



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	RSPCA International (RSPCAI)
Partner institution(s)	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Malawi; UK Border Force, Stop Ivory (both technical partners)
Total IWT grant value	£182 599
Start/end dates of project	01 February 2014 – 15 th May 2017
Project leader's name	Donnamarie O'Connell
Project Website/Blog/Social Media	
Report author(s) and date	Donnamarie O'Connell and Brighton Kumchedwa (Director, DNPW) with data and updates supplied by additional DNPW staff. 31 st July 2017

1. Project Summary

This project aimed to address the following:

1.1) Low capacity in enforcement agencies and the judiciary

- No training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crime had been delivered in Malawi; co-operation between national and regional enforcement agencies was low.
- Prosecutions did not include multiple charges; criminal syndicates not targeted; low, non-deterrent sentences.
- Judiciary did not recognise wildlife crime as a serious crime.
- Manual recording of wildlife crimes at protected areas – no national, digitised database.
- Lack of robust government ivory stock management system, which risked corruption, losses of ivory and could fuel the illegal trade.

1.2) Low community awareness

- Public awareness of wildlife crime was low; ethically it was important to increase awareness before increasing enforcement.

2) Impact on species in focus

Elephant populations in some Malawian parks have declined by 50% in the past decade; rhinos now only exist in Liwonde and Majete Parks. They are being poached at unsustainable levels and therefore both species could become locally extinct within a decade. Cross-border poaching from Zambia and Mozambique greatly exacerbates the problem. Many native mammalian species are declining due to extensive poaching.

3) Communities affected

Malawi suffers extreme poverty, ranking 170 of 187 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index. Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy II (2012) acknowledges that tourism is essential for economic growth and commits to 'Improved wildlife management'. Low-income communities around national parks receive a percentage of park fees. However,

tourists are witnessing poaching in national parks first hand, which is likely to lead to declining tourism. Awareness of the illegality of poaching and wildlife trade in communities around parks is reportedly very low, as is an understanding of the impact this is having on tourism.

4) Beneficiaries

4.1) Law enforcement agencies

This project up-skilled over 120 officials drawn from the judiciary, Malawi Police Services (MPS), Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), Immigration Department (ID), Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Department of Forestry (DofF), Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Civil Aviation Authority (CAA – an additional agency included in the training by their request), Financial Investigations Unit and cargo handling companies (2 days training at the airports on use of the scanners to detect wildlife products was added to the original programme) on wildlife crime investigation, prosecution and sentencing.

Additionally, five officials from the MPS, DNPW, FIU, ACB and the MRA benefited from a two-week UK secondment to spend time learning and sharing knowledge with peers in specialist law enforcement agencies.

High-level representation from the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Commissioner General of the Malawi Revenue Authority, representative of the Chief Justice and the Director of DNPW at training events ensured that the issue of IWT was recognised at the highest levels. Their attendance also conveyed to participants the seriousness of the training.

4.2) Department of National Parks and Wildlife staff

Twenty three DNPW and African Parks Network staff (APN were added to the training since during the course of the project they took on the management of two additional Protected Areas) were trained in updating the national wildlife crime offenders database, analysis of data and creating reports to ensure accurate data, which is crucial to support investigations and prosecutions.

4.3) Communities around Vwaza Marsh and all protected areas and the wider public

Working in partnership with other IWT/CF award recipients (IFAW and Lilongwe Wildlife Trust) we commissioned a knowledge and attitudes survey around Vwaza Marshes to assess knowledge on wildlife offence penalties. The radio message developed following this survey was broadcast on the most popular national radio station, thereby informing communities around Vwaza, other protected areas and the wider public on the penalties for wildlife crime. In an addition to the original deliverables, we also worked with DNPW and four other NGOs to develop a short film on IWT penalties and fund its national distribution through 100 roadshows organised by the radio/TV station Zodiak, that aimed to reach over 1 million people.

Please refer to the map in Annex 3.1

2. Project Partnerships

The **Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)**, through the Director, Mr Brighton Kumchedwa, was the lead partner in Malawi. The RSPCAI project lead (PL), Donnamarie O'Connell was in regular contact with Mr Kumchedwa and his staff, through phone calls and emails and through the PL's visits to Malawi at least every quarter. The **PL and DNPW Director** made all decisions on the project together and the planning for all components of the project was carried out through discussion and close co-operation between both parties. See Annex 3.13 for letter of support from DNPW.

DNPW were instrumental in delivering the project on the ground, with DNPW staff facilitating training course logistics, development of the radio broadcast and the offenders database. There were 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 developed close working relationships with:

- **Malawi Police Services (MPS)** through the **Inspector General** and the **National Police Prosecutor**, which ensured a high level of recognition and co-operation from MPS as an integral partner in this project. See Annex 3.6 for press article re opening of the MPS training course by the Inspector General.
- **British High Commissioner to Malawi** (now former), Mr Michael Nevin officiated at the project launch and represented the UK government in the hand over ceremony of computer equipment to MPS and DNPW. See Annex 3.2 and 3.6 for photo and press article.
- Officials from the **Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), DNPW and the MPS** attended the UK secondment, and all delivered presentations on the training for the MRA, MPS and DNPW. See Annex 3 for course timetables for MRA and MPS courses.
- The **Malawi High Commissioner to the UK**, Mr Kena Mphonda hosted a reception at **Mishcon de Reya with Stop Ivory** and RSPCAI for the UK secondees and has since taken an active interest in illegal wildlife crime issues. See Annex 3.3 d) for photo of the reception and article on Mishcon de Reya website.
- The **Judiciary** and the **Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions** have been active partners throughout the project. 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** 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.
- The **Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime** has been apprised of activities and progress at all stages of this project. We worked closely with several other IWTCF grant recipients including the **International Fund for Animal Welfare** (through the Vwaza Marsh community survey), **Lilongwe Wildlife Trust** (Vwaza Marsh community survey, judiciary symposium, ivory inventory and destruction arrangements). We also **facilitated the invitation** of **TRACES** and **UNODC** (IWTCF grant recipients) to present at an Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime meeting, which was funded under this project.

Annex 3 includes further details and evidence of the involvement of all of the above persons.

Embedding outputs within DNPW

Importantly, the PL and the Director ensured that all contacts made, methodologies used and long term plans for the project were embedded within DNPW, not only a part of this project. The Director was always keen to ensure that his staff were involved in activities, not only to support the project, but also to ensure they received some personal development opportunities to benefit them and the Department. Several DNPW staff contributed data and updates for this report, which was jointly written by the project leader and the Director of DNPW.

Challenges and lessons learnt

As above, this was a strong and very amicable working relationship. Although the Director has many calls on his time, the PL was grateful that he played a very active role in the delivery and success of this project and was always available to provide advice and ensure activities were successful. Working at long distance is never easy, but we managed well through regular phone calls and emails and visits by the PL. The lesson would simply be that regular communication is essential to ensure that both parties are kept up to date and particularly to ensure that the Department is confident of the plans with the project.

