



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: 30th April

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project Reference	IWT05
Project Title	Project Waylay: Supporting authorities in investigating illegal consignments of elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn in countries of origin, transit and destination
Country/ies	Kenya, South Africa, Uganda
Contract Holder Institution	ICPO – INTERPOL
Partner institutions	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the World Customs Organization (WCO)
IWT Grant Value	
Start/end dates of project	
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	
Project leader name	Cees Van Duijn, INTERPOL Environmental Security Unit
Project website	http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Environmental-crime/Environmental-crime
Report author(s) and date	Roberto del Castillo, Project Assistant, INTERPOL Environmental Security Unit, 21 April 2015

1. Project Rationale

The trafficking of elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn has intensified dramatically over recent years, causing substantial negative impact on wild populations of these CITES Appendix-I species, and a broader negative impact upon the ecosystems within which these animals live. Intensified poaching has also resulted in insecurity in African national parks, greater inclination toward violence by poaching gangs (and seriously increased fatalities among wildlife rangers), and many violations of the laws of civil societies in both African habitat countries and Asian consumer countries. These violations of law include poaching, illegal possession and use of firearms, smuggling, fraud, conspiracy, corruption of officials, unreported income, falsified business records, tax evasion, money laundering, and violent crimes, including homicide.

According to DNA analyses of several recent multi-ton seizures, performed by the University of Washington in the United States of America, the ivory in large seizures comes from closely related elephants. The people who assemble major consignments do not purchase opportunistically poached ivory. Rather, it appears that poaching gangs are organized and deployed to shoot pre-identified and targeted populations. Such large scale and organized poaching has led to a drastic amount of elephant killings, which has resulted in elephant numbers dropping to near endangered levels. In addition, the ivory is rarely exported from the country where the elephants are poached. The ivory is moved across borders in Africa before export.

In an effort to address the problem with crimes related to the transnational shipment and trade of elephant tusks and rhinoceros horns, and indirectly to the organized poaching of these animals, Project Waylay will focus its efforts on facilitating and coordinating expertise on controlled delivery operations for countries participating in Project Waylay.

Project Waylay will achieve this by coordinating a collaborative network of source, transit and destination countries for ivory and rhinoceros horn, and through facilitating the provision of expertise on controlled delivery techniques for participating countries of Project Waylay.

We anticipate establishing a strong collaborative network will facilitate the use of controlled deliveries and will target criminals higher up in the command chain of organized criminal networks. This will in turn cause disruption within criminal syndicates, reducing the crimes committed by lower level criminals, such as poachers.

Facilitating the provision of expertise on controlled deliveries will allow participating countries, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda, the opportunity to build their capacity to conduct controlled deliveries internally and transnationally. This is important as these three countries are source countries for elephant tusks and rhinoceros horns, and are the first defence against illegal shipments of these contrabands. Law enforcement units in these countries will also be the initiators of many international controlled delivery operations in the future.

2. Project Partnerships

INTERPOL has leveraged the expertise and resources of all five partners of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) specifically; CITES, INTERPOL, the UNODC, the WCO and the World Bank. In implementing this project INTERPOL has worked with four (4) key partners that are instrumental in collaborating with and achieving the intended activities. The WCO and CITES are partners that support and collaborate with INTERPOL in developing and coordinating the collaborative network of source, transit and destination countries. KWS and URA work closely with INTERPOL to facilitate a capacity building initiative on controlled deliveries in their respective countries.

Over the last two quarters, the WCO and CITES have been involved in the planning and development of the Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products, which was the commencement of INTERPOL's goal of creating the controlled deliveries network. The WCO provided information and a recap of the outcomes of their controlled delivery related activities at the workshop, as well as provided training on, and access to the CENcomm platform, which will be used as a communication tool to monitor controlled delivery opportunities. CITES was also instrumental in providing support for identifying and assisting in recruiting countries and participants to, the workshop.

Project Waylay has engaged with KWS and URA regarding the capacity building initiative on controlled deliveries and both agencies were represented and collaborated with INTERPOL at the Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products. Both agencies will play an instrumental role in identifying their capacities and working with INTERPOL to provide an adequate level of training to build their capacity on conducting controlled delivery operations.

