



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	IWT009
Project Title	Developing law enforcement capability in Malawi to combat wildlife crime
Country/ies	Malawi
Contract Holder Institution	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)
Partner institutions	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) Malawi; UK Border Force (technical partner on training); Stop Ivory (technical partner for legal guidance on the legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines).
IWT Grant Value	£182 599
Start/end dates of project	Feb 2015 - March 2017
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2015 – March 2016
Project leader name	Donnamarie O’Connell
Project website	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Donnamarie O’Connell, Brighton Kumchedwa, Director of DNPW. April, 2016

1. Project Rationale

This project covers Malawi through national capacity building for law enforcement agencies and community awareness on illegal wildlife trade. This project is addressing the following problems:

1) Low capacity in enforcement agencies and the judiciary

- No training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crime has been delivered to law enforcement agencies in Malawi; co-operation between national and regional enforcement agencies is low.
- Prosecutions do not include financial, corruption, firearms offences; criminal syndicates not targeted.
- Judiciary do not recognise wildlife crime as a serious crime; non-deterrent sentences.
- Manual recording of wildlife crimes at protected areas – no national database.

This project is directly up-skilling 120 officials drawn from the judiciary, Malawi Police Services (MPS), Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), Department of Immigration (DoI), Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Department of Forestry, Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Financial Investigations Unit (FIU) on wildlife crime investigation and prosecution through four training courses. Five officials from the MPS, MRA, DNPW, FIU and ACB participated in a UK secondment to develop investigation and prosecution skills and expose them to the international context for combating wildlife crime through visits with peer agencies. The

implementation of a national database to record all wildlife crimes will facilitate analysis of progress with prosecutions, ensure that multiple offenders are identified and analyse gaps in current prosecution processes. The legislation handbook for law enforcement agencies is a valuable tool for prosecutors and the judiciary for promoting the use of multiple offences and providing comprehensive information on the available penalties; with potential to be adapted across multiple jurisdictions.

2) Low community awareness

- Public awareness of wildlife crime in Malawi is low; this is particularly pertinent around the national parks and reserves and ethically awareness must be raised before increasing enforcement.

The 500 000 people living around the four national parks are some of the most vulnerable communities in Malawi. This project will benefit these communities by improving their knowledge of the importance of conserving elephants and rhinos and the local habitat. Their quality of life long-term will be improved if the local habitat is protected and associated ecosystem resources remain viable. Awareness of the penalties of wildlife crime may lead to a reduction in arrests and a positive affect on livelihoods if the breadwinner is not heavily fined or in custody. Communities around the parks will benefit from greater wildlife protection since iconic species are key to tourism and the resultant financial contribution from park fees to local communities.

3) Threatened species

Elephant populations in some Malawian parks have declined by 50% in the past decade; only 25 rhinos now exist across two Parks; local extinction of both species within a decade is predicted without immediate actions. Improvements in law enforcement capability and awareness raising with the judiciary is expected to lead to better quality investigations, more successful prosecutions and recognition by the judiciary of the seriousness of wildlife crimes. The expected outcome is a proactive stance by the judiciary to deliver deterrent-level sentences to reduce further poaching and trafficking of ivory and rhino horn. In the medium term this project will catalyse the Malawi government and donors to implement other elephant and rhino protection measures. Long-term the project impact will be a growing elephant and rhino population in Malawi, safe from poachers, which can contribute to alleviating poverty in Malawi through sustained wildlife tourism.

2. Project Partnerships

The **Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)**, through the Director, Mr Brighton Kumchedwa is the lead partner in Malawi. The RSPCAI project lead (PL), Donnamarie O'Connell is in regular contact with Mr Kumchedwa and his staff, through at least weekly phone calls and emails and through the PL's visits to Malawi at least every quarter. The **PL and DNPW Director** make all decisions on the project together and the planning for all components of the project has been carried out through discussion and close co-operation between both parties. See Annex 4.7 for letter of support from DNPW.

DNPW have been instrumental in delivering the project on the ground, with several DNPW staff facilitating training course logistics. There have been no major challenges to this partnership; the PL is grateful to the Director of DNPW for his strong personal commitment and the professionalism of his staff in implementing all activities.

The PL and DNPW staff have developed close working relationships with:

- **Malawi Police Services (MPS)** through the **Inspector General** and the **National Police Prosecutor**, which has ensured a high level of recognition and co-operation from MPS as an integral partner in this project. See Annex 4.5 for press article re opening of the MPS training course by the Inspector General.
- **British High Commissioner**, Mr Michael Nevin who officiated at the project launch and represented the UK government in the hand over ceremony of computer equipment to MPS and DNPW. See Annex 4.5 for press article.

- Officials from the **Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), DNPW and the MPS** who attended the UK secondment, are now integral to the implementation of other components of the training, and have all delivered presentations on the training for the Malawi Revenue Authority and the Malawi Police Services. See Annex 4.3 a) and 4.4 a) for course timetables. The **Malawi High Commissioner to the UK**, Mr Kena Mphonda hosted a reception at **Mishcon de Reya** with **Stop Ivory** and RSPCA for the UK secondees and has since taken an active interest in illegal wildlife crime issues. See annex 4.2 a) for photo of the reception and 4.2 d) for article on Mishcon de Reya website.
- The high-level panel review of the legislation handbook included a **high court judge, three resident magistrates, the national police prosecutor, a state advocate and DNPW officials as well as the Malawi Law Commission**, which was represented through the author of the handbook.
- The UK technical project partners, **UK Border Force (UKBF), National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU)** and **Stop Ivory** have provided invaluable support in delivering the training courses and advising on the legislation handbook. The UK secondees visited the **National Crime Agency, NWCU, UKBF, Police Scotland, Metropolitan Police Wildlife Crime Unit, Serious and Organised Crime Unit**, all of which pledged their on-going support of the individuals and the project.

Annex 4 includes further details and evidence of the involvement of all of the above persons.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: A qualified and trained judiciary able and willing to effectively implement judicial guidance.

Activity 1.1 Hold project start-up meeting with all key stakeholders and provide training on M&E

The project launch was held on the 4th February 2015 in Lilongwe, presided over by the British High Commissioner, Michael Nevin; Mrs Elsie Tembo, Principal Secretary for Tourism; Mr Brighton Kumchedwa, Director of National Parks and Wildlife, His Worship Chisomo Msokera, senior resident magistrate for Lilongwe and chair of the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime. It was attended by all members of the Inter-Agency Committee (all law enforcement agencies and the judiciary). A photo of the launch is included in Annex 4.1. Monitoring of the project has been facilitated through regular telephone, email and face-to-face meetings between the PL and the Director of DNPW.

Activity 1.2/1.3/1.4: RSPCAI/DNPW/Judiciary and Malawian lawyer develop course outline and materials

The training course for the judiciary will be held in Q4 of 2016.

Note: During the implementation of this project, RSPCAI and DNPW have developed a funding application for a roundtable event for high court judges from six countries in the region, hosted by Malawi, to develop sentencing guidelines. This will follow the judiciary training course and focus on developing a consensus around the importance of sentencing guidelines, and develop a draft for adaptation in all seven countries.

Output 2: Police, Malawi Revenue Authority and Immigration Department, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit are more able to effectively undertake evidence collection and evidence preservation, record criminal activity and co-operate to bring multiple-charge cases and improve conviction rates on wildlife crimes.

Activity 2.1: DNPW meets with IACCWC to determine selection criteria for UK secondments, participating agencies advise selected officials.