Future plans

RSPCA International and DNPW will definitely continue to work together. Follow-up activities to those in this project are already planned and we are jointly submitting a bid for US Government funding for further IWT work in partnership with two other local NGOs. Malawi has been requested to develop a National Ivory Action Plan by CITES and RSPCAI is in discussions with the Director on how we can best support this. We are also discussing further support for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Judiciary, which would be through a partnership with RSPCAI, DNPW and potentially other local stakeholders.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

Output 1	A qualified and trained judiciary able and willing to effectively implement judicial guidance.
Progress	<p>Judiciary symposium - 30 supreme court judges, high court judges and magistrates attended the Judiciary Symposium 19-21st April 2017 (change request agreed for postponement at Judiciary's request so it fell in the recess period). Total 60 training days, Chief Justice representative opened the Symposium. <u>See photos and press article in Annex 3.8.</u></p> <p>Sentencing guidelines draft completed during Symposium; all present agreed Guidelines would be used, Chief Justice has agreed to sign and recommend use in all courts. Technical review committee (2 high court judges including Deputy of Sentencing Guidelines Council, an assistant registrar and a chief resident magistrate) will submit final version to Chief Justice in August.</p> <p>Sentencing - Sentences have improved dramatically from an average fine of \$40 with zero years custodial sentences (2008-15) to a mean custodial sentence of 3 years in 2016-17 and average fine of \$410.</p> <p>Mean custodial sentence for the year 2016-17: 3 years</p> <p>Weight of ivory seized: 1,190.52 Kg</p> <p>Average fine: MK315,000 (\$410)</p> <p>Between June 2016 and May 2017 a total of 43 cases involving elephant poaching, possession and dealing in ivory were concluded in courts with following verdicts:</p> <p>25 cases – custodial sentences (i.e. 58% of cases now result in a custodial sentence compared to zero in 2008-15).</p> <p>14 cases – fine sentences</p> <p>1 case – community service sentence</p> <p>3 cases – acquittal sentence</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 crimes.
Progress	<p>Three training courses delivered to over 120 participants: Malawi Revenue Authority: 33; Malawi Police Services: 31; DNPW: 40; Judiciary: 30. In addition we ran a training day at both international airports for MRA/cargo handling staff on CITES, products identification and identifying ivory and rhino horn on x-ray machines. A total of 511 training days were conducted during this project.</p> <p>UK secondment successfully organised for 5 officials = 10 working days x 5 officials = 50 days. In addition all 5 officials worked with UKBF to deliver presentations on training courses = 15 days.</p> <p>Significant improvement in investigations and prosecutions: 100% of elephant/ivory cases are now investigated by the MPS and DNPW.</p>

	<p>Between June 2016 and May 2017 a total 43 cases involving elephant poaching, possession and dealing in ivory were concluded in courts with following verdicts: 25 cases – custodial sentences; 14 cases – fine sentences; 1 case – community service sentence; 3 cases – acquittal sentence.</p> <p><u>June 2016 – May 2017 period</u></p> <p>No. of Arrests: 120 No. of offenders convicted: 78 No. of offenders fined: 13 No. of offenders still in court: 31 No. of offenders acquitted: 11 Mean custodial sentence for the year: 3 years Weight of ivory seized: 1190.52 Kg Average fine: MK315,000 (\$410)</p> <p>Multi-Act charging: All potential charges are now considered in 100% of elephant/rhino poaching and ivory/horn trade cases – multiple charges under the National Parks and Wildlife Act and other Acts where evidence permits. DNPW continues to develop reporting and analysis skills with the new database, which will facilitate extraction of data on which Acts are most commonly used.</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.
Progress	<p>National Wildlife Crime Offenders Database: Completed and up and running through DNPW and African Parks Network at HQ and all Protected Area sites; 100% of new cases now entered into database and DNPW is working on entering historical data for at least past 5 years.</p> <p>Training: 2 DNPW officials were trained in Uganda by Uganda Wildlife Authority and Wildlife Conservation Society on use of UWA database which was then adapted for DNPW: 2 officials x 2 days. UWA official + DNPW staff trained 24 DNPW and African Parks Network staff x 2 days. Total training days = 52.</p> <p>Training manual for online and offline database versions developed and distributed to all users.</p>
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.
Progress	<p>Public awareness: World Environment Day was attended by HE President Peter Mutharika and extensively covered by all national papers, TV and radio stations both before and after the event as well as by the international press. <u>See Annex 3.9.</u> The event was an excellent platform for raising public awareness on wildlife crime and for Malawians to show their commitment to combating wildlife crime. Unfortunately, the President cancelled the burning of the ivory the night before – which led to many more press articles!</p> <p>Community survey: Baseline survey interviewed 385 community members and follow-up sample survey interviewed 99 community members around Vwaza Marshes. In 2016, 81.6% of 385 surveyed respondents reported knowing of a penalty for killing an elephant; however a majority (53%) reported not knowing the actual penalty. In 2017, 95% of 99 surveyed respondents reported knowing of a penalty for killing an elephant, and a majority (81%) reported knowing the actual penalty. When asked to state the penalty, 32 of the 76 (42.1%) respondents who reported knowing the penalty stated it correctly at up to 30 years imprisonment, a further 10 reported 'life imprisonment'. <u>See Annex 3.10</u> for extracts of the survey report.</p> <p>Radio message was broadcast <i>nationally</i> x2 a day for 1 week and will be repeated x3/day for a week once a month for the rest of 2017. During the broadcast week, the radio message was also shared on the Lilongwe Wildlife Trust's Facebook page, analysis showed a reach of 10,956 people in less than a week and to date has had >2800 views.</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.
Progress	<p>Legislation Handbook and additional Rapid Reference Guide: Completed and available at www.stopivory.org/resources Awaiting permissions for use of some training resources then distribution will proceed.</p>

3.2 Outcome

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.

The outcome was achieved (see Annex 2, Outcome).

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

- **Impact:**

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

Impact on the illegal wildlife trade:

This project was the first in Malawi to focus on up-skilling all law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary and to provide tools to improve wildlife crime recording and the investigation, prosecution and sentencing of wildlife crimes. It is encouraging to note that this project had a 'leveraging effect'. As one of the first IWT projects, our work with the senior management of all law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary laid the groundwork for other projects to build on the activities of this project. Throughout the project, we have been granted the highest levels of access to senior management within the law enforcement agencies and were pleased that the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Commissioner of the Malawi Revenue Authority, representative of the Chief Justice and the Director of DNPW kindly made time to preside over the opening ceremonies for the training courses and Judiciary symposium.

We are confident that the tools developed under this project are being institutionalised to facilitate a long-term impact. For example:

- **National wildlife crime offenders database.** This is now operational throughout all DNPW and African Parks sites and will ensure that data on offenders is available for all prosecutors so that repeat offenders are identified and a gap analysis on deficiencies in sentences through particular prosecutors/courts can quickly be identified and acted upon.

- **Legislation Handbook and Rapid Reference Guide.** This was reviewed by a high-level panel from the Judiciary, signed by the Chief Justice and distributed throughout law enforcement agencies. The guidance on model charges and penalties will facilitate more accurate charging and appropriate sentences.

- **Sentencing Guidelines.** We have worked with the Chief Justice to secure his agreement to review and sign the Sentencing Guidelines and facilitate distribution to all courts. These Guidelines will be crucial in supporting improved consistency and commensurate sentences.

- **Developing IWT expertise in law enforcement agencies.** The team of five officials seconded to the UK all remain in post and continue to represent their agencies on the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime. They are now recognised experts on IWT in their agencies and advise on all aspects of IWT policies and wildlife crime investigations. Several of the team are also involved in other IWT projects (e.g. World Customs Organisation capacity review).

- **National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP).** This project also supported the endorsement/launch meeting for the NEAP for Malawi. This document sets the framework for elephant conservation and ivory trade projects over the next 10 years and includes outputs from this project. It aims to promote increased collaboration and co-ordination between agencies and NGOs to ensure the implementation of priority actions for elephant conservation and combating the ivory trade.

- **Increasing public awareness for long-term behaviour change.** The project ensured excellent media coverage throughout the project to raise awareness of IWT and the project aims including: a) national broadcast of the radio message on the penalties for wildlife crime, b) national roadshows reaching over 1 million people which included showing a film on IWT supported by this project and other NGOs, c) local and international newspaper articles and TV coverage of the World Environment Day 2015 celebrations and ivory burn (postponed) and the burning of ivory in Mzuzu in 2016; d) newspaper articles and national radio/TV interviews on all training courses and the Judiciary symposium, e) newspaper articles and radio/TV interviews on the handover of computers to DNPW and MPS. (See examples in Annex 3.9).