Working with these organizations provides INTERPOL with many benefits, such as additional expertise on controlled deliveries, coordination support, and enhanced promotional support through their respective influences, which strengthens Project Waylay's position, when acting as coordinator for controlled delivery activities. The partnerships give Project Waylay additional credibility on an international and local level.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1

Activity 1.1:

The results from this activity were based off the experiences from various countries who attempted to conduct controlled deliveries in the past, but were unsuccessful. Furthermore, this was supplemented by discussions with these same countries during the Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products. This has resulted in Project Waylay gaining a better understanding of the complications and challenges linked to conducting domestic and international controlled deliveries.

Activity 1.2:

The assessments were carried out during the first year, prior to the Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products. Participating countries provided INTERPOL with the relevant information through a factsheet designed to facilitate effective use of controlled deliveries, which was then disseminated to all participating countries of the workshop and the monitoring period. Attached to this Annual Report is a sample of the factsheet that was distributed to each country.

Output 2

Activity 2.1:

An analysis and cost-benefit study was conducted of various tracking devices used by multiple law enforcement agencies. This has resulted in a better understanding of operational and legal aspects of the use of movement tracking technology. Furthermore, the current results of this report will be used to guide what tracking device technology will be used when Project Waylay coordinates activity 2.2c in Y2. The report will be finalized by Y3 Q2.

Activity 2.2 a:

Project Waylay coordinated and hosted a workshop on the application of controlled deliveries to illegal consignments of wildlife products, with a particular focus on elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn. The countries invited to participate were those identified by INTERPOL and the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) as primary countries of origin, transit and destination for elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn, in addition to a few member countries with a particular experience in applying controlled deliveries to wildlife products. The workshop was held between 30 March and 2 April 2015, in Prague, Czech Republic, as it was a central location between all participating countries. A total of 16 countries attended the workshop, along with representatives from INTERPOL and the WCO.

b:

Project Waylay identified an opportunity to provide national trainings to two host countries, Kenya and Uganda, for their national wildlife law enforcement agencies on intelligence gathering and analysis in Q4 of Y1. However, due to circumstances stemming from the host countries availability, Project Waylay was unable to carry out this activity in the planned timeframe. The Project Waylay team continues to engage with both host countries and looks to identify a later date and timeframe when this training can be carried out, as intelligence management is a key component of controlled delivery activities.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1

Project Waylay has engaged with source, transit and destination countries for ivory and rhinoceros horn to improve the qualitative understanding of the current global application of controlled deliveries to wildlife law enforcement. This was achieved through the request and revision of existing legal frameworks and policies relating to domestic and international controlled deliveries, prior to and following the Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products, in the form of factsheets, made

available to countries participating in the workshop. Furthermore, throughout and following the workshop, Project Waylay continued to engage with countries to identify and learn about past experiences and activities, both successful and unsuccessful, relating to wildlife controlled deliveries. This has resulted in Project Waylay achieving this Output in the established timeframe, but also in assisting countries to develop their understanding on transnational controlled deliveries, as well as their capacity on domestic controlled deliveries.

Output 2

Project Waylay has made considerable progress towards the development of a network of officers working on the tracking of illegal consignments of wildlife products, including the application of controlled deliveries. The majority of this progress was made during the Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products, where focal points within each relevant national agency were identified and invited to participate in the workshop. Following the workshop, a period of monitoring for controlled delivery opportunities is taking place, involving the identified participants of the workshop. Project Waylay will use this period to test the network and attempt to strengthen any existing gaps identified. Following this activity, the network will be assessed by Project Waylay to determine whether it is operating successfully, or whether there are lessons learned that need to be taken into consideration for the future sustainability of the initiative.

Project Waylay also developed a report identifying and analysing Output 1 and various tracking methods and devices used for controlled deliveries. As a result of this report, Project Waylay will engage with a supplier to provide a training on the application of controlled deliveries, at a later date in Y2. Prior to the training, however, Project Waylay will also conduct a needs assessment of the participating countries to ensure their needs are covered by the training programme.

