



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

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

### **IWT Challenge Fund Project Information**

Project Reference	IWT013
Project Title	African Wildlife Forensics Network – capacity and coordination for law enforcement
Country/ies	Angola, Botswana, Congo, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Contract Holder Institution	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Partner institutions	TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network (TRACE), Botswana Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT), Gabon - Agence Nationale des parcs nationaux (ANPN), Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI), Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS)
IWT Grant Value	£248,500
Start/end dates of project	June 2015 – March 2017
Reporting period (e.g. April 2015-Mar 2016) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	June 2015 – March 2016
Project leader name	Jorge Rios, Chief of UNODC Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime
Project website	Under construction
Report author(s) and date	African Wildlife Forensics Network – capacity and coordination for law enforcement

## **1. Project Rationale**

This project aims to directly address the disparity between arrests and convictions in the prosecution of IWT-related crimes in the eight African target countries. At present, the scale of poaching and IWT is having a significant effect on the sustainability of elephant, rhino and lion populations, leading to concern over the long-term survival of these species. An observed trend in IWT towards species divergence also now threatens African pangolins. At the same time, the local human populations are suffering from IWT.

Enforcement authorities struggle to identify traded wildlife, severely restricting prosecution success. Investigations stop at the point of seizure due to lack of evidence. The international community has recognized the severity of IWT, encouraging the increased use of forensic technology (CITES CoP, Bangkok 2013). Forensic analysis can confirm the species, age and origin of samples, however countries have varying levels of forensic capacity, often lacking the necessary expertise. This project, through the establishment of a wildlife forensic network, will provide the coordination and training to utilise forensic tools to fight wildlife crime. Furthermore, awareness of forensic techniques in wildlife investigations should deter would-be offenders (ICWC Toolkit).

The scale of IWT means that it not only poses an immediate risk to wildlife but to people and their livelihoods as well. It fuels conflict and corruption, deepens poverty and inequality, and undermines prospects for sustainable development. Organised criminality brings violence and instability, disproportionately affecting the poorest communities, as governments reprioritise policies and funding to fight these crimes. As wildlife populations decrease, so does revenue from tourism. IWT deprives developing economies and low income communities of vital revenue.

The species of focus identified in (elephant, rhinoceros, pangolin, lion) have been selected according to the level of IWT activity affecting them and the opportunity for wildlife forensics to significantly enhance law enforcement relating to those species in the focal countries.

The primary threat to each species is illegal international trade, rather than local bush meat hunting, and key evidence required to assist in combating this activity includes the definitive identification of animals parts to species level (tusks, bones, horn, scales, skins, blood) and demonstrating linkages between poaching scenes, traded products and suspects; both of which are delivered through the application of DNA forensics. Enhanced law enforcement benefits species in two ways: first, by removing established poachers/traders and disrupting IWT syndicates, and second, by elevating the risk of prosecution and thereby deterring the involvement of would-be criminals throughout the supply chain.

While certain tests, such as individualisation of rhinoceros, or origin analysis of ivory relate to specific species, it should be noted that the vast majority of wildlife DNA forensic infrastructure and capacity is not species-specific, therefore forensic applications can respond and adapt to enforcement needs and species targets as they change over time.

The wider beneficiaries of this project are the entire populations of the eight countries indicated, however the initiative will have a special focus on enhancing law enforcement structures in rural communities where poaching is most prevalent. If wildlife crime is not investigated or not successfully prosecuted due to insufficient evidence, criminals will continue to engage in poaching and wildlife trafficking. This affects local communities through increasing crime and creating social instability, while decreasing opportunities for sustainable use of wildlife (e.g. tourism) and disrupting natural ecosystem services. Through this project, communities will gain socio-economically from strengthened wildlife forensic capacity, which will ultimately increase criminal conviction rates and decrease poaching and trafficking of wildlife. By reducing rural wildlife crime, the project will contribute to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of collective natural resources. Strengthening the criminal justice system in areas affected by IWT will have far-reaching positive impacts, including for the poorest communities of the lower income countries covered by this programme.

