

**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 2017**

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 017
Project title	Tackling Illegal Wildlife trade in Mongolia through improved law enforcement.
Country/ies	Mongolia
Contract holder Institution	Zoological Society of London
Partner institution(s)	Legal Atlas, IRIM.
IWT grant value	480,583
Start/end dates of project	Start: 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015 End: 30 <sup>th</sup> March 2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2016 – March 2017, Annual Report 2
Project leader name	Dr. Gitanjali Bhattacharya/Nathan Conaboy
Project website	<a href="http://zsl.org/mongolia">zsl.org/mongolia</a>
Report author(s) and date	Nathan Conaboy/Gitanjali Bhattacharya/Jake Williams/Emma Dale/Khaliun Tsog/Munkhjargal Myagmar/Myagmarsuren Shagdarjav

#### 1. Project rationale

Illegal wildlife trade in Mongolia is a serious, yet under-reported problem. A 2006 report, Silent Steppe (Wingard and Zahler, 2006), revealed that the trade was valued at US\$ million annually and is causing catastrophic declines of important species in Mongolia. The main cause of this decline was hunting for the fur trade.

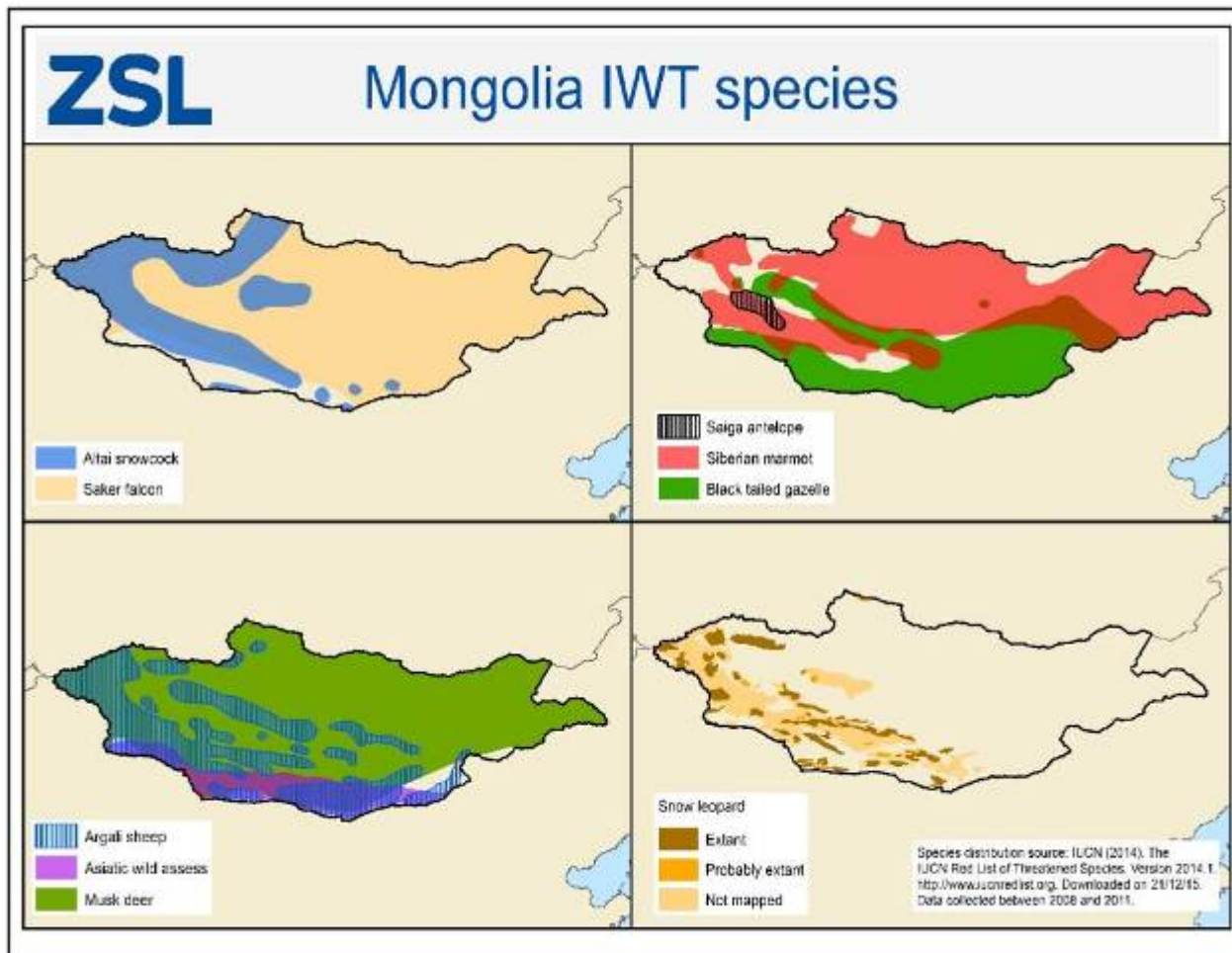
Mongolia's hunted wildlife is often low in value but high in volume, so the impact on a given species is great and the number of species affected is significant. Due to the broad spectrum of wildlife hunted, and 25% of the human population engaging in hunting and 75% of the population using wildlife products, most medium and large mammals are affected (Wingard and Zahler, 2006).