Output 3

Project Waylay continues to work on achieving the understanding of the criminality and enforcement gaps and initiatives related to the large-scale illegal harvest and international trade in elephant ivory and rhinoceros horns. The international task force will be composed following the assessment of the needs of the participating countries of the training programme, in Output 2. Following the training programme, the controlled delivery operations will be conducted in Y2 and Y3.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project Outcome continues to be a work in progress. Y1 of the project has taken the opportunity to set the groundwork for activities and work in Y2 and Y3. This groundwork has resulted in bringing together more than 40 law enforcement officers and contacts from 16 countries to the Workshop on the Application of Controlled Deliveries to Illegal Consignments of Wildlife Products, to establish a network that can facilitate the application of controlled deliveries. During this workshop, awareness of the need for controlled deliveries was raised, with many participants eager to return to their respective countries and attempt to apply this activity. The need to congregate higher level decision makers, such as ministers and police chiefs, was also stated by the participants of the workshop, as that is the only way controlled deliveries can be included in national legislations.

The capacity of wildlife law enforcement to conduct controlled deliveries is currently being assessed, and will be improved in Y2 through a training programme and practice in applying controlled delivery operations. Once these domestic controlled deliveries are under way, and information of arrests and seizures is available, Project Waylay will then be able to monitor the indicators to better understand to what degree the Outcome is being achieved.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1:

This assumption holds true for transit and destination countries, however, is still being evaluated for source countries. This evaluation is in line with Activity 2b and will determine what course of action the project will take, if any changes need to be managed and made.

Assumption 2:

This assumption still holds true, however, is untested, as operational activities of Project Waylay will be conducted in Y2 and Y3.

Assumption 3:

This assumption still holds true, and is currently being assessed through the use of various communication platforms during the monitoring period following Activity 2.2a. Once the monitoring period has finished, Project Waylay will have a better understanding as to whether any changes need to be made this assumption.

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

The impact stated in the original application form is, “Major trafficking routes and criminal organizations are identified, targeted, disrupted, deterred and dismantled, in line with CITES Decision 16.78 on the monitoring of illegal trade in ivory”.

Project Waylay hopes to address the problem of criminal activities associated with wildlife, such as poaching and trafficking animal of parts. This will be achieved through the strengthening of the capacity of law enforcement, in source, transit and destination countries, in conducting controlled delivery operations for consignments and illegal shipments of ivory and rhinoceros horn. By coordinating and organizing a law enforcement network, spanning source, transit and destination countries, Project Waylay will look to improve the facilitation of conducting controlled delivery operations. This will enable national law enforcement agencies to target high-level criminals responsible for coordinating much of the criminal activities that span various countries. By targeting these criminals, Project Waylay looks to have a positive impact on the amount of trafficking and poaching done by lower-level criminals. Project Waylay will also be providing training programmes for law enforcement agencies in source countries to build local law enforcement capacity to conduct domestic controlled deliveries. Following these training programmes, controlled delivery operations will be conducted to target criminals and networks on the ground, responsible for the poaching of elephants and rhinoceroses.

Through the positive impact on poaching, trafficking and other criminal activities associated with elephants and rhinoceroses, Project Waylay hopes to indirectly contribute to poverty alleviation in source countries. Many of these local communities depend on tourism as a livelihood, and elephants and rhinoceroses are a big part of tourist activities. By addressing problems, such as poaching and trafficking activities on elephants and rhinoceroses, Project Waylay hopes to provide local communities with the opportunity to continue and develop their tourism industries.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

Project Waylay will look to strengthen law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system by promoting and coordinating controlled delivery activities to law enforcement officers and agencies in source, transit and destination countries for illegal consignments of ivory and rhinoceros horns. The strengthening of law enforcement occur through the coordination of a law enforcement network that will facilitate the conduct of controlled deliveries, and through the coordination of training programmes and controlled delivery operations to building the capacity of law enforcement officers. The strengthening of the role of the criminal justice system will occur through the promotion of controlled delivery techniques to law enforcement agencies, in the hopes of having them lobby their government authorities to include controlled deliveries in national legislations and law enforcement activities.