Impact on human development/well-being and poverty alleviation:

As above, this project secured substantial media coverage through newspaper articles and radio/TV broadcasts to deliver messaging on IWT and to raise the profile of this project (please see Annex 3 for examples).

The radio message on the penalties for wildlife crime was broadcast nationally on Zodiak Radio (see web link in Annex 3), the most popular station in Malawi. Raising public awareness of the penalties of wildlife crimes, particularly around the Protected Areas is considered essential to ensure that particularly low-income communities, who may be in a position to exploit the low-risk, high gain nature of IWT are fully aware of the penalties. The radio message was delivered by a well-known and well-respected Malawian, who is passionate about protecting wildlife. He added to the script *'if you are caught killing elephants or selling ivory, prison will be your friend and your friends and family will miss you'*. This aspect was particularly important in our messaging since the imprisonment of a breadwinner is clearly catastrophic for low-income families. The improvement in knowledge of IWT was captured through the community surveys. See Annex 2 output 4.3.

The development and implementation of the National Wildlife Crime Offenders Database and the Sentencing Guidelines will help to identify repeat offenders. This is crucial since IWT is currently viewed as low-risk, high-gain as many offenders are given low sentences again and again, despite being repeat offenders as the courts are not made aware of this due to a previous lack of systematic recording of these crimes. If offenders are given a stiffer sentence for the first offence, and certainly for the second, the theory is that this will be a more effective deterrent and other members of the community may choose not to engage in IWT and suffer the consequent increased poverty risk due to the imprisonment of breadwinners. As noted in Annex 2, there has been a substantial improvement in sentencing in the past year – see Annex 2 output 2.5 and 2.5.

4. Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome and output level assumptions were monitored continuously through regular project meetings and tested through the successful delivery of several of the activities (i.e. the activities would have failed if the assumptions had not held) and did not require amendments. Key outcome and output assumptions were:

1) Continued Government engagement in the project (DNPW, law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary) including commitment for judicial reforms which would lead to increased prosecutions for wildlife crime offences.

Evidence:

- All law enforcement agencies, and the Judiciary provided the highest levels of support throughout this project, as demonstrated by the active participation of the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Commissioner of Malawi Revenue Authority, representative of the Chief Justice opening and participating in the training courses and Judiciary symposium.
- The Chief Justice signed the Legislation Handbook and has committed to reviewing the Sentencing Guidelines, signing them and recommending their use in all courts.

- During the period of this project, a new wildlife law was passed in Malawi, including some of the highest penalties for wildlife crime in Africa; HE President Peter Mutharika made several public announcements on Malawi's commitment to combating the IWT.

2) Engagement of the community around Vwaza Marshes for the survey.

Evidence: Working with other IWTCF partners (IFAW and LWT) we commissioned a survey around Vwaza Marshes. Engagement with the community was very positive; 385 people were interviewed and an additional 141 respondents took part in focal groups. Focal groups comprised community members (6 groups of 10 people plus 2 women-only groups); park rangers (21 people) and members of Village Natural Resource Committees (40 people). The follow-up sample survey successfully interviewed 99 people. The data from this project informed the radio message campaign and will be used in future by DNPW to develop further awareness tools.

3) National media coverage of the awareness campaign.

Evidence: The radio message was broadcast three times a day for a week in March 2017 on Zodiak Radio, the most popular radio station in Malawi ([see web link in Annex 3.9](#)). It will be broadcast x3/day for a week for the remainder of 2017. All training courses and the Judiciary symposium were covered by press, radio and TV ([see Annex 3](#)).

5. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declaration and Kasane Statement

Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the justice system

The main focus of this project was developing law enforcement capability to combat wildlife crime.

1. Training law enforcement agencies

We delivered training to over 120 law enforcement officials in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), Malawi Police Services (MPS), Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), Financial Investigations Unit (FIU), Immigration, Civil Aviation Authority and cargo handling companies. Five officials from DNPW, MRA, MPS, FIU and ACB attended a two week training secondment in the UK, spending time learning from and sharing experiences with peers in UK law enforcement agencies.

2. Judiciary Symposium

For the first time, judges from the Supreme and High Courts and magistrates met in April 2017 to discuss the new National Parks and Wildlife Act and to draft Sentencing Guidelines for wildlife crime.

3. Legislation Handbook and Rapid Reference Guide

The completed Legislation Handbook, and the summarised Rapid Reference Guide (which was developed in addition to the original objectives) provide guidance to investigators, prosecutors and the Judiciary on all Acts in Malawi, which can be used in prosecuting wildlife crimes. The Handbook and Guide provide model charges, points to prove and appropriate penalties to greatly assist ensuring accurate charge sheets, knowledge of appropriate evidence and the appropriate penalties for the prosecutors to request.

The project outputs support the following commitments under the London Declaration on the Illegal Wildlife Trade and the Kasane Statement:

London Declaration

- Eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products: VII (supporting accurate media reporting around the planned ivory burn and the 2016 burn; supporting DNPW with briefing statements for media and government agencies).

- Ensuring Effective Legal Frameworks and Deterrents: IX, X, XI, XII (training courses, judiciary symposium focusing on the new wildlife legislation and sentencing guidelines)

Strengthening law enforcement: XIV, XV, XVI (training courses, close co-operation with the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime, sharing tools developed).

- Sustainable livelihoods and economic development: XVII (public awareness nationally and around Vwaza Marshes)

Kasane Statement

B Ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents – (5) not through this project but the wildlife law has been changed during the lifetime of this project.

C Strengthening law enforcement – (9) at a national level through training courses.

D Sustainable livelihoods and economic development – (12).

6. Impact on species in focus

This project contributes to the collaborative efforts of other DNPW projects and those of other NGOs. There have been significant improvements in the management of Protected Areas in Malawi during the course of this project (particularly through the public-private partnership between DNPW and African Parks Network). These improvements, together with this project's contribution and that of all others working in Malawi to combat elephant poaching and improve wildlife crime prosecutions has resulted in a sharp decline in elephant poaching in 2017.

Outcome indicator 4:

- No further losses of rhinos from poaching. Elephant poaching declines from 15 poached in 2013 to ≥ 5 in 2017. Most importantly, ensure that elephants and rhinos do not become locally extinct in Malawi

We believe that poaching prior to 2015 may have been under-reported in some areas, but identification of poaching and investigations has now significantly improved and the trend is very encouraging. However, Malawi's elephant and rhino populations are small and the country continues to be targeted by regional syndicates. Longer-term data is needed to accurately assess whether poaching is reducing and the local populations of these species are stable.

Number poached	2015	2016	2017
Elephants	25	31	4
Rhinos	1	0	0

The significant increase in sentencing for ivory possession and trading, which is assumed will act as a deterrent and lead to a decrease in poaching, is reported in Annex 2 in the outcome indicators 1-3.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The impacts of this project were indirect. Please refer to Section 3.3.

In addition, the national roadshows delivered by Zodiak Radio/TV in July 2017 and jointly supported by DNPW, this project and other NGOs aimed to reach 1 million people, many around Protected Areas. The short film on the penalties of wildlife crime developed for this event (see link in Annex 3.9) will further spread the message that wildlife crime in Malawi now carries a sentence of up to 30 years. Raising public awareness, particularly around Protected Areas ensures that communities living alongside wildlife, who may have the opportunity to become involved in wildlife crime (and are living below the poverty line) are informed of the consequences of prosecution. DNPW staff will also be in attendance at these events to ensure that communities are aware of how to report wildlife crime.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project made every effort to ensure an equal gender representation on all training courses. The average % of female participants across all courses was 30% as below.