The project is being implemented in eight Africa countries as illustrated in the map below.



## **2. Project Partnerships**

The partnership between project lead, UNODC, and project partners are described below.

### **TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network (TRACE)**

TRACE has employed a wildlife forensic scientist, based in Africa, to work full time on the project over two years. The post is supervised by Dr Ross McEwing and Dr Rob Ogden (TRACE directors), who are actively involved in all project planning and decision making. TRACE has provided technical forensic expertise throughout, including in the design and implementation of the needs analysis in all six countries so far. The expertise and knowledge of TRACE personnel and valuable partnership has been central to the success of this project thus far. The strength of the partnership lies in having a Project Coordinator on the ground in project countries, in addition to availability and commitment to the project by TRACE directors.

### **Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism (MEWT)**

Botswana Department of Wildlife and National Parks (under MEWT) has been a responsive and engaged project partner. Cyril Taolo, as focal point for activities, has ensured that the project coordinator has been hosted in Gaborone over the last 5 months. Letters of introduction to relevant stakeholders in neighbouring countries have been provided. The Department of Wildlife and National Parks (DWNP) are currently providing planning and logistical support for the organisation of a regional workshop in Gaborone in May. DWNP have been involved in the planning of this workshop, including list of participants, development of agenda, development of proposed regional capacity building plan etc.

### **Gabon - Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux (ANPN)**

Partnership with ANPN has worked well up to a point. The project coordinator was hosted by ANPN for 3 months as agreed in the project plan. However, there have been some challenges regarding a lack of common understanding of expected outcomes and specific activities as well as the roles of the project partners in the process. It is hoped that these issues will be worked out in the near future. Attempts are currently being made to improve communication and address concerns to ensure that plans for FY3 project activities and capacity building in this region will not be affected.

### **Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI)**

The Project Team have maintained regular communication with NFI focal point, Irene Kuiper. NFI have been kept informed and involved in the project plans, in particular in relation to Botswana. NFI have delivered forensic training to Botswanan wildlife rangers and investigators and will participate in the upcoming workshop.

### **Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS)**

RZSS are meeting all expectations in line with what was agreed in project plan.

### **Others**

Local institutions and technical specialists have been engaged in the project as part of the national stakeholder analysis and assessment process in six of the project countries (see two attached assessment reports for detailed information on the extent of engagement with other partners).

## **3. Project Progress**

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

The project start date was estimated at 1st April 2015, however, due to contractual negotiations between UNODC and Defra, this start date was delayed to 1st June 2015. As such, the project has experienced some delays against the agreed baseline timetable, however, these delays are not expected to affect the ability of the Project Team to achieve all activities by project close.

A full-time Project Coordinator (PC) was recruited to manage the implementation of the project on the ground and has been instrumental in carrying out activities in the manner and time planned, as much as possible.

## **Output 1**

At the outset, a standardised, country-by-country situation analysis template was created including the development of stakeholder questionnaires (attached as annex). (Activity 1.1)

The PC visited Gabon from mid-July to end-September in order to undertake assessments of Central and West African target countries, namely, Gabon, CAR, Congo and Mali. Operating from ANPN facilities in Libreville, the PC explored the needs and capacities relating to wildlife crime investigations in Gabon. The PC conducted interviews, site visits and field trips and studied existing documentation. The interviews involved competent administrative officials, representatives of relevant NGOs, logging companies, and diplomatic missions in situ. Questionnaires were distributed to all interviewees and responses were analysed. An assessment report was drafted describing the current situation and key findings and providing options for the establishment of wildlife forensic capacity in Gabon. This report was shared with ANPN counterparts for review and approval (draft report attached as annex). (Activity 1.2 & 1.3)

The PC joined two UNODC law enforcement experts on an ICCWC Toolkit analysis mission to Congo, to conduct an in-country assessment of needs and capacities relating to wildlife crime investigations. The PC conducted interviews, site visits, field trips, and documentation review. The interviews and visits involved Congolese political and administrative officials, representatives of relevant NGOs and diplomatic missions. Questionnaires were distributed to all interviewees and responses were analysed. An assessment report was drafted describing the current situation and key findings and providing options for the establishment of wildlife forensic capacity in Congo. This report was included in the draft ICCWC Toolkit Report and has been shared with the government for their review and approval. (Activity 1.2 & 1.3)

In response to lack of engagement from national counterparts in Angola, CAR and Mali, the Project Team requested (by Change Request Form) to amend the list of project countries to include Namibia and Malawi.