6. Impact on species in focus

The activities undertaken by Project Waylay, such as training programmes, controlled delivery operations and the development of a law enforcement network, will lead to increased capacity of law enforcement to conduct controlled deliveries, resulting in an increase in operational activities, identification and disruption of criminal networks, and a reduction in elephant and rhinoceros related crimes. This in turn should have a positive impact on the livelihood and survival of these species, as poaching and illegal trafficking of their tusks and horns will be reduced. Once the results from operational activities in Y2 and Y3 are provided, we will be able to have a better understanding of the impact Project Waylay will have.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

As previously stated, Project Waylay will not directly contribute to a reduction in poverty. Rather, it is hoped that through the impact and outcomes achieved by the project, a reduction in poaching of elephants and rhinoceroses, and trafficking of their tusks and horns, will occur. This in turn will have an indirect effect on local communities, as they depend on these animals for economic well-being through the wildlife tourism industry. As elephant and rhinoceros populations become increasingly secure and sustainable, it is expected that the wildlife tourism industry in these countries will also reach a stable and sustainable level. Furthermore, the use of controlled deliveries, and its inclusion into national legislations and action plans, will increase government and community awareness about the value of these species, and further enhance the reduction in criminal activities related to elephants and rhinoceroses.

The evidence to assess this indirect contribution will be linked to the drop in poaching levels of elephants and rhinoceroses and the stability of their populations. Furthermore, Project Waylay continues to assess the ability and capacity of Kenya and Uganda in conducting controlled deliveries. It is envisioned that following Y2 activities, the comparison between law enforcement activities, against related crimes, taking place prior to Project Waylay and after, will provide additional evidence to the support this project is providing. These figures and data will be available beginning at the of Y2 and Y3. However, it is important to note that while all these indicators can help contribute to the alleviation of poverty, the ultimate effect these have on local populations is dependent on local governance.

The local communities that can most benefit from this are ones that are located in source countries, which benefit directly from the wildlife tourism industry. The source countries that Project Waylay will work with is Kenya, South Africa and Uganda.

8. Consideration of Gender equity issues

Project Waylay works in accordance with INTERPOL regulations. Consequently, as INTERPOL does not have specific regulations ensuring gender equality, Project Waylay has not directly taken gender equality into account. Furthermore, INTERPOL must work with and is dependent on the National Central Bureau's (NCB) of member countries for much of its activities. As a result, the decisions on what officers will participate in the activities of, and work closely with, Project Waylay are left up to the member countries.

That being said, Project Waylay counts members of both genders in its group of staff, and while the majority of participants of the project's activities thus far have been male, several integral participants have been female.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

Project Waylay's management structure is the internal mechanism used to monitor and evaluate the project. The project employs staff members, consisting of a project leader and administrative support, who oversee and coordinate the day-to-day work of the project. These staff members are responsible for carrying out the activities and outputs of the project, such as the coordination of a workshop and network of law enforcement officers, the assessment of law enforcement capacity needs, and the organization of a training programme and operational activities. The staff members of Project Waylay report to the Biodiversity Coordinator of the

Environmental Security Sub-Directorate (ENS) at INTERPOL for management support and to ensure that the projects day-to-day work lines up with what is stated in the project logframe. This is done through everyday engagement, however, also takes the form of submitting documents and reports to the Coordinator for his revision. Finally, the Biodiversity Coordinator reports to the Assistant Director, owner of the Project, for his final revision and evaluation that the project is following the stated outputs and activities.

The indicators of achievements that allows us to monitor Project Waylay's progress are quantitative. As a result, we can measure closely how and when the deliverables of the project are being met by analysing the information shared with us by participating countries on operational data, such as arrests, seizures and investigative information. However, measuring the contributions of the outputs and activities to the outcome are also indirect and qualitative, as there are no guarantees that controlled deliveries will be added onto national legislations and action plans.

10. Lessons learnt

The majority of the activities and outputs undertaken in Y1 by Project Waylay have had good results. The timeline that had been set out for achieving our deliverables gave the project ample time to be able to patiently and effectively achieve them, leading to successful results. However, one important lesson learned relates to the projects need to communicate with national law enforcement agencies through a particular entity, as the project must adhere to the organization's framework and legislation. This has resulted in the project being completely dependent on the entity to determine the appropriate participants for the project's activities. Consequently, some of the participants who participated in the activities were not able to provide as much input and expertise as others. Going forward, Project Waylay is determined to, and advises other projects dealing with these similar communication issues, to engage very early, to work with the required entity to suggest and identify the appropriate participants for the project's activities. This is currently being done for the next output and activity.

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

Not applicable.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No further comments.

13. Sustainability and legacy

As Project Waylay adheres to INTERPOL policies and regulations, requiring the project to work with member countries through NCBs, Project Waylay is limited in its ability to promote its work outside of this network. However, based on the interest and willingness to participate received from each country, the profile of the project and its mission is increasing. Once future activities of the project are completed and INTERPOL is able to release a media release, Project Waylay will then be able to further promote its work and mission.