Course/symposium	Participants		
	Women	Total	% Women
Malawi Revenue Authority	11	22	33.3
Malawi Police Services	9	22	29
Dept National Parks & Wildlife	9	31	22.5
Judiciary	10	20	33.3
% Women average			30%

Unfortunately, achieving an equal gender representation was outside of the control of this project. Law enforcement agencies in Malawi, as in most countries, are not gender equal and an even spread of participants from each region, plus ensuring the right level of seniority of participants, also had to be taken into account.

The baseline community survey at Vwaza Marshes disaggregated by gender for household heads and also held women-only focus groups discussions to ensure that women felt free to express their views. We were pleased that a female officer from the Malawi Revenue Authority was one of five officials who participated in the UK secondment and she continues to be recognised as a leading expert on IWT in her agency.

9. Lessons learnt

1. What worked well

Collaboration and communication

The PL and Director of DNPW developed an excellent working relationship to deliver this project and ensured regular communications were maintained throughout. The PL is grateful for the Director's commitment to this project and personal attention to all activities, which undoubtedly ensured their successful delivery. We are also pleased that we initiated partnerships and invitations to other IWTCF recipients working in Malawi (see Section 2). Working with Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the Wildlife Conservation Society avoided 'reinventing the wheel' to enable us to adapt the fit-for-purpose database already in use in Uganda. The training in Uganda for the two DNPW officials also facilitated networking and south-south learning as the course included participants from five African countries.

Learning opportunities for DNPW staff

The Director also ensured the active participation of many members of DNPW staff. Part of the legacy of this project is that the experience and benefits of running the activities, for example development of relationships with law enforcement agencies, organising the courses and working with the database developers is retained within the Department.

Support from law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary

We worked hard to ensure the highest level of endorsement and participation from all law enforcement agencies and the Judiciary (see sections 2 and 4) and believe that this project contributed to an increased commitment from all to working with DNPW to combat the illegal wildlife trade.

Long-term impact of working with the Judiciary

The Legislation Handbook, Rapid Reference Guide and the Sentencing Guidelines are excellent tools to support improved prosecutions and sentencing. With the agreement of the Chief Justice, the Sentencing Guidelines will be shared with all courts, with his recommendation that they are used to improve consistency and deterrent level sentencing for

wildlife crime. We believe that this is a significant legacy at a national policy level for this project.

Profile of the project

The events delivered under this project were well publicised within Malawi (see Annex 3 for example press articles). We were also pleased that this project received significant external recognition through:

- UK Border Force presented their role in delivering the training courses at a EU meeting on the EU Action Plan on IWT (see letter from UKBF in [Annex 3.13](#))
- Through UK Border Force, this project was included in a Home Office briefing for a security session at a G8 meeting (see letter from UKBF in [Annex 3.13](#))
- Through a request from the Defra IWTCF team, we provided a briefing for Theresa Coffey MP and this project was later referred to in a Parliamentary briefing session on the UK domestic ivory trade (as an example of Defra's international support to combat IWT). The Minister stated the following about this project: *"The UK also shares its wealth of wildlife crime expertise internationally, including in a recent project providing training to customs, police, corruption specialists and parks authorities in Malawi. That has resulted in increased arrests, convictions and custodial sentences for wildlife offences. Initiatives such as those provide a real deterrent to the perpetrators of wildlife smuggling"*.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2017-02-06/debates/04A0F6F6-C215-49E0-BF6B-87C55BE1AFE9/DomesticIvoryMarket>

2. Lessons learnt and recommendations to other projects

- Try not to plan activities in the first month or two of your project! Use this time to set up good communications, appropriate MoUs, reporting mechanisms etc. This will ease the pressure of starting a new project and ensure all the administrative ducks are in a row before activities commence.
 - Ensure that local wildlife department staff, as well as senior management, are involved from the beginning and throughout the project. The Director of DNPW was always keen that as many of his staff as possible were involved, to ensure that the legacy of the project is staff development, contacts with other agencies, experience in delivering the activities etc. as well as the actual outputs.
 - Develop relationships with local journalists at the start of your project if media coverage is important and they will likely be keen to continue to report on the progress of your project.
 - Work with previous or current IWTCF projects working in your focus country(ies) – to share contacts/resources and to invite them to your events and vice versa. Although we were aware of the IFAW/LWT project, we were not aware of the TRACES project until the final year of our project. We both presented our projects at the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime meeting in December 2016 and we were pleased that a member of the TRACES project staff was able to present at our Judiciary Symposium.
 - Staff at LTS and Defra are both extremely friendly and always keen to help to resolve any issues so call/email them if an issue arises and they will inevitably support you with a solution.
- NB – perhaps Defra/LTS would be able to develop a communications resource (email newsletter/website with portfolio of projects, contacts list etc.) for IWTCF similar to the resources for Darwin projects?

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The project design proved to be robust, no major changes were necessary; minor changes were approved through change requests. These included collaborating with partners to focus on Vwaza Marshes to ensure a more comprehensive community survey and developing and

broadcasting a radio message to raise public awareness on the penalties of wildlife crime rather than posters.

The M and E system focused on the frequent communications with DNPW and regular reviews of the assumptions and indicators for the project. We worked closely with all project partners in Malawi and the UK to refine e.g. training course content.

The regular M and E undertaken internally was useful in updating the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime and providing updates for Defra as well as ensuring our log frame targets were on track.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

We appreciated the feedback on our first annual report and acted on all recommendations, as reported in the half-year report.

10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere

- This was the **first project to deliver training and tools to improve the capability of law enforcement agencies** in Malawi to combat wildlife crime.
- In addition to the project deliverables, we also developed a **Rapid Reference Guide** for law enforcement agencies, which is a simplified version of the **Legislation Handbook** and is more accessible to less senior officers.
- Wherever possible, we **added value** to this project. For example, we included many of this project's outputs in the **National Elephant Action Plan** for Malawi, which was launched by the Chief Director of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining in December 2016 and is the 10 year vision and framework for elephant conservation and combating ivory trafficking in Malawi. We also took this opportunity to **update the representatives of the EU and UNODC**, who attended the meeting, on our project outputs. This has led to a planned collaboration with UNODC later this year in Malawi, funded by the EU, to build on this project.

11. Sustainability and legacy

This project has been widely promoted in Malawi and elsewhere (see further details in Section 12):

- DNPW Director provided regular updates to the Principal Secretary and the Minister
- Updates provided by DNPW/RSPCAI at each meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime (all law enforcement agencies + Judiciary)
- Press coverage of all training events has been excellent, see Annex 3.
- As mentioned throughout this report, the high level support received from High Commissioners and the head of each agency has been very encouraging.
- The success of this project has led to a joint application between DNPW, RSPCAI and local Malawi NGOs to the US Government for further IWT activities. Similarly, we are in discussions with UNODC to partner with them and DNPW on activities to build on the outputs of this project.
- The Legislation Handbook and Rapid Reference Guide are available at www.stopivory.org/resources We would welcome the opportunity to share lessons learnt and training resources with other IWTCF projects.

The legacy of this project is:

- **Increased knowledge and skills of the 120 course participants** from eight law enforcement agencies plus handling companies (total of 511 training days).
- **Professional development of five law enforcement officials** who attended the 2-week UK secondment (50 training days). Secondees are the leading experts on IWT in their agencies and represent their agencies on the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime.
- 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 in the police and Judiciary**. This will ensure institutional capacity in this area is strengthened. We will work with partners in Malawi to deliver this.
- We are delighted that Stop Ivory is hosting the **Legislation Handbook and Rapid Reference Guide** on their website in line with the project's open access plan. The Legislation Handbook has been warmly welcomed by colleagues in other countries and we anticipate that it will be adapted as necessary for other jurisdictions.
- Implementation of the **national wildlife crime offenders 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 was possible with the previous manual system used at each individual protected area.
- The draft **Sentencing Guidelines** will be finalised by a Judiciary committee and signed by the Chief Justice who has already indicated his support for this development and his willingness to recommend the use of the Guidelines throughout Malawian courts. This is a major, national policy development and will have a significant and long-lasting effect on judicial procedure.