The PC subsequently conducted a further four in-country assessments in Botswana (draft report attached), Malawi, Namibia and Zambia, conducting interviews, site visits, field trips and documentation review. Assessment reports were drafted describing the current situation and key findings and providing options for the establishment of wildlife forensic capacity. (Activity 1.2 & 1.3)

Two further in-country assessments will be conducted in Q1 FY3 in Angola and Zimbabwe. These assessments have been delayed due to lack of responsiveness from national counterparts, however, it is expected that following the regional workshop in Gaborone, these assessments will go ahead, leading to completion of activities under output 1. (Activities 1.1 – 1.3)

## **Outputs 2 and 4**

In the initial project implementation timetable, it was planned that regional workshops would be delivered within Q1 and Q4 of FY2 (Activities 2.1 and 4.1). The timetable has since been slightly revised due to availability of host partner facilities and delay in project start date. It is now expected that these activities will take place in early Q1 FY3 and Q4 FY3. Although the change to the first workshop takes the implementation date across a Defra financial year, the IWT costs (primarily participant travel costs) will be incurred before the workshop takes place and therefore this change has not significantly affected budget in the current financial year.

Planning is now well underway for upcoming regional workshop in Botswana in Q1 FY3, at which assessment reports will be discussed, and progress will be made towards the development of a roadmap, regional and bilateral agreements. With a view to sharing our findings to date and discussing capacity building plans for the future, the 2.5-day workshop is planned for African Wildlife Forensics Network partners and interested stakeholders including representatives from each of the countries involved in the project. The workshop will provide a platform to discuss national and regional wildlife forensic needs. In particular, participants will be asked to explore how wildlife forensic services can be developed and shared on a regional basis. The Project Team have developed potential models for regional capacity building, which will be presented and discussed. A concept note on the overall approach of the workshop is attached. The British High Commissioner to Botswana has been invited to attend and to deliver opening remarks. (Activities 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 4.1, 4.2)

### **Output 3**

Provision of specialist training was initially planned for FY2 (Activity 3.1 and 3.2). However, upon review, the timing of this training was ill-conceived since it would not be appropriate to deliver the training until after the national assessments have been conducted and agreed upon. The Project Team suggest postponing these activities to FY3 and are committed to their completion by project close.

Provision of infrastructure is planned for FY3 and expectations are that all indicators will be met before project end (Activities 3.1 – 3.4).

## **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

### **Output 1**

Achievement of output one is on track for completion in the short-term. One standardised situation analysis document was developed in 2015 (Indicator 1.1). Five country needs assessments have been completed. Two assessment reports have been presented to countries in 2015/16. A further four assessment reports will be presented to countries in Q1 FY3. The final two assessments are expected to be conducted and presented to countries in Q1/Q2 FY3 (Indicator 1.3, baseline = 0, target = 8, current status = 5).

### **Output 2**

Achievement of output two is on track for completion, although slightly delayed as explained in section 3.1 above. One regional planning workshop will be held in May 2016 (Indicator 2.1, baseline = zero, target = 1). At this workshop, regional and country-by-country plans will be developed (Indicator 2.2).

### **Output 3**

Training activities and provision of infrastructure is planned for FY3 and expectations are that all indicators will be met before project end (Indicators 3.1 – 3.4).

### **Output 4**

One regional network meeting will take place in Gaborone, Botswana in Q1 FY3 (Indicator 4.1, baseline = 0, target = 2). It is expected that new regional enforcement procedures will be produced in FY3 (Indicator 4.2) and that investigations utilizing DNA forensic evidence will meet target by 2017 (Indicator 4.3, baseline = zero, target = 20 by 2017).