This was completed. DNPW requested that MRA were also represented, hence five officials took part in the UK secondment representing MRA, DNPW, FIU, ACB and MPS.

Activity 2.2: DNPW arranges logistics in Malawi for secondees, RSPCAI arranges UK itinerary and logistics in collaboration with NWCU and UKBFC.

This was completed; a comprehensive itinerary was developed, in close collaboration with the secondees, to ensure that each was able to spend time with relevant experts and peers in the UK agencies. See Annex 4.2 a) for itinerary.

Activity 2.3: Malawian officials undertake 2 week UK secondment with NWCU, UKBFC and UK enforcement agencies and write report on recommendations for improvements in policy and practice for their departments.

The UK secondment was highly successful, all logistics were planned in detail by the PL and the secondees reported that the experience was incredibly valuable professionally and personally. See Annex 4.2 a) for itinerary.

The secondment started with a visit to the **UKBF CITES team at Heathrow**, to discuss the role of UKBF in detecting seizures of wildlife products, acting as expert witnesses and the UK model on multi-agency co-operation. This was followed by a visit to the UKBF store of seized wildlife products, which was the first time secondees had seen a full range of such products. The team also visited the **Animal Reception Centre** at Heathrow to learn procedures for confiscating and caring for live animals.

The **Malawi High Commissioner to the UK**, Mr Kena Mphonda presided over a reception for secondees, which was kindly hosted by the UK law firm **Mishcon de Reya**, in partnership with **Stop Ivory** and RSPCAI. All UK agencies hosting the secondees also attended and the MPS representative delivered a presentation on wildlife crime in Malawi. **James Woods**, CEO of AJ Africa Consulting and 2015 Young African Achiever Award Winner facilitated a panel discussion on how Malawi's current framework of investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime can be further improved. See article on the reception in Annex 4.2 d).

The secondees spent the following three days in their peer-agencies.

Ipyana Musopole (ACB): Two days with the Professional Standards Department of the National Crime Agency; one day with an anti-corruption consultant.

John Minofu (FIU): One day with the Proceeds of Crime Regulator, Economic Crime Command of the National Crime Agency; two days with the south east Serious and Organised Crime Unit.

Twambilire Sichali (MRA): Three days with UKBF at Heathrow to visit cargo and postal areas, control centre and Kew Gardens to meet the UK's CITES Authority for plants staff.

Miles Zidana (DNPW) and Wellington Chindzakazi (MPS): Three days with the National Wildlife Crime Unit (NWCU) in Edinburgh, focusing on intelligence gathering and analysis; met with RSPB and Scottish National Heritage.

The whole team then spent two days with the **NWCU and Police Scotland**. This included listening to the weekly investigations update conference call with NWCU; meeting the **Scottish Wildlife Crime Co-ordinator** and the **Detective Chief Superintendent** managing the wildlife crime portfolio for Scotland; visiting **Loch Lomond National Park** and meeting the police wildlife crime officer; tour of the **forensics lab at the Scottish Crime Campus**; participating in the **Wildlife Crime Officers Training Day** at the **Science and Advice for Scottish Agriculture**.

The team spent three days with the **Metropolitan Police Wildlife Crime Unit**. This included presentations on the work of the Unit and a visit to the **confiscation store**; participation in the **annual training day** at the Zoological Society of London for all wildlife crime officers in London at which the ACB representative delivered a presentation on wildlife crime in Malawi; training session with the **Forensics Department at Hendon Police College**. The team also met with an informant-handling expert at New Scotland Yard.

The secondees met several times on their return to Malawi, and **wrote a joint report** on the learning from the secondment, and their recommendations for their agencies and the newly developed DNPW Investigations Unit. This report was submitted to the Director of DNPW and RSPCAI and presented at the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime. A summary of the report is included in Annex 4.2 b).

Activity 2.4: DNPW/RSPCAI develop brief for content of legislation handbook on the use of multiple legislation in wildlife crimes, organise tender and contract Malawian lawyer.

This has been completed, with additional guidance from Stop Ivory, and a Malawian lawyer was contracted.

Activity 2.5: Lawyer develops handbook and DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review draft and provide amendments.

This has been completed. To facilitate endorsement from the Judiciary, an additional event was organised to convene a high-level review panel, chaired by a high-court judge from Lilongwe and attended by three resident magistrates, the national police prosecutor, a state advocate from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and DNPW. The guidance provided by these legal experts was incorporated into the final document, which is currently being designed by RSPCAI. Copies of the chapter on developing model charges and sentencing provisions was provided to all participants on the Malawi Police Service training course delivered in April 2016. The high court judge who chaired the meeting has requested 300 copies for all magistrates and judges; discussions are on-going to incorporate the Handbook and a module on wildlife crime in training for all new magistrates.

Activity 2.6: Legislation handbook completed, handed over to DNPW and made available through Stop Ivory's website.

As above. The CEO of Stop Ivory has agreed that the Handbook will be included in the Resources section of Stop Ivory's website (www.stopivory.org) - to be completed in May 2016. This activity is slightly behind schedule, since the Handbook content was expanded following the high-level review panel; however the delay is minor and the Panel led to a more comprehensive final document, fully endorsed by the legal experts present.

Activity 2.7: Conduct 3-day training course for 30 police investigators and prosecutors in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 police investigators and prosecutors. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/UKBFC/DNPW develop training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.

UKBF and the UK National Wildlife Crime Unit delivered this course in April 2016, following agreement from LTS that it could be carried forward to April due to availability of the UK trainers (it was swapped around with the Malawi Revenue Authority course as it was deemed more logical to deliver the customs training first). RSPCAI met with the UKBF and NWCU trainers several times in the UK, and the programme was agreed through discussions with DNPW and MPS. See timetable in Annex 4.4 a).

The course was opened by the Inspector General of the Malawi Police Service, the UK High Commissioner to Malawi and the Director of DNPW. 31 police investigators, prosecutors and DNPW prosecutors attended the 4-day course, which was lengthened at the request of the MPS. A fifth day was added to train MPS, Immigration, DNPW and courier company staff at Kamuzu International airport on wildlife product identification and the use of x-ray scanners to detect smuggled wildlife products. This course was also reported on in the Malawi media (see press cutting in Annex 4.5). Feedback questionnaires from the participants showed that it had 100% delivered the course objectives and the sessions on crime scene investigation, evidence gathering and case file compilation were highlighted as particularly useful. Comments for improvements to the course focused on expanding the course both in time and to more officers, and the need for additional equipment support.

Activity 2.8: Conduct 3-day training course for 30 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe. RSPCAI/DNPW develop course outline and training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics.

This will be conducted in Q3 2016.

Activity 2.9 Conduct 3-day training course for 30 Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit staff in Blantyre, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 officials from Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit in Blantyre. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/DNPW/UKBFC develop course materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.

This course was delivered in December 2015, by two UK Border Force staff and Malawian presenters. The course was opened by the Acting Commissioner General of the Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) and the Commissioner for Customs. Participants included MRA, Immigration, ACB and FIU. The course focused on CITES legislation and necessary permits, detecting wildlife products at airports and borders, the role of MRA in investigations and the multi-agency approach to investigations and prosecutions. Practical sessions included risk profiling exercises, identifying false documentation and searching luggage. The ACB representative on the UK secondment delivered a detailed presentation on corruption associated with wildlife crime. See Annex 4.3 a) for the course timetable and 4.3 c) for the press article.

Output 3	National wildlife crime developed and implemented to record instances of wildlife crime and appropriate training on using the database effectively provided to key staff.
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Activity 3.1 DNPW management team develop a brief for the wildlife crime database content and functions, organise tender and contract database developer.