The exit strategy remains valid; we have worked hard to ensure that the **outputs and lessons learnt in this project are embedded within DNPW and the relevant law enforcement agencies**. No staff were directly employed specifically for this project.

12. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

- 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 3.6 for the press article of the computer equipment handover by the British High Commissioner and the acknowledgment of Defra/UKAid support.
- The reception hosted at Mishcon de Reya, in partnership with Stop Ivory and RSPCAI and opened by His Excellency Kena Mphonda, Malawi High Commissioner to the UK was reported on the Mishcon de Reya website (see Annex 3.3 d), which acknowledged IWTCF funding. 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.
- Acknowledgement to the IWTCF is included in the Legislation Handbook and Rapid Reference Guide and training course certificates for participants on all training courses included the UKAid logo.
- The project and its UK Government funding was included in the National Elephant Action Plan launch meeting, stakeholders endorsement meeting and the final report.
- Updates on the progress of the project is included in all Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime meetings and the Director of DNPW regularly provided updates to the Minister and Principle Secretary.

- This project received significant external recognition through:
 - UK Border Force presentation at EU meeting on the EU Action Plan on IWT (see letter from UKBF in [Annex 3.13](#)).
 - UK Border Force provided an update on this project for the UK Home Office briefing for a security session at a G8 meeting (see letter from UKBF in [Annex 3.13](#)).
 - Through a request from the Defra IWTCF team, we provided a briefing for Theresa Coffey MP and she referred to this project in a Parliamentary briefing session on the UK domestic ivory trade. The Minister stated the following about this project: *“The UK also shares its wealth of wildlife crime expertise internationally, including in a recent project providing training to customs, police, corruption specialists and parks authorities in Malawi. That has resulted in increased arrests, convictions and custodial sentences for wildlife offences. Initiatives such as those provide a real deterrent to the perpetrators of wildlife smuggling”*.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2017-02-06/debates/04A0F6F6-C215-49E0-BF6B-87C55BE1AFE9/DomesticIvoryMarket>

13. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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 delivered **ground-breaking training for 120 law enforcement officials in eight agencies plus handling companies** in Malawi through **over 500 training days**. It was the **first training in CITES and investigation and prosecution skills for wildlife crimes** for Malawi Police Services, Malawi Revenue Authority, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Financial Investigations Unit, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Forestry, Department of Immigration, Civil Aviation Authority and cargo handling companies. We added two days training at the two international airports on use of the scanners to detect ivory and rhino horn – within weeks a significant seizure of ivory was made.
- This project **brought together UK experts from the UK Border Force and National Wildlife Crime Unit and Malawian experts** to deliver each training course. This ensured a local and international context to the programme. The **UK agencies involved in the secondment visit** 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. Following attendance at the reception for the UK secondment in London, the **Malawi High Commissioner to the UK 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. It will facilitate consistent and commensurate sentencing and will be used to develop training for all new police cadets, MRA officials and magistrates.
- Activities under this project were included in the **National Elephant Action Plan** for Malawi, launched in December 2016, as part of Malawi’s commitment to the Elephant Protection Initiative.
- The **national wildlife crime offenders database** will be of significant long-term support to investigators and prosecutors, enabling 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 was possible with the previous manual system used at each individual protected area.
- The **Sentencing Guidelines** will be finalised by a judiciary committee and signed by the Chief Justice who has already indicated his willingness to recommend the Guidelines throughout Malawian courts. This is a **major, national development**, and will have a significant and long-lasting effect on judicial procedure.

- In addition to the **radio message developed and broadcast nationally**, this project, together with our partners in Malawi, developed a **short film on the penalties of wildlife crime**, which is expected to reach **1 million Malawians** at the Zodiac Broadcasting roadshows throughout July.

14. Finance and administration

14.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative)	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 actual IWT Costs (£)	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 actual IWT Costs (£)	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 actual IWT Costs (£)	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 actual IWT Costs (£)	Total Original Grant (£)	Total actual Costs (£)
Staff costs (see below)										
Consultancy costs										
Overhead Costs										
Travel and subsistence										
Operating Costs										
Capital items (see below)										
Others (see below)										
TOTAL										

Comments (please explain significant variances)

Consultancy - We kept costs as low as possible for the community survey and the database development by partnering with Uganda Wildlife Authority and Wildlife Conservation Society to adapt their current database and by working with the IWTCF Round 2 project delivered by IFAW and Lilongwe Wildlife Trust on the community survey around Vwaza Marshes.
Travel and subsistence was higher in year two due to the secondees visit to the UK as we were asked to add an extra participant from Malawi Revenue Authority, so the group was five officials rather than the budgeted four people.
Operating costs were kept as low as possible including an agreement with Malawi Revenue Authority to cover the cost of accommodation for their participants on the training course. Higher costs in year two were covered by a change request to combine underspent budget lines into the operational budget.
The audit was £ rather than the maximum allowed budget of £ which accounts for the increase in year 4 from the change request agreed budget and also the minor difference in the total reported in the audit report and the figures above as the auditing company produced the invoice after the report.
The total expenditure for this project is £ over budget, which represents a % overspend on the original budget, which RSPCAI is happy to cover.

Capital items – description <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	Capital items – cost (£)
11 computers, 1 server and 1 printer for DNPW HQ and regional sites to facilitate use of the National Wildlife Crime Recording Database, which was developed under this project. The equipment is recorded in the DNPW equipment itinerary and remains the property of DNPW.	
TOTAL	

Other items – description <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	Other items – cost (£)
No single items were over £1000	
TOTAL	0

14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Staff costs (Project leader, RSPCAI and UK Border Force staff)	
Travel and subsistence	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
RSPCAI has so far committed approx. £ to complete the sentencing guidelines, £ to cover a review of the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime Terms of Reference and £ to support Ranger Achievement Awards in 2017, not including staff time and travel. RSPCAI will continue to partner with DNPW on IWT activities, dependant on funding applications.	
TOTAL	

14.3 Value for Money

This project was excellent value for money. The budget covered a substantial number of training events, national level public awareness at low cost by using radio broadcasts, delivered a national database for DNPW and produced legal tools for use by courts across the country. Examples of the value for money are below.

- Three national training courses plus a Judiciary symposium for 120 officials from 8 law enforcement agencies, plus the Judiciary and airport handling companies and delivered 511 training days. UK Border Force and the National Wildlife Crime Unit generously delivered these courses free of charge.
- We negotiated with Malawi Revenue Authority that they covered the accommodation costs for MRA participants on the training course.
- The national wildlife crime offenders database will have a long-term impact on recording wildlife crimes and facilitating adaptive management and further training due to the analysis functions (where there are perceived discrepancies in sentencing by particular investigators/prosecutors/courts these can now easily be analysed and then further investigated)

and ensures that repeat offenders are easily identified and can be appropriately sentenced. The cost of the development of the database was kept low as the project partnered with Ugandan authorities to adapt their database.

- Secondment to the UK for 5 officials, who are now the leading experts on IWT in their agencies. Their visit was very cost effective; they received invaluable training at no cost from experts in UK law enforcement agencies.
- Collaborating with other IWTCF award recipients reduced costs for the delivery of the community survey.
- We maximised impact and reduced costs of the Judiciary Symposium by working with Lilongwe Wildlife Trust so that they delivered a training event for magistrates at a nearby location the day before the Judiciary Symposium, so some participants at that event could attend the Symposium with no additional travel costs.
- Wherever possible we combined project update meetings with other events such as the Inter-Agency Committee for Combating Wildlife Crime meetings and the launch of the Malawi National Elephant Action Plan to reduce costs of covering separate events.