Mongolia has taken steps to address this crisis but significant capacity gaps and challenges remain. ZSL and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia (MET) (formerly Ministry of Environment and Green Development, MEGD) identified a number of gaps in the Convention on Biological Diversity 5<sup>th</sup> National Report. There was a lack of systematic knowledge in wildlife management, especially regarding the volume of IWT. Studies have shown harvest quotas and licensing totals are dwarfed by the number of wildlife products available in the market. Additionally, while several government bodies have enforcement authority and regularly conduct patrols within their jurisdiction, there is no standardised method or protocols for interagency data sharing. Inadequate training and capacity to enforce existing hunting and trade restrictions was also highlighted as an issue. When engaging with the rural and urban communities, inadequate use of economic incentives and fines resulted in a lack of community support, restricting information flows and preventing timely intelligence from being received. This project is working to address these key gaps with the four Outputs described in the original proposal.

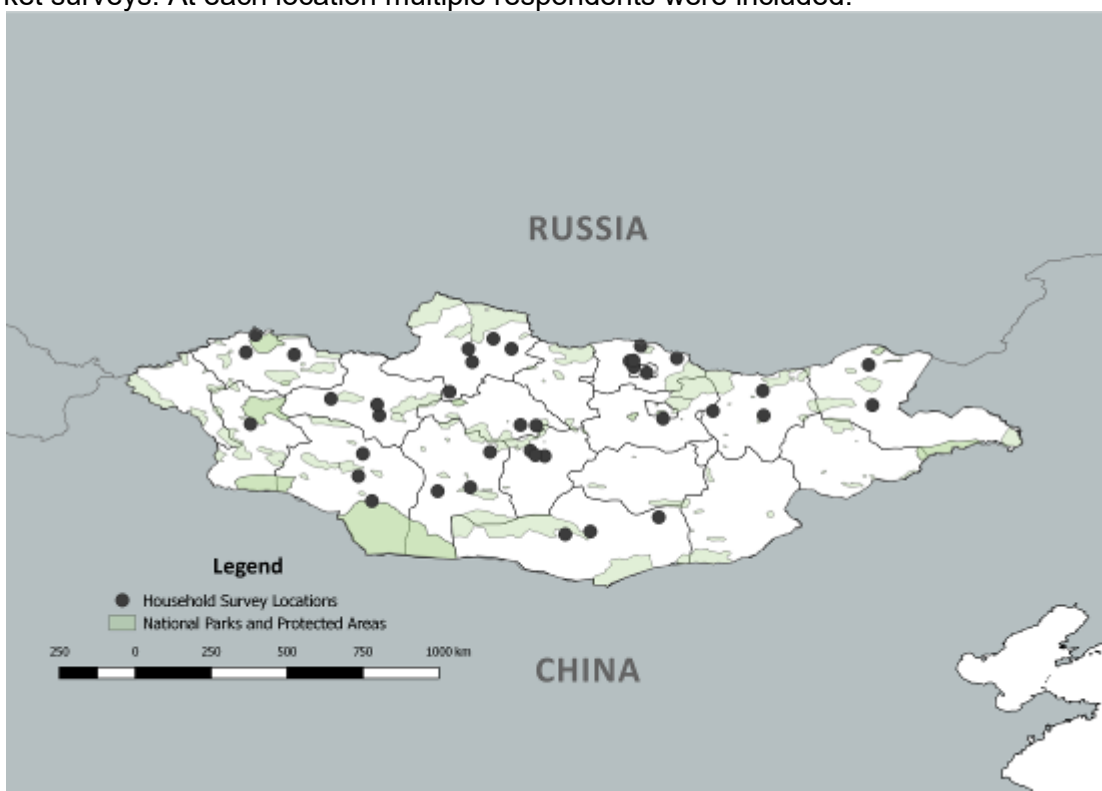
The project was designed based on comprehensive reports on Mongolia's wildlife trade crisis and in consultation with project partners. The duties of which are described in section 2 'Project Partnerships' of this report.