Activity 3.2 Developer produces draft database

Activity 3.3 DNPW test database and submit amendments to the developer.

Activity 3.4 Completed database handed over to DNPW and developer provides training to key DNPW headquarters staff in the use of the database.

Activity 3.5 DNPW headquarters staff train staff at national parks in use of the database.

Following agreement from LTS, this activity was postponed to April 2016 (costs paid out in March 2016) to enable Malawi to participate in a regional event in partnership with Stop Ivory which is brought together Wildlife Department staff from Malawi, Uganda, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda, together with representatives from five NGOs which are all in the process of developing national wildlife crime recording databases. The Ugandan Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) led the training, with support from Stop Ivory and RSPCAI. Participants were trained in the use of the UWA wildlife crime recording database, which is deemed perfect for use in Malawi. UWA/WCS have agreed to donate the template of the database to all participating countries. The course was attended by the PL and two staff from DNPW in Malawi, costs for their attendance is covered by this project and the remaining budget was reallocated following submission of a change request which was approved by LTS. It is expected that the database will be up and running in DNPW headquarters in Malawi by July/August 2016.

To facilitate the implementation of the database, this project provided £of computer equipment to DNPW and MPS. An official handover ceremony was conducted on 18/04/16, presided over by the British High Commissioner to Malawi where the Inspector General of MPS and the Director of DNPW received the equipment and acknowledged the support of UKAid. See press cutting in Annex 4.5.

Output 4	Malawians are better informed about the importance of wildlife conservation and the illegality of wildlife crime, particularly the communities around the four targeted National Parks.
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Activity 4.1 DNPW, RSPCAI and the NGO ‘Stop Ivory’ partner to conduct an inventory of the national ivory stockpile, followed by its destruction as part of a national wildlife crime awareness event attended by high-level government representatives and the media. Funded by Stop Ivory.

DNPW conducted the national ivory inventory; RSPCAI and SI provided financial and technical support for the audit of the stockpile when it was moved to the planned burn site at Parliament in April 2015. The awareness-raising event was very successful in terms of the high public attendance and extensive international media coverage. The President of Malawi attended, but unfortunately postponed the actual ivory burning.

Activity 4.2 - 4.5

These activities are scheduled for Q3/4 2016.

Output 5	Output 5 A model training package for law enforcement officers and the judiciary in low-income, low-capacity countries is developed and shared with countries in the region.
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Activity 5.1 DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review procedural and sentencing guidelines developed by participants on police and judiciary courses and include input from other jurisdictions.

This activity is scheduled for Q1 2017. A formal process to agree prosecution procedure for ivory and rhino horn cases will be presented to the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime in late 2016. See Activities 1.2-1.4 re additional roundtable event for judiciary.

Activities 5.2 – 5.5:

These activities are scheduled for Q1 2017.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1:

Activities associated with Output 1 are scheduled for 2016/17. The involvement of a high court judge, who is also the Director of the Judiciary Training Institute (JTI), in the high-level review panel for the Legislation Handbook was an excellent start in developing the necessary relationships and partnerships to deliver this course.

Output 2:

Training for MPS, MRA, DoI, ACB and FIU was delivered and the course evaluation forms provided positive feedback stating that the courses had provided much needed knowledge and skills training, which these agencies had not previously received. None of the participants had previously received training on CITES and wildlife crime investigation and prosecution skills.

- **Indicator 2.1 Number of participants from each agency attending four-day training courses on wildlife crime in 2015, 2016 (baseline = zero)**

The two training courses delivered so far - Malawi Revenue Authority, Department of Immigration, ACB and FIU in December 2015) and Malawi Police Service and Department of National Parks and Wildlife in April 2016, have trained the following officials:

Malawi Revenue Authority = 26

Immigration Department = 2

Anti-Corruption Bureau = 2

Financial Intelligence Unit = 2

Malawi Police Service investigators + prosecutors = 21

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (prosecutors; main DNPW course is scheduled for 2016) = 7; Department of National Parks and Wildlife investigators = 2

Airport staff at Chileka International Airport and Kamuzu International Airport (mixed groups of Malawi Police Service, Department of Immigration, courier companies, baggage handling companies) who all received one day training at the airports on CITES legislation, wildlife product identification and use of the x-ray machines to detect ivory and rhino horn = approx. 60.

- **Indicator 2.2 Number of officials reached through cascaded training delivered by training course participants to peers in their departments in 2015, 2016 (baseline = 0).**

Following agreement from LTS, it was decided to hold one train the trainer event in the last year of the project, which will better facilitate cascade training.

- **Indicator 2.3 Number of training days undertaken with UK enforcement agencies by Malawian officials in 2015 (baseline = zero)**

Five officials seconded to the UK for two weeks = five persons x 10 working days = 50 training days

- **Indicator 2.4 Number of novel cases which result in arrest by 2017 (baseline = 1074 arrests per annum).**

This will be recorded in 2017.

- **Indicator 2.5 Number of novel cases which result in multiple charges under multiple acts by 2017 (baseline = zero per annum).**

This will be recorded in 2017.

Output 3:

- **Indicator 3.1 All instances of wildlife crime are electronically recorded in a central database by the DNPW by 2016 (baseline = zero).**

This indicator is on-track, the database will be implemented in Malawi in July/August following the joint training in Uganda 27-28th April.

- **Indicator 3.2 No of training days provided to staff by end 2016 on using database (baseline = zero)**

Training will be delivered to DNPW staff following the training course in Uganda in April 2016.

Output 4

- **Indicator 4.1 Number of newspaper articles, radio and TV programmes covering the national wildlife crime awareness campaign and ivory stockpile burning event.**

The national wildlife crime awareness campaign and ivory stockpile burning event was very well publicised by national and international media, but the burning was postponed by the President of Malawi.

Examples of media coverage: <http://www.nyasatimes.com/2015/04/02/malawi-cancels-burning-of-7-5m-ivory-stockpile/>

<http://www.lilongwewildlife.org/2015/03/31/malawi-plans-torching-four-tons-ivory/>

<http://www.newsweek.com/malawi-government-burn-75m-ivory-stockpile-318727>

- **Indicator 4.2 Number of traditional chiefs interviewed, community members engaged with and posters distributed and radio slots covering campaign.**

The community awareness campaign will be delivered in Q3 2016.

Output 5

- **Indicator 5.1 Training package is designed and made available online through the Stop Ivory website**

The training package will be collated at the end of the project; Stop Ivory have agreed to include the Legislation Handbook and associated training resources on their website.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project has successfully delivered the secondment of five law enforcement officials to the UK, and two training courses, one for the Malawi Revenue Authority together with the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Financial Investigation Unit and Immigration and secondly for the Malawi Police Service and DNPW prosecutors.

We have developed plans to extend the national judiciary training to include a roundtable event for high court judges from six additional countries to be hosted in Malawi, with the aim of developing sentencing guidelines across the region, thereby furthering the reach of this project. Indicators 1-5 will be measured at the end of 2016-17.

We have agreed with Stop Ivory that the Legislation Handbook and associated training materials will be included on their website which progresses indicator 6. Indicator 7 is on track, DNPW staff will be trained on the use of the wildlife crime recording database in April 2016 and plans are in development for the national training to ensure all wildlife crimes are recorded in the database by the end of 2016 at the latest.

DNPW participated in the regional training event 27-28th April 2016 in Uganda for development of a wildlife crime recording database and national implementation plans will now be quickly delivered.