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Illegal trade in wildlife, associated corruption and money laundering is reduced in Malawi, safeguarding wildlife tourism and its contribution to poverty alleviation.</p>			
<p>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.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reported cases of poaching and smuggling in Malawi resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from 60% in 2014 to 90% by 2017. 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). 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. 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). 5. 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 (LATF). 6. By end 2017, 100% of reported 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - 4 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. 5. Stop Ivory website, communications with LATF. 6. DNPW wildlife crime database 	<p>Assumption 1 Increased numbers of prosecutions leads to fewer instances of recorded poaching</p> <p>Assumption 2 Reduced levels of poaching leads to sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Assumption 3 Government is committed to supporting the judicial reforms that will lead to increased prosecutions against poachers.</p>

	<p>cases are included in the DNPW database on wildlife crime (rising from zero in 2014).</p> <p>7. By end 2017, knowledge of the penalties under the new National Parks and Wildlife Act increases in the community around Vwaza Marshes National Park by 50% compared to the baseline survey.</p>	<p>statistics and case reports.</p> <p>7. Community surveys and anecdotal information from day-to-day work in the communities by DNPW officers and community police in each protected area.</p>	
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. A qualified and trained judiciary able and willing to effectively implement judicial guidance.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of magistrates attending three-day training course on wildlife crime in 2016 (baseline = zero).</p> <p>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>1.3 Percentage of sentences that adhere to sentencing guidelines and judiciary guidance rises from 62% in 2014 to 90% in 2017.</p>	<p>1.1 Attendance sheets, training course reports, post training questionnaires.</p> <p>1.2 Training course reports, participants' group work reports, post training questionnaires.</p> <p>1.3 DNPW reports, judiciary reports.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Local communities engage with the community survey and national media cover the awareness raising campaign.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of participants from each agency attending four-day training courses on wildlife crime in 2015, 2016 (baseline = zero)</p> <p>2.2 Number of officials reached through cascaded training delivered by training course participants to peers in their departments in 2015, 2016 (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.3 Number of training days undertaken with UK enforcement agencies by Malawian officials in 2015 (baseline = zero) (UK secondment and training in Malawi).</p> <p>2.4 Number of novel cases of wildlife</p>	<p>2.1 Attendance sheets, training course reports, secondment reports, post training questionnaires.</p> <p>2.2 Law enforcement agency reports.</p> <p>2.3 UK secondment report.</p> <p>2.4 DNPW database, police reports.</p>	

	<p>crime, which result in arrest by 2017 increases by a minimum of 25% (baseline = 1074 arrests per annum).</p> <p>2.5 Number of novel cases of wildlife crime, which result in multiple charges under multiple acts by 2017 increases by a minimum of 25% (baseline = zero per annum).</p>	2.5 DNPW database, police reports.	
<p>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>3.1 By the end of the project, wildlife crime database is set up in all proposed sites and 100% of wildlife crimes are being entered into the central database by the DNPW by the end of the project (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2 Minimum of 30 training days provided to DNPW staff by end 2017 on using wildlife crime database (baseline = zero).</p>	<p>3.1 DNPW database statistics.</p> <p>3.2 DNPW training report.</p>	
<p>4. Malawians are better informed about the importance of wildlife conservation and the illegality of wildlife crime, particularly the communities around Vwaza Marshes.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of newspaper articles, radio and TV programmes covering the national wildlife crime awareness campaign and ivory stockpile-burning event.</p> <p>4.2 Number of community members around Vwaza Marshes National Park interviewed for knowledge and attitudes survey (baseline = 0).</p> <p>4.3 By end 2017, knowledge of the penalties under the new National Parks and Wildlife Act increases in the community around Vwaza Marshes National Park by 50% compared to the baseline survey.</p>	<p>4.1 Newspaper articles, radio and TV broadcasts, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation reports</p> <p>4.2 Community survey results.</p> <p>4.3 Community survey results.</p>	
<p>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>5.1 Training package is designed and made available online through the Stop Ivory website.</p>	<p>5.1 Correspondence with regional enforcement network and other stakeholders in the region.</p>	

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

- 1.1 Hold project start-up meeting with all key stakeholders and provide training on M&E.
- 1.2 RSPCAI/DNPW/Judiciary and Malawian lawyer develop course outline and materials.
- 1.3 DNPW arranges course logistics.
- 1.4 Conduct training course in Blantyre for up to 20 high court judges from across Malawi to raise awareness of new National Parks and Wildlife Act and to agree the work plan for the taskforce on developing sentencing guidelines for wildlife crimes.

- 2.1 DNPW meets with IACCWC to determine selection criteria for UK secondments, participating agencies advise selected officials.
- 2.2 DNPW arranges logistics in Malawi for secondees, RSPCAI arranges UK itinerary and logistics in collaboration with NWCU and UKBFC.
- 2.3 Malawian officials undertake 2-week UK secondment with NWCU, UKBF and UK enforcement agencies and write report on recommendations for improvements in policy and practice for their departments.
- 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.
- 2.5 Lawyer develops handbook and DNPW/RSPCAI/Stop Ivory review draft and provide amendments.
- 2.6 Legislation handbook completed, handed over to DNPW and made available through Stop Ivory's website.
- 2.7 Conduct 3-day training course for 30 police investigators and prosecutors in Lilongwe. 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.
- 2.8 Conduct 3-day training course for 30 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe. RSPCAI/DNPW develop course outline and training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics.
- 2.9 Conduct 3-day training course for 30 Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit staff 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 UKBF.

- 3.1 DNPW management team develop a brief for the wildlife crime database content and functions, organise tender and contract database developer.
- 3.2 Developer produces draft database.
- 3.3 DNPW test database and submit amendments to the developer.
- 3.4 Completed database handed over to DNPW and developer provides training to key DNPW headquarters staff in the use of the database.

- 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.
- 4.2 DNPW and RSPCAI develop interview questions and community survey for the Vwaza Marshes in partnership with IFAW and Lilongwe Wildlife Trust.

- 4.3 Conduct survey of representative sample of communities around Vwaza National Park to determine their attitude and knowledge of wildlife crime.
- 4.4 RSPCAI and DNPW develop a radio jingle explaining the penalties of wildlife crimes under the new National Parks and Wildlife Act. Radio jingle broadcast on local station around Vwaza.
- 4.5 Sample survey repeated following broadcast of the radio jingle.

- 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.
- 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.
- 5.3 RSPCAI and DNPW work with Stop Ivory to include the legislation handbook, 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.
- 5.4 End of project evaluation meeting held in Lilongwe between RSPCAI, DNPW and stakeholders to share lessons learnt from the project and determine next steps. End of project audit and reporting.