## **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

Project outcome: an effective, cooperative network of wildlife forensic capacity is developed to help investigate IWT and support enforcement of CITES regulations for endangered species including elephant, rhinoceros, lion and pangolin. A country-by-country evaluation of forensic needs and current resources is used to produce a coordinated plan for regional capacity within. The results provide a forensic framework delivering increased law enforcement success, leading to the disruption of established organised criminal activities in low income countries.

The project is on track to achieve the project outcome and the indicators initially developed are adequate to measure progress. 8 wildlife forensic needs assessment reports will be completed and presented to each target country in 2016 (Indicator 2). A roadmap will soon be developed, agreed and initiated outlining regional and country-by-country plans for the application of DNA forensics to IWT enforcement in 2016 (Indicator 3). Further progress will be made in FY3 towards the development of an effective, cooperative network of wildlife forensic capacity to deliver increased law enforcement success in line with indicators 1 and 4 which will in turn have the effect of improving community confidence in protection from poaching (indicator 5).

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

#### Outcome assumptions

1. High level political commitment to work with UNODC: *where there have been issues with high level political commitment to engage with the project (Angola, CAR, Mali) steps have been taken and project countries have been amended in consultation with LTS via change form (inclusion of Malawi, Namibia).*
2. Provision of high quality and timely technical advice: *no change in assumptions.*
3. Effective donor coordination and sufficient resources: *no change in assumptions.*

#### Output assumptions

1. Forensic analysts and law enforcement officers are willing to cooperate and communicate with counterparts in other countries: *no change in assumptions – largely positive feedback from individuals engaged during in-country assessment missions.*
2. Trainees are willing to put into practice the techniques taught: *no change in assumptions – have not yet engaged with trainees.*
3. Sufficient high level support exists to investigate and prosecute IWT offenders: *no change in assumptions.*

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

**Project impact:** a reduction in international wildlife trafficking in source and transit countries, and the disruption of organised wildlife crime affecting low income communities, throughout Africa.

This project addresses the disparity between arrests and convictions in the prosecution of IWT-related crimes in the eight African target countries. Enforcement authorities struggle to identify traded wildlife, severely restricting prosecution success. Investigations stop at the point of seizure due to lack of evidence. This project, through the development of wildlife forensic capacity, will strengthen investigations and lead to more prosecutions, contributing to the disruption of organised wildlife crime affecting low income communities in Africa.

To date, the Project Team have conducted stakeholder identification, situation analysis and needs assessment in six African countries (Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). Understanding the situation is the first and essential step required to design the effective and sustainable solutions to tackle IWT. The project will use this evidence base to design capacity building plans and through the establishment of a wildlife forensic network, will provide the coordination and training to utilise forensic tools to fight wildlife crime. Not only will this tackle impunity but awareness of forensic techniques in wildlife investigations should deter would-be offenders, and lead to safer circumstances for low income communities.

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

This project is contributing to the strengthening of law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system (IWT Challenge Fund Objective 2). Evaluating national and regional needs and strategically investing in DNA forensic capacity, through equipment and training, will benefit enforcement actors along the entire criminal chain; from the crime scene to the court room – from park rangers to the judiciary. Crime scene investigators, prosecutors and lab analysts will have the opportunity to participate in training and regional workshops, benefitting their national

law enforcement institutions, as well as developing personal skills and boosting the morale of law enforcement officers. Through the activities of this project, these agencies will be more prepared to conduct higher level investigations on illegal wildlife trade.

As described in section 4 above, the Project Team has conducted stakeholder identification, situation analysis and needs assessment in six African countries to date (Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). The assessment reports outline needs and strategies for the strengthening of law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system through the development of national and regional wildlife forensic capacity and services.

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

The poaching of elephants, lions, rhinoceros and pangolin is threatening the long term survival of these species. Enforcement authorities struggle to identify traded wildlife, severely restricting prosecution success. Investigations stop at the point of seizure due to lack of evidence. Forensic analysis can confirm the species, age and origin of samples, however countries have varying levels of forensic capacity, often lacking the necessary expertise.