Indicator 8 will be used to measure the community awareness programme planned for later in 2016.

We are confident that the indicators are currently adequate and that the outcome of this project will be achieved before the end of the funding.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1 Increased numbers of prosecutions leads to fewer instances of recorded poaching

Assumption 2 Reduced levels of poaching leads to sustainable tourism.

Assumption 3 Government is committed to supporting the judicial reforms that will lead to increased prosecutions against poachers.

We believe that these assumptions still hold true. Assumption 1 is supported by the training courses, which it is hoped lead to more effective prosecutions. Analysis of cases in the national database later this year will provide data to examine trends in the number of poaching incidents versus the number of prosecutions taken and whether sentences meet sentencing guidelines. Tourism to Malawi continues to be under-resourced; however Assumption 2 that a further depletion of the country's wildlife would affect tourism holds.

The political will to combat the illegal wildlife trade in Malawi is gaining traction. The President recently appeared in a short film with ambassadors and high commissioners to emphasise his commitment to protecting Malawi's wildlife. Amendments to the National Parks and Wildlife Act including increased penalties is expected to be passed by Parliament in June 2016. All Government agencies have fully supported the involvement of their staff in the secondments and training programmes, which provides a measure of the Government's commitment to investigating and prosecuting wildlife crime.

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

Impact statement: 'Illegal trade in wildlife, associated corruption and money laundering is reduced in Malawi, safeguarding wildlife tourism and its contribution to poverty alleviation.'

Through this project, officials from the MRA, MPS, ACB, FIU, Immigration and DNPW have been up-skilled through training courses; including specific sessions on corruption prevention and money laundering investigations. The UK secondment team included an ACB and FIU official who received expert guidance from UK contemporary agencies. The ACB and FIU officials delivered presentations on corruption prevention and money laundering on the training courses under this project. See Annex 4 for course timetables, UK secondment itinerary and UK secondment report. See logframe for activities under Output 2.

This project is contributing to a portfolio of illegal wildlife trade projects currently being implemented by DNPW and partners, which collectively are delivering significant capacity building, gaining publicity for wildlife conservation illegal wildlife trade issues and contributing to an increasingly positive political environment in Malawi for wildlife conservation and combating wildlife crime. The project will deliver an awareness campaign later in 2016 for communities around national parks.

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives

The focus of the project is strengthening law enforcement capability in Malawi across all law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to combat wildlife crime through four training courses, development of a legislation handbook for police and the judiciary a UK secondment visit for five law enforcement officials and implementation of a national wildlife crime recording database. See Output 2 in the logframe and in section 3 above.

6. Impact on species in focus

See 3) under Project Rationale. This project is strengthening law enforcement capability with the aim of ensuring more effective investigations, successful prosecutions and appropriate sentencing, which it is expected will act as a deterrent to future poaching and trafficking. The training focuses on elephants and rhinos as elephant and rhino poaching and the smuggling of ivory and rhino horn is particularly problematic for Malawi as both a source and transit country. The impact on the species in focus will be measured in 2017 through analysis of court records in the national wildlife crime-recording database being developed as part of this project.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The poverty alleviation aspect of this project will be delivered later in 2016 through the community awareness programme around national parks. Communities will be made aware of the penalties of wildlife crime and therefore may be better able to choose not to engage in such and avoid arrest and convictions. We will ensure that law enforcement efforts adhere wherever possible to emerging guidance on pro-poor strategies for reducing illegal wildlife trade. Local communities around the parks will benefit if the wildlife, particularly elephants and rhinos, are protected since they are key to sustained tourism and the resultant financial contribution from park fees to local communities. All community awareness work will ensure an equal gender representation where possible.

8. Consideration of Gender equity issues

The requirement to carefully consider gender representation was made clear to all partners for all activities. One female official from MRA attended the UK secondment, and the MRA training course included around one third female participants. A request was made to the Malawi Police Service to ensure as equal a gender balance as possible on the training course; around 25% of

participants were female. Unfortunately gender balance is very challenging when working with law enforcement agencies, since female staff remain under represented in this sector. The community awareness programme will ensure an equal gender balance in all activities where possible.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

The PL works very closely with the Director of DNPW and his staff as the lead partner in Malawi. All activities have been delivered as per the plans in the original log frame (see log frame for indicators on participants trained) with the exception of a minor delay on the legislation handbook and the database training. The two training courses so far delivered included feedback questionnaires, the results of which will be used to feed into the remaining activities. The majority of indicators used to measure the effectiveness of the training through improved prosecutions will be measured in 2017, when time has elapsed to enable analysis of any changes in investigation and prosecution successes. The implementation of the national database on recording wildlife crime will greatly assist in the analysis of arrest, conviction and sentencing data to support measurement of the indicators. The community awareness programme is planned for later in 2016 and will first develop baseline data against which changes following the awareness campaign will be measured. See log frame for progress against the indicators so far. No major changes to the M&E plan have been necessary, since this project is mainly focused on training, the substantive evaluation component is in the second half of the project to enable analysis of trends over a reasonable period of time due to the nature of investigations and prosecutions.

10. Lessons learnt

- The relationship between the RSPCAI as project lead and the DNPW as lead partner in Malawi has been extremely successful. Regular communications through phone, email and face-to-face meetings has ensured all activities have been delivered co-operatively and effectively. The PL and DNPW have greatly strengthened existing relationships with all participating agencies.
- The project has received high-level support from all participating agencies and partners including High Commissioners in Malawi and the UK, Inspector General of Police, Commissioner General of the MRA. The support from the UK Border Force, National Wildlife Crime Unit, Stop Ivory and all agencies which supported the UK secondment has been invaluable and will undoubtedly lead to future joint projects.
- Media reporting of the project has been excellent for both training courses and the handover ceremony of computer equipment.
- Avoid implementing activities in the first month of the project, would advise using this time to finalise arrangements for the Q1 activities.
- The participation of Malawi in the regional database training with the Uganda Wildlife Authority and the Wildlife Conservation Society 27-28th April 2016 not only avoided 'reinventing the wheel' by developing a separate database for Malawi, but has added value through the peer learning and discussions which have taken place with representatives from five other countries. The Malawi Police Service course was delayed a month to fit in with the UK trainers availability (as agreed with LTS). However, delivering the annual report has therefore proved a challenge since two events have occurred within a week of the submission date!
- The project has taken up more of the PL's time than originally envisaged, but the management of this project has been immensely rewarding on both a personal and professional level.

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

This is the first annual report for this project.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The design of the project has largely proved robust. Improvements included organising a high-level panel review to assess and advise on the Legislation Handbook. Comments received from the esteemed panel contributed to the final document and the involvement of the Director of Judiciary Training was a useful step in developing the judiciary training course later this year. The participation in the regional database training, as in 10) is a significant improvement due to the added opportunity for peer-peer and south-south learning. This project compliments well other activities being delivered by DNPW and partners in Malawi, including the recent successful application of IFAW/Lilongwe Wildlife Trust under the IWTCF round 2, which will build on successes delivered in this project.

The five secondees to the UK have formed a close personal and professional group; time spent together in the UK has enhanced their working relationships and a WhatsApp group promotes regular communication with each other and the PL on current cases and articles on illegal wildlife trade etc. The DNPW representative who attended the secondment has since been promoted to head the new DNPW investigations Unit, in part due to his training under this project. The MRA representative on the secondment will likely also be partly seconded to the Unit, and the rest of the team will be the point of contact for their agencies when necessary.