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements												
<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>This project has delivered the first national training on IWT for law enforcement agencies. Tools developed are being institutionalised to facilitate a long-term impact on IWT. Including national wildlife crime offenders database, legislation handbook, sentencing guidelines. Public awareness to improve knowledge of wildlife crime penalties is expected to facilitate behaviour change away from poaching and ivory/rhino horn trafficking.</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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reported cases of poaching and smuggling in Malawi resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from 60% in 2014 to 90% by 2017. 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). 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. 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). 5. 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 (LATF). 6. By end 2017, 100% of reported 	<p>1. ACHIEVED. 100% of poaching/ivory cases are now investigated and prosecuted where evidence suffices. Assumption 1 that increased numbers of prosecutions leads to fewer instances of recorded poaching appears to hold true. Improved law enforcement due to African Parks taking over management of two additional parks during the project period was a significant factor in improving law enforcement and reducing poaching.</p> <p>2. ACHIEVED. 100% of ivory and rhino horn cases are now investigated by the Wildlife Crime Investigations Unit (WCIU) – multi-agency (DNPW + MPS) and protocols are in place to ensure multi-agency co-operation (e.g. Anti-Corruption Bureau, Financial Investigations Unit). Regular case conferences are held on major cases. Inter-Agency Committee is appraised of progress on major cases. Multiple charges under the National Parks and Wildlife Act are now commonplace (e.g. ensuring charging for entry into Park + possession of ivory + possession of firearm) and charges under multiple Acts e.g. conspiracy of public officials, money laundering is charged where evidence is available.</p> <p>3. ACHIEVED. WCIU achieved a 94% conviction rate in 2016; in 2008-15 the average fine for wildlife crime offences was \$40, no custodial sentences, in 2016 the average sentence was 3.5 years.</p> <p>4. ACHIEVED TO DATE. DNPW reported elephant/rhino poaching data:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1106 1198 2072 1377"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species/poached animals</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Elephant</td> <td>25</td> <td>31</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhino</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The improvement in law enforcement at Liwonde and Nkhotakota PA's since African Parks took over management in 2016 is a significant factor in the</p>	Species/poached animals	2015	2016	2017	Elephant	25	31	4	Rhino	1	0	0
Species/poached animals	2015	2016	2017											
Elephant	25	31	4											
Rhino	1	0	0											

	<p>cases are included in the DNPW database on wildlife crime (rising from zero in 2014).</p> <p>7. By end 2017, knowledge of the penalties under the new National Parks and Wildlife Act increases in the community around Vwaza Marshes National Park by 50% compared to the baseline survey.</p>	<p>encouraging reduction in poaching. Whether reduced levels of poaching lead to sustainable tourism (Assumption 2) cannot be tracked within the life-time of this project, but re-stocking Nkhotakota and improved management of Liwonde plus excellent media coverage of Malawi as a unique tourist destination (e.g. Lonely Planet included Malawi in its top ten global destinations for 2014) is encouraging.</p> <p>5. ACHIEVED. The Handbook for Law Enforcement Agencies on the Use of Legislation in Wildlife Crime Prosecutions and the Rapid Reference Guide for Law Enforcement Agencies on Model Charges for Wildlife Crime Prosecutions including investigation and prosecution guidance are available at www.stopivory.org/resources. Several partners in the region have been advised of the resource and further distribution is on-going. <u>See Annex 3.11 for Foreword and covers of the resources.</u></p> <p>6. ACHIEVED. The database is up and running, 23 DNPW and APN staff trained; 100% reported cases now included in national database; DNPW is also working on entering historical data. <u>See Annex 3.6 b for a screenshot of the database.</u></p> <p>7. ACHIEVED. In 2016, 81.6% of 385 surveyed respondents reported knowing of a penalty for killing an elephant; however a majority (53%) of respondents reported not knowing the actual penalty. In 2017, 95% of 99 surveyed respondents reported knowing of a penalty for killing an elephant, and a majority (81%) reported knowing the actual penalty. When asked to state the penalty, 32 of the 76 (42.1%) respondents who reported knowing the penalty stated it partially correct at 30 years imprisonment, a further 10 reported 'life imprisonment'. <u>See Annex 3.10 for extracts of the survey report.</u></p> <p>Assumption 3 that Government is committed to supporting the judicial reforms that will lead to increased prosecutions against poachers held; individual magistrates, high and supreme court judges engaged with the Judiciary Symposium and the Chief Justice signed the Legislation Handbook and committed to signing the Sentencing Guidelines. During this project, the PL and DNPW also supported the Supreme Court appeal of the largest every ivory seizure in Malawi (2.6 t smuggled from Tanzania). It is encouraging to note that the Director of Public Prosecutions decided to appeal the low sentence given (fine) and that the Supreme Court granted the appeal, which was heard on 10/05/17 – judgement due. <u>See Annex 3.12 for press article.</u></p>
<p>Output 1. A qualified and trained judiciary able and willing to effectively implement judicial guidance.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of magistrates attending three-day training course on wildlife crime in 2016 (baseline = zero).</p> <p>1.2 Sentencing guidelines developed in 2016 through a participative process during the training course and accepted by majority of participating magistrates</p>	<p>1.1 ACHIEVED. 30 supreme court judges, high court judges and magistrates attended the Judiciary Symposium 19-21st April 2017 (change request agreed for postponement at Judiciary's request so it fell in the recess period). Total 60 training days, Chief Justice representative opened the Symposium. <u>See photos and press article in Annex 3.8.</u></p>

	<p>(baseline = no sentencing guidelines currently available). 1.3 Percentage of sentences that adhere to sentencing guidelines and judiciary guidance rises from 62% in 2014 to 90% in 2017.</p>	<p>1.2 ACHIEVED. Sentencing guidelines draft completed during Symposium; all present agreed Guidelines would be used, Chief Justice has agreed to sign and recommend use in all courts. Technical review committee (2 high court judges including Deputy of Sentencing Guidelines Council, an assistant registrar and a chief resident magistrate will submit final version to Chief Justice in August.</p> <p>1.3 ACHIEVED. Sentencing Guidelines drafted during Symposium. Indicator could have been improved to reflect actual sentences. Sentences have improved dramatically from an average fine of \$40 with zero years custodial sentences (2008-15) to a mean custodial sentence of 3 years in 2016-17 and average fine of \$410. .</p> <p>Mean custodial sentence for the year 2016-17: 3 years</p> <p>Weight of ivory seized: 1190.52 Kg</p> <p>Average fine: MK315,000 (\$410)</p> <p>Between June 2016 and May 2017 a total of 43 cases involving elephant poaching, possession and dealing in ivory were concluded in courts with following verdicts:</p> <p>25 cases – custodial sentences (i.e. 58% of cases now result in a custodial sentence compared to zero in 2008-15). 14 cases – fine sentences 1 case – community service sentence 3 cases – acquittal sentence</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Hold project start-up meeting with all key stakeholders and provide training on M&E.</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 RSPCAI/DNPW/Judiciary and Malawian lawyer develop course outline and materials.</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 DNPW arrange course logistics</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Conduct training course in Blantyre for up to 20 high court judges from across Malawi to raise awareness of new National Parks and Wildlife Act and to agree the work plan for the taskforce on developing sentencing guidelines for wildlife crimes.</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>

<p>Output 2.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of participants from each agency attending four-day training courses on wildlife crime in 2015, 2016 (baseline = zero)</p> <p>2.2 Number of officials reached through cascaded training delivered by training course participants to peers in their departments in 2015, 2016 (baseline = 0).</p> <p>2.3 Number of training days undertaken with UK enforcement agencies by Malawian officials in 2015 (baseline = zero) (UK secondment and training in Malawi)</p> <p>2.4 Number of novel cases of wildlife crime, which result in arrest by 2017 increases by a minimum of 25% (baseline = 1074 arrests per annum).</p> <p>2.5 Number of novel cases of wildlife crime, which result in multiple charges under multiple acts by 2017 increases by a minimum of 25% (baseline = zero per annum).</p>	<p>2.1 ACHIEVED. Malawi Revenue Authority: 33; Malawi Police Services: 31; DNPW: 40; Judiciary: 30. In addition we ran a training day at both international airports for MRA/cargo handling staff on CITES, products identification and identifying ivory and rhino horn on x-ray machines. A total of 511 training days were conducted during this project.</p> <p>2.2 CANCELLED. This was not deemed necessary since the primary officers responsible for CITES and IWT work were covered on the training course. A total of 511 training days were conducted during this project.</p> <p>2.3 ACHIEVED. UK secondment training days = 10 working days x 5 officials = 50 days. In addition all 5 officials worked with UKBF to deliver presentations on training courses = 15 days.</p> <p>2.4 ACHIEVED. Baseline data included all wildlife crimes e.g. collecting firewood inside a Protected Area and was not the ideal indicator. 100% of elephant/ivory cases are now investigated by the MPS and DNPW. Between June 2016 and May 2017 a total 43 cases involving elephant poaching, possession and dealing in ivory were concluded in courts with following verdicts: 25 cases – custodial sentences; 14 cases – fine sentences; 1 case – community service sentence; 3 cases – acquittal sentence.</p> <p><u>June 2016 – May 2017 period</u></p> <p>No. of Arrests: 120</p> <p>No. of offenders convicted: 78</p> <p>No. of offenders fined: 13</p> <p>No. of offenders still in court: 31</p> <p>No. of offenders acquitted: 11</p> <p>Mean custodial sentence for the year: 3 years</p> <p>Weight of ivory seized: 1190.52 Kg</p> <p>Average fine: MK315, 000 (\$410)</p> <p>2.5 ACHIEVED. All potential charges are now considered in 100% of elephant/rhino poaching and ivory/horn trade case – multiple charges under the National Parks and Wildlife Act and other Acts where evidence permits. DNPW continues to develop reporting and analysis skills with the new database, which will facilitate extraction of data on which Acts are most commonly used.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 DNPW meets with IACCWC to determine selection criteria for UK secondments, participating agencies advise selected officials.</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>