This project, through the establishment of a wildlife forensic network, will provide the coordination and training to utilise forensic tools to fight wildlife crime. To date, stakeholder identification and needs analysis have been conducted (Indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3), which will inform the development of regional capacity building plans designed to improve law enforcement capacity to tackle IWT and protect these species.

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

The wider beneficiaries of this project are the entire populations of the eight countries indicated, however the initiative will have a special focus on enhancing law enforcement structures in rural communities where poaching is most prevalent. If wildlife crime is not investigated or not successfully prosecuted due to insufficient evidence, criminals will continue to engage in poaching and wildlife trafficking. This affects local communities through increasing crime and creating social instability, while decreasing opportunities for sustainable use of wildlife (e.g. tourism) and disrupting natural ecosystem services. Through this project, communities will gain socioeconomically from strengthened wildlife forensic capacity, which will ultimately increase criminal conviction rates and decrease poaching and trafficking of wildlife in the long-term. By reducing rural wildlife crime, the project will contribute to creating a platform for sustainable economic growth, rather than the unsustainable and destructive removal of collective natural resources. Strengthening the criminal justice system in areas affected by IWT will have far-reaching positive impacts, including for the poorest communities of the six lower income countries covered by this programme.

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

The need to promote gender equality is recognised as a pressing issue in Sub-Saharan Africa. Although the project does not focus on supporting women, the Project Team promote gender equality throughout its activities and take into account gender mainstreaming aspects wherever applicable. This includes ensuring, to the maximum extent possible, proportional gender representation among participants and resource persons in the course of the project implementation. For example, the Project Team are striving to ensure proportional gender representation at the upcoming workshop in Gaborone.

Although there tends to be a huge bias towards the employment of men in armed anti-poaching law enforcement activities, the Project Team are committed to ensure that training is provided to women and indirect gender equality impacts are expected in FY3 in line with Indicators 3.1, 3.2, and 3.4.

## **9. Monitoring and evaluation**

The project is monitored and evaluated by UNODC in line with the UN reporting system; information gathering and indicator monitoring forms part of the day-to-day management of the project. UNODC coordinates the activities of partners and employs an adaptive management approach to navigate through inevitable practical and political challenges. UNODC maintains very regular contact with project partners, arranging conference calls with individual or multiple partners, as required. Regular progress updates are provided informally by phone and email and implementing partners provide formal quarterly technical and financial reports.

## **10. Lessons learnt**

A full-time Project Coordinator was recruited to manage the implementation of the project on the ground and has been instrumental in carrying out activities in the manner and time planned. Key recommendation: base a member of the Project Team in-country.

The Project Team has made every effort to engage with relevant stakeholders and partners to avoid duplication and improve coordination of efforts to tackle IWT. There has been a lot of interest in this project and it is expected that the upcoming workshop will lead to further coordination, synergies and opportunities for collaboration.

The project hinges on engagement from counterparts in project countries. One of the main challenges in the implementation of the project thus far has been lack of responsiveness to communication from the Project Team. After sufficient attempts to make contact through various different avenues have been made, the Project Team evaluates the circumstances and decides whether or not to make further efforts to engage. In some cases, a lack of responsiveness indicates a lack of interest and buy-in to the project; forcing engagement is not likely to be successful. Flexibility in the project plan is important. In such cases, the Project Team has adapted the plan and used the opportunity to engage other partners e.g. amending list of project countries.

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

N/A

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

Significant progress has been made in Botswana and southern African countries. In Botswana, the Project Team has made progress in encouraging national stakeholders to agree on the implementation of a shared model for wildlife forensic capacity building (between Botswana Police Service and DWNP). At the upcoming workshop, Botswanan authorities will present a united plan for the development of wildlife forensic services. This is an important step for the development of a regional plan for wildlife forensic capacity building.

In the report period, significant progress has been made in the identification of key contacts and building relationships with these personnel in project countries. This groundwork is essential for overall success and sustainability of the project.

