction figures and reports from local and regional judiciary
<b>Indicator 4</b>	CITES COP 17 presentation and report; Madagascar-Thailand bilateral MoU

### Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

<b>Assumption 1</b>	No significant reduction in current level of political stability
<b>Assumption 2</b>	Safety of field staff and local communities is maintained – no serious threats or incidents to staff and villagers
<b>Assumption 3</b>	MNP implement SMART throughout the National Park network
<b>Assumption 4</b>	Regional mining developments respect required national and international environmental legislation and social norms
<b>Assumption 5</b>	Engagement from local and regional law enforcement and judiciary to tackle this issue
<b>Assumption 6</b>	Engagement from local communities towards the goals of the National Park
<b>Assumption 7</b>	Regional authorities validate Dina, including rules relating to ploughshare poaching

### Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

<b>Output 1</b>	Coverage and efficiency of community-park ranger patrols in the BBNP is improved through implementation and uptake of SMART system.
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<b>Output 2</b>	The role of local community members in poaching and the incentives and barriers to poaching are identified and understood for at least 6 of the communities most closely identified with the problem.
<b>Output 3</b>	The trade chain of illegal activity for ploughshare tortoises from Madagascar to Southeast Asia is understood and documented leading to greater national and international cooperation to tackle key individuals and areas within the smuggling process.
<b>Output 4</b>	Improved enforcement of laws along the trade chain through filling key skills gaps and raising awareness of poaching issue within priority institutions and increased support of local Dina governing ploughshare poaching.

### Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

<b>Output 1</b>	
Indicator 1	1,440 hours per month spent patrolling BBNP currently, will increase to 2,000 by end Year 1, 2,500 by end Year 2 and 3,000 hours per month by end of Year 3.
Indicator 2	5280ha (33%) of ploughshare habitat in BBNP patrolled currently, will increase 7900ha (50%) by end Year 1, 11,060ha (70%) by end Year 2 and to 12,640ha (80%) by end of Year 3.
Indicator 3	27 people participating in monitoring currently will be trained and participating in SMART by the end of Year 1, increasing to 34 people by the end of Year 2 and to 40 people trained and participating in SMART monitoring by end of Year 3.
Indicator 4	Local village patrols currently from 11 of 28 main villages in Baly Bay, will increase to 16 by end Year 1, 22 by end Year 2 and 28 of 28 villages by end of Year 3.
Indicator 5	24 SMART patrol reports produced per Year during the course of the project.
Indicator 6	Quarterly SMART reports (4 per Year) to local law enforcement during the course of the project.

<b>Output 2</b>	
Indicator 1	6 logbooks established (1 per village) and monitored twice in Year 1, twice in Year 2 and twice in Year 3 to ascertain local involvement in poaching.
Indicator 2	12 surveys conducted to ascertain incentives and barriers to poaching (1 per village in Year 1 and the same in Year 3).

<b>Output 3</b>	
Indicator 1	At least 4 actionable intelligence reports are provided per year to enforcement authorities in Madagascar, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.
Indicator 2	Bi-monthly TRAFFIC reports (6 per year) produced detailing intelligence on the trade chain.

Indicator 3	Peer-report produced, published and distributed detailing the trade chain from Madagascar to Southeast Asia by the end of Year 3.
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<b>Output 4</b>	
Indicator 1	3 workshops conducted (1 per year) for Malagasy police, prosecutors and magistrates on the arresting, prosecuting and sentencing of wildlife crime offenders with sentencing guidelines for ploughshare trafficking offences agreed between magistrates and produced by end of Year 2
Indicator 2	At least 40 Customs Officials receive best-practice training in CITES enforcement at Antananarivo and Mahajanga airports in Madagascar and in Indonesia conducted through 2 workshops per Year in each country (12 workshops in total by end of Year 3).
Indicator 3	Knowledge of rules and laws and attitude towards responsibility for application of them is increased as demonstrated by instances of reporting and warning of law breakers increased by 15% by Year 2 and 30% by Year 3 compared to Year 1 as measured through KAP surveys.
Indicator 4	Social marketing campaign communication activities reach 300 people within the local communities by the end of Year 1, 600 by the end of Year 2 and 1000 by the end of Year 3.

### Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Output 1	Training records; SMART reports; Project reports.
Output 2	Survey results and reports.
Output 3	Intelligence reports for authorities produced; Internal TRAFFIC reports; Trade chain report and peer-review paper produced.
Output 4	Training workshop reports; Procedures for investigating wildlife crime produced; Guidelines for sentencing offenders produced; conviction figures and reports; Procedures for Customs officials produced; Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey results and reports; social marketing reports; photographic reports; testimonials; media releases.

### Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	No significant reduction in current level of political stability
Assumption 2	Safety of field staff and local communities is maintained – no serious threats or incidents to staff or villagers
Assumption 3	MNP implement SMART throughout all the National Park network
Assumption 4	Regional mining developments respect required national and international environmental legislation and social norms
Assumption 5	Engagement from local and regional law enforcement and judiciary to tackle this issue

Assumption 6	Engagement from local communities towards the goals of the National Park
Assumption 7	Regional authorities validate Dina, including rules relating to ploughshare poaching

## Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Obtain SMART and train core staff in its use
Activity 1.2	Train additional MNP staff and local community members in SMART
Activity 1.3	Monthly monitoring of BBNP using combined community-ranger patrols carried out
Activity 1.4	SMART monitoring reports produced
Activity 1.5	SMART monitoring reports for local law enforcement agencies produced
Activity 1.6	Ploughshare tortoise population surveys conducted
Activity 1.7	Ploughshare tortoise population viability analysis (PVA) conducted

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	Hold Initial community meetings to explain project purpose and identify key informants (head of villages, elders, teachers, grocers) for interviews
Activity 2.2	Logbooks established in villages
Activity 2.3	Logbook monitoring conducted
Activity 2.4	Community interviews conducted
Activity 2.5	Logbook and community interview reports produced

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	Indonesia based TRAFFIC Investigative officer hired
Activity 3.2	Intelligence reports for law enforcement agencies on ploughshare trade chain produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia
Activity 3.3	Internal TRAFFIC reports produced in Madagascar, Thailand and Indonesia
Activity 3.4	Peer-report produced and distributed
Activity 3.5	Attend and present the project at CITES COP 17 in South Africa 2016
Activity 3.6	Second bilateral meeting between Madagascar and Thailand to discuss illegal trade in Malagasy species is held
Activity 3.7	MoU between Madagascar and Thailand on addressing the illegal trade in Malagasy species is drawn up and signed

Output 4	
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Activity 4.1	Local / regional judiciary workshops in Madagascar conducted
Activity 4.2	Local / regional judiciary workshop reports produced
Activity 4.3	Procedures for investigating wildlife crime in Madagascar produced
Activity 4.4	Magistrates workshops for sentencing guidelines in Madagascar conducted
Activity 4.5	Magistrates workshop reports produced
Activity 4.6	Sentencing guidelines for wildlife crime offenders in Madagascar produced
Activity 4.7	Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted in Madagascar
Activity 4.8	Customs officials CITES trade enforcement workshops conducted in Indonesia
Activity 4.9	Customs officials workshop reports produced
Activity 4.10	Guidelines for Customs officials in Madagascar and Indonesia produced
Activity 4.11	Stakeholder workshops and consultation to advocate for and support Dina (local law) legalisation
Activity 4.12	Social marketing research, campaign design and testing: focus groups
Activity 4.13	Targeted social marketing campaign
Activity 4.14	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice surveys conducted and analysed
Activity 4.15	Social marketing campaign evaluated, identifying best practice and final report produced

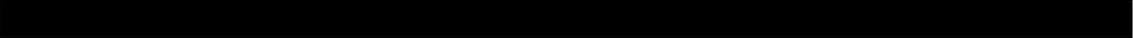
### **Annex 3 Standard Measures**

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

#### **Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

Supporting evidence has been provided in an accessible Dropbox folder, with files stored by their relevant project outputs. The address is:

 Should there be any problems accessing this folder, please can reviewers contact the project leader.

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
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.	