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.	COMPLETED (<u>see extracts of report in Annex 3.3 b).</u>
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.	COMPLETED COMPLETED High-level review panel chaired by His Lordship Justice Kachale also reviewed and approved the Handbook.
Activity 2.6 Legislation handbook completed, handed over to DNPW and made available through Stop Ivory's website.	COMPLETED (see www.stopivory.org/resources)
Activity 2.7 Conduct 3-day training course for 30 police investigators and prosecutors in Lilongwe. 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.	COMPLETED
Activity 2.8 Conduct 3-day training course for 30 DNPW and Department of Forestry staff in Lilongwe. RSPCAI/DNPW develop course outline and training materials. DNPW arranges course logistics.	COMPLETED
Activity 2.9 Conduct 3-day training course for 30 Malawi Revenue Authority, Immigration, Anti-Corruption Bureau and Financial Investigations Unit staff 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.	COMPLETED

<p>Output 3.</p> <p>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>3.1 By the end of the project, wildlife crime database is set up in all proposed sites and 100% of wildlife crimes are being entered into the central database by the DNPW by the end of the project (baseline = zero).</p> <p>3.2 Minimum of 30 training days provided to DNPW staff by end 2017 on using wildlife crime database (baseline = zero).</p>	<p>3.1 ACHIEVED. Database up and running through DNPW and African Parks Network at HQ and all Protected Area sites; 100% of new cases now entered into database and DNPW is working on entering historical data for at least past 5 years. See screenshot of populated database in Annex 3.7 b.</p> <p>3.2 ACHIEVED. 2 DNPW officials were trained in Uganda by Uganda Wildlife Authority and Wildlife Conservation Society on use of UWA database which was then adapted for DNPW 2 officials x 2 days. UWA official + DNPW staff trained 24 DNPW and African Parks Network staff x 2 days. Total training days = 52.</p> <p>Training manual on online and offline database versions developed and distributed to all users.</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>COMPLETED</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Developer produces draft database.</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 DNPW test database and submit amendments to the developer.</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>
<p>Activity 3.4 Completed database handed over to DNPW and developer provides training to key DNPW headquarters staff in the use of the database.</p>		<p>COMPLETED</p>

<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Malawians are better informed about the importance of wildlife conservation and the illegality of wildlife crime, particularly the communities around Vwaza Marshes.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of newspaper articles, radio and TV programmes covering the national wildlife crime awareness campaign and ivory stockpile-burning event.</p> <p>4.2 Number of community members around Vwaza Marshes National Park interviewed for knowledge and attitudes survey (baseline = 0).</p> <p>4.3 By end 2017, knowledge of the penalties under the new National Parks and Wildlife Act increases in the community around Vwaza Marshes National Park by 50% compared to the baseline survey.</p>	<p>4.1 ACHIEVED (but difficult to give precise number of articles as it was reported internationally). The event was attended by the President and was very well covered by all national papers, TV and radio stations both before and after the event as well as by the international press. See Annex 3.9 for some examples of links. The event was a great opportunity for public awareness raising and for many Malawians to attend and show their commitment to combating wildlife crime. Unfortunately, the President cancelled the burning of the ivory the night before – which led to many more press articles!</p> <p>4.2 ACHIEVED. Baseline survey interviewed 385 community members and follow-up survey interviewed 99 community members around Vwaza Marshes.</p> <p>4.3 ACHIEVED. In 2016, 81.6% of 385 surveyed respondents reported knowing of a penalty for killing an elephant; however a majority (53%) of respondents reported not knowing the actual penalty. In 2017, 95% of 99 surveyed respondents reported knowing of a penalty for killing an elephant, and a majority (81%) reported knowing the actual penalty. When asked to state the penalty, 32 of the 76 (42.1%) respondents who reported knowing the penalty stated it partially correct at 30 years imprisonment, a further 10 reported 'life imprisonment'. See Annex 3.10 for extracts of the survey report.</p>
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		Radio message was broadcast <i>nationally</i> x2 a day for 1 week and will be repeated x3/day for a week once a month for the rest of 2017. During the broadcast week, the radio message was also shared on the Lilongwe Wildlife Trust's Facebook page, analysis showed a reach of 10,956 people in less than a week and to date has had >2800 views.
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.		COMPLETED (but ivory not burnt). National stockpile (4 t) was audited and digitised, and report submitted to CITES Secretariat. World Environment Day was successful, attended by President and included a public march through Lilongwe, a petition by school children handed to the President and the President unveiled a plaque with a citation on Malawi's commitment to combating wildlife crime. Extensive national and international media coverage. Although to stockpile was moved to Parliament and erected as an impressive pyre, the President cancelled the burning of the ivory the night before.
Activity 4.2 DNPW and RSPCAI develop interview questions and community survey for Vwaza Marshes in partnership with IFAW and Lilongwe Wildlife Trust.		COMPLETED.
Activity 4.3 Conduct survey of representative sample of communities around Vwaza National Park to determine their attitude and knowledge of wildlife crime.		COMPLETED.
Activity 4.4 RSPCAI and DNPW develop a radio jingle explaining the penalties of wildlife crimes under the new National Parks and Wildlife Act. Radio jingle broadcast on local station around Vwaza.		COMPLETED. See Annex 3.9 a. for website link. Message was narrated by well-known Malawian and founder of Zodiak Broadcasting, Gospel Kazako and broadcast <i>nationally</i> , reaching Vwaza Marshes community and all other communities living around Protected Areas as well as the wider public.
Activity 4.5 Sample survey repeated following broadcast of the radio jingle.		COMPLETED. See Annex 3.10 for extracts of report.

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.	5.1 Training package is designed and made available online through the Stop Ivory website.	5.1 MOSTLY ACHIEVED. Legislation Handbook and additional Rapid Reference Guide available at www.stopivory.org/resources Awaiting permissions for use of some training resources then distribution will proceed.
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.		COMPLETED. High-level review panel chaired by His Lordship Justice Kachale also reviewed and approved the Handbook.
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.		MOSTLY COMPLETED, awaiting permissions for use of some materials then distribution will proceed.

<p>Activity 5.3 RSPCAI and DNPW work with Stop Ivory to include the legislation handbook, 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>COMPLETED – see www.stopivory.org/resources Distribution is on-going.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4 End of project evaluation meeting held in Lilongwe between RSPCAI, DNPW and stakeholders to share lessons learnt from the project and determine next steps. End of project audit and reporting.</p>	<p>COMPLETED</p>

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.	No
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	