## **13. Sustainability and legacy**

Operating from host country facilities in Botswana and Gabon, the Project Team have undertaken a series of missions to engage with and evaluate the needs of stakeholder agencies (wildlife, police, customs, judiciary) in each target country. These assessment missions have provided ample opportunity to promote the work of project with multiple stakeholders and high level personnel in project countries. The assessment process is conducted in partnership with the government and relevant agencies that have ownership of the process and its outputs, including the opportunity to review and revise the reports before finalization. The resulting assessment reports once finalized will be a valuable resource and baseline for capacity building beyond the end of the project cycle.



Significant efforts have been made to ensure that the project is as integrated as possible with other projects and IWT stakeholders. For example, representatives from key regional networks such as KAZA, SADC and WEN-SA have been invited to attend the upcoming regional workshop in Gaborone, in addition to representatives from multiple organizations and potential donors that are active in the region. This is key to the sustainability of the project and

The Project Team remain committed to supporting and enhancing existing country systems rather than creating parallel structures. For example, in Botswana, the Project Team has promoted the development of a sustainable, integrated strategy aligned with the priorities of both Botswana Police Service and DWNP.

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

IWT Challenge Fund and UK Government sponsorship had been publicised at every opportunity, including in initial contact with counterparts, in assessment reports, in invitations to attend workshops. DEFRA logo has been used on all relevant documentation including presentations, agendas and reports. UK support has been acknowledged at international conferences and meetings including, inter alia, at CITES Standing Committee, Wildlife Forensics Symposium in South Africa, ICCWC Senior Expert Group meetings, upcoming 26<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and upcoming side event at CITES Conference of the Parties.

## 15. Project Expenditure<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Provisional expenditures – finalized figures are available after the closure of the financial year (6 months after year end).

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>A reduction in international wildlife trafficking in source and transit countries, and the disruption of organised wildlife crime affecting low income communities, throughout Africa.</p>		<p>The Project Team have conducted stakeholder identification, situation analysis and needs assessment in five African countries. Understanding the situation is the first and essential step required to design the effective and sustainable solutions to tackle IWT. The project will use this evidence base to design capacity building plans and through the establishment of a wildlife forensic network, will provide the coordination and training to utilise forensic tools to fight wildlife crime. Not only will this tackle impunity but awareness of forensic techniques in wildlife investigations should deter would-be offenders, and lead to safer circumstances for low income communities.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> An effective, cooperative network of wildlife forensic capacity is developed to help investigate IWT and support enforcement of CITES regulations for endangered species including elephant, rhinoceros, lion and pangolin. A country-by-country evaluation of forensic needs and current resources is used to produce a coordinated plan for regional capacity within. The results provide a forensic framework delivering increased law enforcement success, leading to the disruption of established organised criminal activities in low income countries.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> IWT investigations utilise DNA forensic services provided by regional network partners (baseline = zero cases, target = 10 by 2017).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Wildlife forensic needs assessment reports completed and presented to each target country by 2016 (baseline = zero, target = 8 by 2016).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> By 2016, a roadmap is developed, agreed and initiated outlining regional and country-by-country plans for the application of DNA forensics to IWT enforcement.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Number of prosecutions and convictions for IWT offences</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.</b></p> <p>Five wildlife forensic needs assessment reports drafted.</p> <p>Two assessment reports presented to target country partners.</p> <p>Three assessment reports completed and presented to each target country by 2016 (baseline = zero, target = 8 by 2016).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b></p> <p>Progress made in Botswana for the development of a sustainable, integrated strategy aligned with the priorities of both Botswana Police Service and DWNP. This option will be</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b></p> <p>Provision of training.</p> <p>Provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Development of standard protocols and procedures.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b></p> <p>Three in-country assessments to be conducted in Q1/Q2 FY3</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> A roadmap will be developed, agreed and initiated outlining regional and country-by-country plans for the application of DNA forensics to IWT enforcement as an outcome of the regional workshop to</p>