As the contents of the project are sensitive and for law enforcement only, the project is limited in being able to share information, unless it is with law enforcement officers, as mentioned in the open access plan.

The exit strategy remains valid and will be kept the same until we can reassess it following the activities and outputs that will be undertaken in Y2. Project Waylay intends to build a sustained legacy by building the capacity of law enforcement and promoting the inclusion of controlled delivery activities into national legislations and action plans. This will provide countries with a tool that will assist them in reducing wildlife related crimes, such as trafficking of wildlife parts, and indirectly, poaching, and can eventually have a positive effect on the sustainability of elephants and rhinoceroses, and the social and economic livelihood of the local communities who depend on them.

14. IWF Challenge Fund Identity

The project has not made any extra effort to publicise the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors. Any form of public statement or press release done in the future via INTERPOL, relating to Project Waylay’s activities, will include information on the fund and sponsors of the project. However, during any activity or output undertaken, the project always ensures to communicate that it is funded by the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors.

15. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2014-March 2015)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

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 2014-2015

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Major trafficking routes and criminal organizations are identified, targeted, disrupted, deterred and dismantled, in line with CITES Decision 16.78 on the monitoring of illegal trade in ivory.</p>		<p>Much of the work accomplished in Y1 has laid the foundation for the activities and outputs to be undertaken in Y2 and Y3. Following these activities, a clearer understanding will be achieved as to the contributions and progress made by Project Waylay towards enhancing law enforcement capacity and the disruption and dismantling of criminal organizations and activities.</p>	
<p>Outcome Wildlife law enforcement has greater capacity for tracking illegal consignments of elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn and for investigating identified targets. Countries have greater awareness of the method and include “controlled deliveries” in legislation or national plans of action.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Domestic operations applying controlled deliveries to wildlife products, conducted by newly-trained and certified operational-level officers in three of the ten CITES primary source, transit and destination countries for elephant ivory (referenced in Indicator 1 of Output 1), by end of Year 2 Q2</p> <p>Indicator 2: Increased investigations and arrests reported by national authorities in the ten CITES primary source, transit and destination countries using controlled deliveries methods by end of Year 3 Q1. Such arrests will be dependent on the quality of controlled delivery execution, crime scene management and the availability of tangible intelligence. The arrest of one or more wholesalers, if possible, will have an exponential outcome.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of national</p>	<p>As mentioned above, these indicators will can be measured following activities and outputs that will take place in Y2 and Y3.</p>	<p>Y2 will see the beginning of controlld delivery operations and activities. Domestic controlled delivery operations will be a focus source countries and international controlled deliveries will be attempted between source, transit and destination countries.</p> <p>Once these operational activities take place, reports on investigations, seizures and arrests will be analysed and compared to these indicators to determine the progress towards the project outcome.</p>

	<p>agencies and/or range countries applying controlled deliveries to investigations of illegal shipments of elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn increases between Year 1 and Year 3 Q2, as reported by national agencies to the INTERPOL General Secretariat through their National Central Bureaus</p>		
<p>Output 1. Increased qualitative understanding of the current global application of controlled deliveries to wildlife law enforcement</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Existing legal framework and policies reviewed in regards to domestic and international controlled delivery operations in ten primary source, transit and destination countries for elephant ivory (<u>eight</u> of which have submitted National Ivory Action Plans to the CITES Secretariat in addition to South Africa and the United Arab Emirates) by Year 1 Q3.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Past limitations and successes in wildlife controlled deliveries operations, and controlled deliveries in general, understood by the end of Year 1 Q3, through extensive research, outreach and communication with competent national authorities in at least three countries (host or other) or international organizations, and analysis of three significant case studies</p>	<p>Project Waylay has sourced, collected and analysed the requirements and policies relating to controlled deliveries from countries who are participating in the projects various activities. This has led to an increased understanding of the difficulties and challenges in conducting controlled deliveries, allowing Project Waylay to facilitate future operational activities with these countries. The project has also shared these requirements with the other participating countries with the hope of improving their understanding of the necessities and requirements of their operational partners.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Evaluation and case study report of controlled deliveries operations carried out in the past and present by member countries and organizations, both domestically and internationally.</p>			<p>This report has been completed and has contributed to an increased understanding of what is needed to conduct a controlled delivery between participating countries.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Assessment of national legal requirements for controlled</p>			<p>This assessment has taken place, contributing to the enhancement of understanding of controlled deliveries. These requirements, as mentioned above,</p>