If the funding application is successful, the roundtable event for high court judges from the region to follow on from the national judiciary training course will be a breakthrough for the development of sentencing guidelines for wildlife crime.

The invitation to the Malawi High Commissioner to preside over the reception at Mishcon de Reya for secondees led to the PL being asked to advise on invitations to NGOs to form a conservation advisory committee to the High Commissioner for wildlife conservation work in Malawi. The first meeting was held in February and further meetings are planned.

The project also compliments well additional support by the PL and RSPCAI to law enforcement activities in Malawi, such as financial and technical support to Malawi's largest ever ivory possession prosecution, which also resulted in the first money laundering conviction associated with ivory trade.

Support and guidance from LTS, particularly Eilidh Young, has been very much appreciated throughout this project.

13. Sustainability and legacy

This project has been widely promoted through updates at each meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime and through DNPW's updates to the Principal Secretary and the Minister. Press coverage of the project has been excellent, see Annex 4.

See above regarding the impact of the UK secondment on the team. This project was one of the first in Malawi to focus on illegal wildlife trade, and is the first to deliver such wide-ranging capacity building for law enforcement agencies. As mentioned throughout the report, the high level support received from High Commissioners and the head of each agency has been very encouraging. We are delighted that Stop Ivory will host the Legislation Handbook and training materials resulting from this project on their website in line with the project's stated open access plan. The exit strategy remains valid. The legacy will be increased knowledge and skills of the individual course participants and secondees including their new roles with the DNPW Investigations Unit, which will be supported through the IWTCF round 2.

To facilitate sustainability, discussions have already commenced to seek agreement from DNPW, MPS and the Judiciary Training Institute to launch a module on illegal wildlife trade for all new recruits including the use of the course training materials and Legislation Handbook. This will ensure institutional capacity in this area is strengthened. The Legislation Handbook has been warmly welcomed by colleagues in other countries, so we plan to share the final version widely and anticipate that it will be adapted as necessary for other jurisdictions. It will be widely promoted at the planned roundtable event for high court judges from the region.

Implementation of the national wildlife crime recording database will be of significant long-term support to investigators and prosecutors and allow the identification of multiple offenders,

analysis of sentencing outcomes and where necessary provide indications of which judicial officers/courts/prosecutors may require additional sensitisation. None of this is currently possible with the manual system used at each individual protected area.

14. IWF Challenge Fund Identity

The valued support from the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors has been acknowledged throughout the project.

- The project launch, all official opening and closing ceremonies of training courses and the computer equipment handover ceremony acknowledged the UK Government support. See Annex 4.5 for the press cutting of the computer equipment handover by the British High Commissioner and the acknowledgment of Defra/UKAid support.
- Certificates for participants on all training courses include the UKAid logo.
- The reception hosted at Mishcon de Reya, in partnership with Stop Ivory and RSPCAI was reported on the Mishcon de Reya website ([see Annex 4](#)), which acknowledged IWTCF funding.
- Acknowledgement is included in the Legislation Handbook and will be on all training materials in the package developed at the end of the project.
- The Malawi High Commissioner to the UK also acknowledged the UK Government's commitment to combating the illegal wildlife trade and the IWTCF project in the roundtable event held at the Malawi High Commission in London in February for UK NGOs working in Malawi.
- The project and its UK Government funding was included in the National Elephant Action Plan launch meeting, stakeholders endorsement meeting and the final report. The PL was a member of the NEAP steering committee.
- Updates on the progress of the project is included in all Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime meetings.

15. Project Expenditure

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)				
TOTAL				

As agreed through Change Request with LTS:

- £ transferred from international travel for lead organisation (original budget £) to international travel for lead partner
- £ transferred from national travel for lead organisation (original budget £) to international travel for partner organisation
- £ transferred from national travel for partner organisation (original budget £) and £ from consultancy (original budget £) to fieldwork travel for partner organisation
- Reduce the database consultancy from £.

Two activities have taken place in April 2016, so there will be minor changes to the final totals when the completed budget and accountability is submitted from the Malawi Police Service training course and database training in Uganda. For example, it was only presented during the training 27-28th April 2016 that the web hosting would be more than was originally budgeted, which accounts for the % variance in the Operating Costs. The overall changes will likely result in overspend, which will be covered by RSPCA International. As agreed with LTS, funds for the train the trainer event and database training have been transferred to RSPCAI's partner organisation in Malawi for implementation later in 2016.

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)

This project is delivering ground-breaking training for law enforcement agencies in Malawi. It is the first time that the Malawi Police Services, Malawi Revenue Authority, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit have been trained in investigation and prosecution skills on wildlife crime. Within weeks of the ivory and rhino horn identification and detection training day at Chileka airport, a significant seizure of ivory was made.

The UK secondment for five law enforcement officials contributed to members of the team taking up roles with the newly developed Department of National Parks and Wildlife Investigations Unit. Following attendance at the reception for the UK secondment in London,

the Malawi High Commissioner to the UK has established an advisory committee of UK NGOs working on wildlife conservation projects in Malawi.

The 'Handbook for Law Enforcement Agencies on the Use of Legislation in Wildlife Crime Prosecutions' received strong endorsement from the high-level panel review and will be distributed to all courts in Malawi as well as all major police stations. The Handbook and training materials will form the basis of training for all new wildlife rangers, police cadets and magistrates and judges. There is strong interest from other countries to use the Handbook as a model to develop similar resources.

This project brought together UK experts from the UK Border Force and National Wildlife Crime Unit and Malawi experts to deliver each training course. This proved to be a very successful collaboration, and ensured a local and international context to the programme. The UK agencies involved in the secondment visits of the five Malawian officials all noted how valuable the visits were, and that they had been delighted to be involved and pledged their on-going support to the Malawi team,

Activities under this project contribute to the priority actions identified under the National Elephant Action Plan for Malawi, as part of Malawi's commitment to the Elephant Protection Initiative.

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>Impact</p> <p>Illegal trade in wildlife, associated corruption and money laundering is reduced in Malawi, safeguarding wildlife tourism and its contribution to poverty alleviation.</p>		<p>Officials from the Malawi Revenue Authority, Malawi Police Service, Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Financial Investigation Unit (FIU), Immigration and DNPW have been up-skilled through training courses; including specific sessions corruption prevention and money laundering investigations. The UK secondment team included an ACB and FIU official who received expert guidance from UK contemporary agencies.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>There will be strengthened capacity of the wildlife service, law enforcement agencies and judiciary in investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in Malawi and increased community awareness of the negative impact of illegal killing of elephants and rhinos. The improved law enforcement and community awareness will lead to an increase in multiple-charge prosecution and conviction rates, reducing elephant and rhino poaching, and thus facilitating sustainable tourism and contributing to poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Reported cases of poaching and smuggling in Malawi resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from 60% in 2014 to 90% by 2017.</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>DNPW staff will join counterparts from five other countries for database training in Uganda April 2016; database in use in Malawi by July 2016. Training for DNPW staff July/August; data inputted on all wildlife crime cases to facilitate national records and enable analysis to measure indicators</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: By end 2017, 100% of ivory and rhino horn cases in Malawi are multi-agency investigations and result in charges under multiple Acts (rising from baseline of zero in 2014).</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>Secondment and training course have facilitated multi-agency co-operation which is expected to lead to an increase in multi-agency investigations in 2016/17</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Average fines for wildlife poaching increase by a minimum of 100% by 2017 following police and judiciary training from the baseline mean determined for 2014 following establishment of national database.</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>National wildlife crime recording database will be implemented and data inputted on all wildlife crime cases to facilitate national records and enable analysis to measure indicators</p>