	<p>increases in low income target countries by 2018 (baseline and target derived from project).</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Increased IWT law enforcement capacity improves community confidence in protection from poaching (baseline and target derived from project).</p>	<p>proposed to neighbouring countries as part of roadmap.</p>	<p>organised for May 2016.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> Provision of training to prosecutors.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Calculation of changes in community confidence to be made at project close through dissemination of final questionnaires (Q4).</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> A detailed forensic needs assessment for each of the eight target countries.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1</b> One standardised situation analysis document developed in 2015</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2</b> Number of countries undertaking needs assessments in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 8).</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3</b> Number of assessment reports presented to countries in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 8).</p>	<p>Achievement of output one is on track for completion in the short-term. One standardised situation analysis document was developed in 2015 (Indicator 1.1). Five country needs assessments have been completed. Two assessment reports have been presented to countries in 2015/16. A further three assessment reports will be presented to countries in Q1 FY3. The final three assessments are expected to be conducted and presented to countries in Q1/Q2 FY3 (Indicator 1.3, baseline = 0, target = 8, current status = 5).</p>	
<p><b>Activity 1.1</b> Creation of standardised, country by country situation analysis template.</p>	<p>Situation analysis template and questionnaires created. Output achieved.</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.2</b> Research conducted in each country into which specific wildlife law enforcement issues requires forensic evidence, the current capacity and resources for producing forensic evidence and the ability for that evidence to be accepted within the legal system.</p>	<p>Research conducted in five countries to date including interviews, site visits, field trips and documentation review.</p>		
<p><b>Activity 1.3</b> Needs assessment reports prepared, issued and discussed with each country.</p>	<p>Angola: in-country analysis mission planned for Q1/Q2 FY3</p> <p>Botswana: prepared and shared with project partners</p> <p>Congo: prepared and to be shared with project partners in short term</p> <p>Gabon: prepared and shared with project partners</p> <p>Malawi: prepared and to be shared with project partners in short term</p> <p>Namibia: analysis initiated but not yet completed</p> <p>Zambia: prepared and to be shared with project partners in short term</p> <p>Zimbabwe: in-country analysis mission planned for Q1/Q2 FY3</p>		

<p><b>Output 2.</b> A coordinated evidence-based forensic capacity building plan at regional and national levels.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1</b> One regional planning workshop held between 2015 and 2016 (baseline = zero, target = 1).</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2</b> One roadmap developed outlining regional and country-by-country plans developed by Q1 2016</p>	<p>Achievement of output 2 is on track for completion, although slightly delayed as explained in section 3.1 above. One regional planning workshop will be held in May 2016 (Indicator 2.1, baseline = zero, target = 1). At this workshop, regional and country-by-country plans will be developed (Indicator 2.2).</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.1</b> Inter-agency and international workshops held in Botswana and Gabon to develop a coordinated plan for delivering wildlife forensic support to project partner countries</p>		<p>One regional planning workshop will be held from 17-19 May 2016 in Gaborone, Botswana with representatives from all project countries (see concept note attached).</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.2</b> Development of an agreed roadmap for developing required wildlife forensic capacity in focal regions (incorporating on needs assessments).</p>		<p>It is expected that this roadmap will be developed in May 2016 as an outcome of the workshop.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Novel capacity for the inclusion of wildlife forensic evidence in IWT law enforcement, from field to courtroom.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1</b> Number of forensic technicians trained in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 4, including at least one woman).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b> Number of law enforcement officials trained in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 60, including at least five women).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3</b> Number of countries receiving equipment/forensic infrastructure in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 8).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4</b> Number of judiciary trained in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 10, including at least 2 women).</p>	<p>Provision of specialist training was initially planned for FY2 (Activity 3.1 and 3.2). However, upon review, the timing of this training was ill-conceived since it would not be appropriate to deliver the training until after the national assessments have been conducted and agreed upon. The Project Team suggest postponing these activities to FY3 and are committed to their completion by project close.</p> <p>Provision of infrastructure is planned for FY3 and expectations are that all indicators will be met before project end (Activities 3.1 – 3.4).</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.1</b> Provision of specialist training in collection and transfer of evidence to identified target countries.</p>		<p>Planned for Q2 &amp; Q4 FY3</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.2</b> Provision of specialist training in wildlife DNA forensic methods to Botswana and Gabon.</p>		<p>Planned for Q2 &amp; Q4 FY3</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.3</b> Provision of equipment and protocols for appropriate storage of forensic evidence to identified target countries.</p>		<p>Planned for Q1 &amp; Q2 FY3</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.4</b> Training workshop to educated the judiciary in wildlife forensic issues</p>		<p>Planned for Q1 &amp; Q2 &amp; Q3 FY3</p>
<p><b>Output 4.</b> A regional network of wildlife forensic expertise for comprising field</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.1</b> Number of regional (inter-agency cross-border) network meetings</p>	<p>One regional network meeting will take place in Gaborone, Botswana in Q1 FY3</p>