deliveries operations in each relevant country (source, transit and destination territories for elephant ivory and rhinoceros horns).		have also been redistributed to participating countries.
Output 2. Development of a multi-agency, international network of officers trained in the tracking of illegal consignments of wildlife products, including the application of controlled deliveries, through mutual legal assistance and/or domestic application	<p>Indicator 1: Draft report summarizing Output 1 and including a cost-benefit analysis of tracking methods submitted to experts and trainers for evaluation prior to Year 1 Q4.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Focal points within each relevant national agency identified and supported by their hierarchy by end of Year 1, and regular communications among certified officers in place past Year 2 Q2.</p> <p>Indicator 3: Capacity needs assessment and skillset survey completed by certified officers at the end of workshop by Year 2 Q2. Officers from the three host countries and other priority countries identified in Indicator 1 of Output 1 will be invited to participate.</p>	<p>The summary of Output 1 and the identification of focal points within national agencies has occurred, allowing Project Waylay to gather a group of law enforcement officers to initiate a multi-agency, international network of law enforcement officers to facilitate the conduct of controlled delivery.</p> <p>The capacity needs assessment is currently being undertaken to determine the needs of two source countries and identify the appropriate training programme to provide, to build the capacity of source country law enforcement officers and further strengthen the network.</p>
Activity 2.1 Analysis of controlled deliveries methods and cost-benefit study of tracking devices on the market.		Completed, contributing to a greater understanding of controlled deliveries and the identification of appropriate tracking devices training to facilitate.
Activity 2.2 Development of a training curriculum for officers on the application of controlled deliveries both domestically and internationally.		Currently being undertaken.
Activity 2.3 Training and assessment scenarios to confirm capacity and readiness of officers.		To be undertaken in Y2.
Activity 2.4 Development of a domestic operational plan and execution.		To be undertaken in Y2.
Activity 2.5 Evaluation of domestic operations and report on best practices and lessons learned.		To be undertaken in Y2.
Output 3. Improved understanding of the criminality and enforcement	Indicator 1: International task force composed of law enforcement	The understanding of the criminality and enforcement gaps is a process that will continue until the end of the project. However, as operational activities begin to

<p>gaps and initiatives related to the large-scale illegal harvest and international trade in elephant ivory and rhinoceros horns</p>	<p>officials in customs, revenue services, police, prosecutor's offices and other relevant national and international experts spanning at least three CITES priority countries (listed in Indicator 1 of Output 1), or others, established by Year 2 Q4.</p> <p>Indicator 2: One domestic controlled deliveries operation carried out in each of three of the countries represented in the training (with priority given to the three host countries) no later than 12 months after the training in Year 1 Q4.</p> <p>Indicator 3: One collective controlled deliveries operation conducted between at least two countries (host or other) by Year 3 Q1.</p> <p>Indicator 4: Final report published in both a restricted (for official use) and public version of all domestic and international operations carried out under Project Waylay, including the draft report from Output 2 and case studies from successful and unsuccessful operations carried out over Years 2 and 3.</p> <p>Indicator 5: Case-specific support provided by the INTERPOL General Secretariat and partners, at the request of national authorities, possibly involving DNA analysis and the deployment of INTERPOL Investigative Support Teams or Incident Response Teams beyond</p>	<p>be undertaken in Y2, Project Waylay's understanding of these will begin to improve.</p>
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	Year 3 Q2.	
Activity 3.1 Designation and meeting of the national operational coordinators and all relevant agencies.		To be undertaken in Y2.
Activity 3.2 Development of an international operational plan and execution.		To be undertaken in Y2.
Activity 3.3 Information sharing, analysis and follow-up investigations based on information gathered during the operation.		To be undertaken in Y2 and Y3.
Activity 3.4 Meeting of operational coordinators and assessment of chosen tracking method.		To be undertaken in Y2.

Annex 2 Logframe

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)

This may include the Means of Verification material you listed in your project logframe. For example, the abstract of a conference, the summary of a thesis etc. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? 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.	