	<p>Indicator 4: Rate of elephant poaching declines from 15 in 2013-14 to ≤ 5 in 2016-17; no rhino poaching events occur (average number of rhinos poached per year over last five years is 2).</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>Poaching events will be monitored through the use of data in the national wildlife crime recording database.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5: Awareness and understanding within communities around targeted National Parks on wildlife crime penalties and the importance of conserving wildlife increases by 75% in 2017 compared to baseline.</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>Community awareness programme is scheduled for 2016</p>
	<p>Indicator 6: By 2017, the model law enforcement training tool is available on the Stop Ivory website and its availability is advised to the 11 participating countries of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force.</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>Agreement has been secured with Stop Ivory to host training materials.</p>
	<p>Indicator 7: By end 2017, 100% of reported cases are included in the DNPW database on wildlife crime (rising from zero in 2014).</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>DNPW staff will join counterparts from five other countries for database training in Uganda April 2016; database in use in Malawi by July 2016. Training for DNPW staff July/August; data inputted on all wildlife crime cases to facilitate national records and enable analysis to measure indicators</p>
	<p>Indicator 8: By end 2017, well being in communities around national parks increased due to increased trust in the law enforcement agencies through the demonstrated convictions of wildlife crimes: trust increases by 50% compared to baseline.</p>	<p>Will be measured in 2017</p>	<p>Community awareness programme is scheduled for 2016</p>

<p>Output 1: A qualified and trained judiciary able and willing to effectively implement judicial guidance.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1 Number of magistrates attending three-day training course on wildlife crime in 2016 (baseline = zero).</p>	<p>Judiciary training course will be delivered in November 2016; an additional regional round table event for high court judges from six countries in the region to be hosted by Malawi is in planning.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.2: Sentencing guidelines developed in 2016 through a participative process during the training course and accepted by majority of participating magistrates (baseline = no sentencing guidelines currently available).</p>	
	<p>Indicator 1.3: Percentage of sentences that adhere to sentencing guidelines and judiciary guidance rises from 62% in 2014 to 90% in 2017.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1: Hold project start-up meeting with all key stakeholders and provide training on M&E.</p>	Completed	
<p>Activity 1.2: RSPCAI/DNPW/Judiciary and Malawian lawyer develop course outline and materials.</p>	Scheduled 2016	
<p>Activity 1.3: DNPW arrange course logistics.</p>	Scheduled 2016	
<p>Activity 1.4: Conduct training course in Blantyre for 30 magistrates from across Malawi including participative exercises during training courses to produce sentencing guidelines for wildlife crimes.</p>	Scheduled 2016	
<p>Output 2. Police, Malawi Revenue Authority and Immigration Department, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit are more able to effectively undertake evidence collection and evidence preservation, record criminal activity and co-operate to bring multiple-charge cases and improve conviction rates on wildlife</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1: Number of participants from each agency attending four-day training courses on wildlife crime in 2015, 2016 (baseline = zero)</p>	<p>Training course 1 in December 2015 for the Malawi Revenue Authority trained the following: Malawi Revenue Authority = 26; Department of Immigration = 2; Anti-Corruption Bureau = 2; Financial Investigation Unit = 2. Chileka international airport one day training: group of 30+ officials from Malawi Police Service, Immigration, MRA, Lilongwe Cargo Handling Company.</p> <p>Training course 2 for the Malawi Police Service in April 2016 trained the following: Malawi Police Service investigators and prosecutors = 21; Department of National Parks and Wildlife investigators/prosecutors = 9</p> <p>Kamuzu International Airport one day training: 26 officials from Malawi Police Service, Immigration, MRA, Lilongwe Cargo Handling Company and the airport Commandant.</p>

crimes.	Indicator 2.2: Number of officials reached through cascaded training delivered by training course participants to peers in their departments in 2015, 2016 (baseline = 0).	This will be facilitated following the train the trainer event planned for 2016/17.
	Indicator 2.3: Number of training days undertaken with UK enforcement agencies by Malawian officials in 2015 (baseline = zero)	Five officials undertook the two week secondment = 5 persons x 10 working days = 50 training days.
	Indicator 2.4: Number of novel cases which result in arrest by 2017 (baseline = 1074 arrests per annum).	This will be measured in 2017.
	Indicator 2.5: Number of novel cases which result in multiple charges under multiple acts by 2017 (baseline = zero per annum).	This will be measured in 2017.
Activity 2.1: DNPW meets with IACCWC to determine selection criteria for UK secondments, participating agencies advise selected officials.	Completed	
Activity 2.2: DNPW arranges logistics in Malawi for secondees, RSPCAI arranges UK itinerary and logistics in collaboration with NWCU and UKBFC.	Completed	
Activity 2.3: Malawian officials undertake 2 week UK secondment with NWCU, UKBFC and UK enforcement agencies and write report on recommendations for improvements in policy and practice for their departments.	Secondment and report completed; report shared with the secondees own agencies, the Department of National Parks and Wildlife and presented at the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime.	
Activity 2.4: DNPW/RSPCAI develop brief for content of legislation handbook on the use of multiple legislation in wildlife crimes, organise tender and contract Malawian lawyer.	Completed.	
Activity 2.5: Lawyer develops handbook and DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review draft and provide amendments.	Completed.	
Activity 2.6: Legislation handbook completed, handed over to DNPW and made available through Stop Ivory's website.	Handbook completed, currently being formatted by RSPCAI; chapter 4 already distributed to participants on the Malawi Police Service course; agreement in place with Stop Ivory for it to be hosted on their website.	

<p>Activity 2.7: Conduct 3-day training course for 30 police investigators and prosecutors in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 police investigators and prosecutors. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/UKBFC/DNPW develop training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.</p>	<p>Completed. UK Border Force and the National Wildlife Crime Unit delivered the training to 30 Malawi Police Service and Department of National Parks and Wildlife staff in April 2016. Train the trainer event will include some participants from this course later in 2016/17.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.8: Conduct 3-day training course for 30 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe. RSPCAI/DNPW develop course outline and training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics.</p>	<p>Scheduled for 2016.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.9: Conduct 3-day training course for 30 Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit staff in Blantyre, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 officials from Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit in Blantyre. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/DNPW/UKBFC develop course materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.</p>	<p>Completed. Training course delivered to 26 MRA officials plus 2 representatives from the Anti-Corruption Unit, Financial Investigation Unit and the Department of Immigration in December 2015. Train the trainer event will include some participants from this course later in 2016/17.</p>	
<p>Output 3. National wildlife crime database developed and implemented to record instances of wildlife crime and appropriate training on using the database effectively provided to key staff.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1 All instances of wildlife crime are electronically recorded in a central database by the DNPW by 2016 (baseline = zero).</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 No of training days provided to staff by end 2016 on using database (baseline = zero)</p>	<p>DNPW officials will join peers from five countries in the region in April 2016 in Uganda for training on the database which will be in place in Malawi by July 2016 so all wildlife crime cases are recorded.</p> <p>Training is scheduled for other DNPW staff following the course in Uganda so will be completed well before the end of 2016.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1: DNPW management team develop a brief for the wildlife crime database content and functions, organise tender and contract database developer.</p>	<p>Brief was developed; as agreed with LTS, RSPCAI and DNPW were invited to join a regional programme for development of national wildlife crime recording databases in partnership with Stop Ivory. The training will be delivered to officials from Malawi and other countries in the region in Uganda in April 2016. Since the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) have a fit-for-purpose database already, this has kindly been offered by the developer, Wildlife Conservation Society, free of charge to all participants on the training in Uganda. The budget for the database covers attendance at the training for two Malawian officials and the remaining budget has been agreed with LTS to cover overspend on other budget lines due to an additional official attending the UK secondment.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2: Developer produces draft database.</p>	<p>As above.</p>	