<p>officers, forensic scientists, prosecutors and judiciary.</p>	<p>held in 2015, 2016, 2017 (baseline = zero, target = 2).</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2</b> New regional enforcement procedures (forensic protocols and agreements) produced.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.3</b> Number of IWT investigations utilising DNA forensic evidence generated by partners (baseline = zero, target = 20 by 2017).</p>	<p>(Indicator 4.1, baseline = 0, target = 2).</p> <p>It is expected that new regional enforcement procedures will be produced in FY3 (Indicator 4.2) and that investigations utilizing DNA forensic evidence will meet target by 2017 (Indicator 4.3, baseline = zero, target = 20 by 2017).</p>
<p><b>Activity 4.1</b> Regional workshops held to increase cooperation and establish networks among wildlife law enforcement, forensic scientists and judiciary.</p>		<p>1 upcoming regional workshop in Gaborone, Botswana in Q1 FY3.</p> <p>1 further workshop to be held in Libreville, Gabon in Q4 FY3</p>
<p><b>Activity 4.2</b> Development of regional (bilateral &amp; multilateral) agreements on shared access to wildlife forensic capacity.</p>		<p>Representatives of project countries are currently undertaking preparatory work for this in advance of the workshop in Gaborone. It is expected that a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements will be drafted between 17-19 May.</p>
<p><b>Activity 4.3</b> The creation of shared documents, communication links and common information resources to facilitate collaboration of wildlife forensic stakeholders.</p>		<p>This is an area that will be discussed in detail at the upcoming workshop and significant progress is expected.</p>

## Annex 2 Logframe

Activity	No of Months	FY 1	FY 2				FY 3			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1										
1.1	1		X							
1.2	8			X	X	X	X			
1.3	6				X	X	X	X		
Output 2										
2.1	1+1		X			X	X			X
2.2	6			X	X	X	X	X	X	
2.3										
Output 3										
3.1	1+1		X			X		X		X
3.2	2+2+2			X		X		X		X
3.3	3						X	X		
3.4	5						X	X	X	
Output 4										
4.1	1+1+1		X			X	X		X	X
4.2	12			X	X	X	X	X	X	
4.3	6						X	X	X	X

Green = remain unchanged

Yellow = new estimation

Un-highlighted = previous estimation

It was initially estimated that the in-country assessments (Activity 1.2) would be conducted over a period of 5 months. In practice, slow response rates from some countries have meant that this period will extend longer than expected. Additional quarters are highlighted in yellow.

It was initially estimated that the assessment reports would be presented to countries over the course of 1 month (Activity 1.3). In practice, the assessments have been staggered and so have the presentation of the reports. Hence the activities are being implemented across a longer period than had been indicated in the original log frame. Additional quarters are highlighted in yellow.

In the original logframe it was planned to hold regional workshops and technical trainings in Q1 FY2 (Activities 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2). The timing of these activities was ill-conceived since it would not be appropriate to deliver the training until after the national assessments have been conducted and agreed upon. Hence these activities have largely moved to FY3 following the establishment of an evidence base from which to initiate capacity building activities.

**Annex 3 Standard Measures**



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

**Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	No
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	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.	