Activity 3.3: DNPW test database and submit amendments to the developer.	As above.	
Activity 3.4: Completed database handed over to DNPW and developer provides training to key DNPW headquarters staff in the use of the database.	The UWA database will be made available to all participating countries following the April 2016 training course.	
Activity 3.5: DNPW headquarters staff train staff at national parks in use of the database.	Training on the database will be delivered by the two DNPW officials attending the Uganda course in July/August 2016.	
Output 4. Malawians are better informed about the importance of wildlife conservation and the illegality of wildlife crime, particularly the communities around the four targeted National Parks.	Indicator 4.1: Number of newspaper articles, radio and TV programmes covering the national wildlife crime awareness campaign and ivory stockpile burning event.	The national wildlife crime awareness campaign was extensively reported in national and international media; although the burning of the ivory was postponed by the President of Malawi. Examples: http://www.nyasatimes.com/2015/04/02/malawi-cancels-burning-of-7-5m-ivory-stockpile/ http://www.lilongwewildlife.org/2015/03/31/malawi-plans-torching-four-tons-ivory/ http://www.newsweek.com/malawi-government-burn-75m-ivory-stockpile-318727
	Indicator 4.2: Number of traditional chiefs interviewed, community members engaged with and posters distributed and radio slots covering campaign.	The community awareness campaign will be delivered later in 2016.
Activity 4.1: DNPW, RSPCAI and the NGO 'Stop Ivory' partner to conduct an inventory of the national ivory stockpile, followed by its destruction as part of a national wildlife crime awareness event attended by high-level government representatives and the media. Funded by Stop Ivory.	The ivory national inventory proceeded successfully, 4 t of ivory was inventoried. Ivory was again audited by RSPCAI and local NGOs as it was moved to the Parliament site for burning in April 2015. A successful awareness event was delivered (see above) but the President of Malawi postponed the ivory burning.	
Activity 4.2: DNPW and RSPCAI develop interview questions for traditional chiefs and survey for the community around the four national parks.	The community awareness programme is scheduled for 2016.	
Activity 4.3: Conduct interviews with traditional chiefs and conduct survey of representative sample of communities around four National Parks to determine their attitude and knowledge of wildlife crime.	As above.	
Activity 4.4: RSPCAI and DNPW design posters illustrating the penalties of wildlife crimes. Posters printed and distributed around four National Parks by local DNPW staff and in association with community police.	As above.	

<p>Output 5. A model training package for law enforcement officers and the judiciary in low-income, low-capacity countries is developed and shared with countries in the region.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1: Training package is designed and made available online through the Stop Ivory website.</p>	<p>This is on track, the Legislation Handbook will be shortly added to Stop Ivory's website; the complete training package will be added at the end of the project as scheduled.</p>
<p>Activity 5.1: Activity 5.1 DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review procedural and sentencing guidelines developed by participants on police and judiciary courses and include input from other jurisdictions.</p>		<p>The national judiciary course is planned for November 2016. A funding proposal has been submitted to follow this course with a roundtable event for high court judges from across the region to develop consensus on the benefits of sentencing guidelines for wildlife crimes and to develop a draft for adaptation and implementation in each country.</p>
<p>Activity 5.2: RSPCAI formats and designs the training course presentations, legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines and lessons learnt from the establishment of Malawi's IACCWC together with lessons learnt throughout this project into a package for distribution.</p>		<p>This is on track, the Legislation Handbook will be shortly added to Stop Ivory's website; the complete training package will be added at the end of the project as scheduled.</p>
<p>Activity 5.3: RSPCAI and DNPW work with Stop Ivory to include the legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines on Stop Ivory's website and share with regional enforcement networks such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, regional law enforcement agencies and relevant NGOs.</p>		<p>As above.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4: End of project evaluation meeting held in Lilongwe between RSPCAI and DNPW. End of project audit and reporting.</p>		<p>This will be held at the end of the project in 2017.</p>
<p>Activity 5.5: Stakeholders workshop for forty participants from law enforcement agencies, judiciary and NGOs to share lessons learnt from the project and as a brief refresher training day for some of the previous participants.</p>		<p>As above.</p>

Annex 2 Logframe

Impact

Illegal trade in wildlife, associated corruption and money laundering is reduced in Malawi, safeguarding wildlife tourism and its contribution to poverty alleviation.

Outcome

There will be strengthened capacity of the wildlife service, law enforcement agencies and judiciary in investigation and prosecution of wildlife crime in Malawi and increased community awareness of the negative impact of illegal killing of elephants and rhinos. The improved law enforcement and community awareness will lead to an increase in multiple-charge prosecution and conviction rates, reducing elephant and rhino poaching, and thus facilitating sustainable tourism and contributing to poverty reduction.

Indicator 1	Reported cases of poaching and smuggling in Malawi resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from 60% in 2014 to 90% by 2017.
Indicator 2	By end 2017, 100% of ivory and rhino horn cases in Malawi are multi-agency investigations and result in charges under multiple Acts (rising from baseline of zero in 2014).
Indicator 3	Average fines for wildlife poaching increase by a minimum of 100% by 2017 following police and judiciary training from the baseline mean determined for 2014 following establishment of national database.
Indicator 4	Rate of elephant poaching declines from 15 in 2013-14 to ≤ 5 in 2016-17; no rhino poaching events occur (average number of rhinos poached per year over last five years is 2).
Indicator 5	Awareness and understanding within communities around targeted National Parks on wildlife crime penalties and the importance of conserving wildlife increases by 75% in 2017 compared to baseline.
Indicator 6	By 2017, the model law enforcement training tool is available on the Stop Ivory website and its availability is advised to the 11 participating countries of the Lusaka Agreement Task Force.
Indicator 7	By end 2017, 100% of reported cases are included in the DNPW database on wildlife crime (rising from zero in 2014).
Indicator 8	By end 2017, well being in communities around national parks increased due to increased trust in the law enforcement agencies through the demonstrated convictions of wildlife crimes: trust increases by 50% compared to baseline.

Verifying outcomes

Indicator 1	DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, Malawi Judiciary website, police reports, court sentence reports, annual reports of the agencies involved including the Malawi Police Services, Ministry of Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions office, CITES annual report, press articles.
Indicator 2	DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, Malawi Judiciary website, police reports, court sentence reports, annual reports of the agencies involved including the Malawi Police Services, Ministry of Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions office, press articles.
Indicator 3	DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, Malawi Judiciary website, police reports, court sentence reports, annual reports of the agencies involved including the Malawi Police Services, Ministry of Justice, Director of Public Prosecutions office, press articles.
Indicator 4	Reports from Park managers, DNPW wildlife crime database statistics and case reports, police reports, CITES reports.
Indicator 5	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.
Indicator 6	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.
Indicator 7	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.
Indicator 8	Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.

Outcome risks and important assumptions

Assumption 1	Increased numbers of prosecutions leads to fewer instances of recorded poaching
Assumption 2	Reduced levels of poaching leads to sustainable tourism.

Assumption 3	Government is committed to supporting the judicial reforms that will lead to increased prosecutions against poachers.
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Outputs

Output 1	A qualified and trained judiciary able and willing to effectively implement judicial guidance.
Output 2	Police, Malawi Revenue Authority and Immigration Department, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit are more able to effectively undertake evidence collection and evidence preservation, record criminal activity and co-operate to bring multiple-charge cases and improve conviction rates on wildlife crimes.
Output 3	National wildlife crime database developed and implemented to record instances of wildlife crime and appropriate training on using the database effectively provided to key staff.
Output 4	Malawians are better informed about the importance of wildlife conservation and the illegality of wildlife crime, particularly the communities around the four targeted National Parks.
Output 5	A model training package for law enforcement officers and the judiciary in low-income, low-capacity countries is developed and shared with countries in the region.

Measuring outputs

Output 1	
Indicator 1.1	Number of magistrates attending three-day training course on wildlife crime in 2016 (baseline = zero).
Indicator 1.2	Sentencing guidelines developed in 2016 through a participative process during the training course and accepted by majority of participating magistrates (baseline = no sentencing guidelines currently available).
Indicator 1.3	Percentage of sentences that adhere to sentencing guidelines and judiciary guidance rises from 62% in 2014 to 90% in 2017.

Output 2	
Indicator 2.1	Number of participants from each agency attending four-day training courses on wildlife crime in 2015, 2016 (baseline = zero)
Indicator 2.2	Number of officials reached through cascaded training delivered by training course participants to peers in their departments in 2015, 2016 (baseline = 0).
Indicator 2.3	Number of training days undertaken with UK enforcement agencies by Malawian officials in 2015 (baseline = zero)
Indicator 2.4	Number of novel cases which result in arrest by 2017 (baseline = 1074 arrests per annum).
Indicator 2.5	Number of novel cases which result in multiple charges under multiple acts by 2017 (baseline = zero per annum).

Output 3	
Indicator 3.1	All instances of wildlife crime are electronically recorded in a central database by the DNPW by 2016 (baseline = zero).
Indicator 3.2	No of training days provided to staff by end 2016 on using database (baseline = zero)

Output 4	
Indicator 4.1	Number of newspaper articles, radio and TV programmes covering the national wildlife crime awareness campaign and ivory stockpile burning event.
Indicator 4.2	Number of traditional chiefs interviewed, community members engaged with and posters distributed and radio slots covering campaign.

Output 5	
Indicator 5.1	Training package is designed and made available online through the Stop Ivory website.

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

Indicator 1.1	Attendance sheets, training course reports, post training questionnaires
Indicator 1.2	Training course reports, participants group work reports, post training questionnaires
Indicator 1.3	DNPW reports, judiciary reports

Indicator 2.1	Attendance sheets, training course reports, secondment reports, post training questionnaires
Indicator 2.2	DNPW database, police reports
Indicator 2.3	DNPW database, police reports

Indicator 3.1	DNPW database statistics
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Indicator 4.1	Newspaper articles, radio and TV broadcasts, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation reports
Indicator 4.2	DNPW project reports, photos of posters in place, transcripts of interviews with traditional chiefs, survey results.

Indicator 5.1	Correspondence with regional enforcement network, data on download of online resources.
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Output risks and important assumptions

Assumption 1	Law enforcement agencies in Malawi continue to engage in the programme and are able to release the appropriate officers to attend the training in the UK and Malawi.
Assumption 2	DNPW continues to receive the necessary level of government support to enable delivery of their responsibilities within this project and the day-to-day operations, which support this work.
Assumption 3	Local communities engage with the DNPW and community police officers, and national media cover the awareness raising campaign.

Activities

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Hold project start-up meeting with all key stakeholders and provide training on M&E.
Activity 1.2	RSPCAI/DNPW/Judiciary and Malawian lawyer develop course outline and materials.
Activity 1.3	DNPW arrange course logistics.
Activity 1.4	Conduct training course in Blantyre for 30 magistrates from across Malawi including participative exercises during training courses to produce sentencing guidelines for wildlife crimes.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	DNPW meets with IACCWC to determine selection criteria for UK secondments, participating agencies advise selected officials.
Activity 2.2	DNPW arranges logistics in Malawi for secondees, RSPCAI arranges UK itinerary and logistics in collaboration with NWCU and UKBFC.
Activity 2.3	Malawian officials undertake 2 week UK secondment with NWCU, UKBFC and UK enforcement agencies and write report on recommendations for improvements in policy and practice for their departments.
Activity 2.4	DNPW/RSPCAI develop brief for content of legislation handbook on the use of multiple legislation in wildlife crimes, organise tender and contract Malawian lawyer.
Activity 2.5	Lawyer develops handbook and DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review draft and provide amendments.
Activity 2.6	Legislation handbook completed, handed over to DNPW and made available through Stop Ivory's website.
Activity 2.7	Conduct 3-day training course for 30 police investigators and prosecutors in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 police investigators and prosecutors. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/UKBFC/DNPW develop training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.
Activity 2.8	Conduct 3-day training course for 30 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe. RSPCAI/DNPW develop course outline and training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics.
Activity 2.9	Conduct 3-day training course for 30 Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit staff in Blantyre, followed by one-day train the trainer course for 10 officials from Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit in Blantyre. RSPCAI/UKBFC meet to determine course outline and RSPCAI/DNPW/UKBFC develop course materials. DNPW arranges course logistics in Malawi, RSPCAI arranges logistics for UKBFC.

Output 3	
Activity 3.1	DNPW management team develop a brief for the wildlife crime database content and functions, organise tender and contract database developer.
Activity 3.2	Developer produces draft database.

Activity 3.3	DNPW test database and submit amendments to the developer.
Activity 3.4	Completed database handed over to DNPW and developer provides training to key DNPW headquarters staff in the use of the database.
Activity 3.5	DNPW headquarters staff train staff at national parks in use of the database.

Output 4

Activity 4.1	DNPW, RSPCAI and the NGO 'Stop Ivory' partner to conduct an inventory of the national ivory stockpile, followed by its destruction as part of a national wildlife crime awareness event attended by high-level government representatives and the media. Funded by Stop Ivory.
Activity 4.2	DNPW and RSPCAI develop interview questions for traditional chiefs and survey for the community around the four national parks.
Activity 4.3	Conduct interviews with traditional chiefs and conduct survey of representative sample of communities around four National Parks to determine their attitude and knowledge of wildlife crime.
Activity 4.4	RSPCAI and DNPW design posters illustrating the penalties of wildlife crimes. Posters printed and distributed around four National Parks by local DNPW staff and in association with community police.
Activity 4.5	DNPW repeat community survey 6 months after the first survey, following the awareness campaign.

Output 5

Activity 5.1	DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review procedural and sentencing guidelines developed by participants on police and judiciary courses and include input from other jurisdictions.
Activity 5.2	RSPCAI formats and designs the training course presentations, legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines and lessons learnt from the establishment of Malawi's IACCWC together with lessons learnt throughout this project into a package for distribution.
Activity 5.3	RSPCAI and DNPW work with Stop Ivory to include the legislation handbook, procedural and sentencing guidelines on Stop Ivory's website and share with regional enforcement networks such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, regional law enforcement agencies and relevant NGOs.
Activity 5.4	End of project evaluation meeting held in Lilongwe between RSPCAI and DNPW. End of project audit and reporting.
Activity 5.5	Stakeholders workshop for forty participants from law enforcement agencies, judiciary and NGOs to share lessons learnt from the project and as a brief refresher training day for some of the previous participants.

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)

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.	N
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.	Y
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.	Y
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.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	