#### Project Map

The map below show species distributions of some of the key focal species of the project. Mongolia, outlined in black, is bordered by Russia in the north and China to the south.



The map below indicates the cities, towns and village locations involved in the household and market surveys. At each location multiple respondents were included.



## 2. Project partnerships

ZSL is responsible for the overall project management, creation and oversight of project work plans, risk and issue management, and provides technical support in developing and delivering training, and developing the database for law enforcement agencies.

As presented in the first Annual Report (AR1) it was agreed that ZSL would work directly with U.S based firm, Legal Atlas, to design the surveys (Output 1) and a local Mongolian partner, the Independent Research Institute of Mongolia (IRIM), would work closely with ZSL and Steppe Forward to provide logistic support for the field surveys. These partnerships have grown in the past year yielding positive results (contracts Annex 4.1). All planned field surveys have been completed and the survey report is currently being finalized (Annex 4.2).

Legal Atlas is undertaking a formal legal framework review involving an online 'road map' of cross referenced policies, maps, figures and infographics (Annex 4.3) and is currently working on drawing up a comprehensive list of legal amendment suggestions in order to strengthen Mongolia's IWT related laws. The project is working closely with Mr Enkhmend Myagmarsuren, Legal Advisor at MET for this component. In line with the project's open access policy, this online legal 'road map' will be made freely available to all agencies and the public through the MET website.

ZSL has signed MoU's with the following government departments and national institutions that have been identified as major stakeholders in IWT mitigation with the intention of providing continued technical support in this arena (Annex 4.4):

- MET
- The General Agency of Special Inspection (MoU previously provided in year 1 AR)
- The Customs Office
- The Police Eco Crime Unit

In AR1 we highlighted concerns with staff changes within these organisations resulting in initial project delays. While this was a problem in the early stages of the project the situation has improved as the project has progressed with greater engagement of staff across the listed organisations who are now actively involved with project activities, such as the development of training materials (Activity 2.2, 2.3, 2.4) (Annex 4.5). Staff changes persist but robust stakeholder engagement across the institutions has enabled ZSL's project team to mitigate against the disruption that such changes may have previously had on project delivery.

MET has provided continued support for the project including seconding staff to assist the project team with the legal review. The inception meeting was held at MET, attended by the British Ambassador to Mongolia, HMA Ms. Catherine Arnold and the Mongolian State Secretary, Mr. Tselgel Tsegmid.

The General Agency of Special Inspection, Customs Office and the Police Eco Crime Unit are all active and deeply committed partners in the development and delivery of the training programmes for law enforcement agencies. In addition, the Customs Office and Police have both provided training resources including seized specimens and photos. This is an invaluable contribution to the project. Furthermore, the robust engagement of the law enforcement agencies fostered through this project ensures the long term sustainability of this initiative.

MobiCom, Mongolia's largest telecommunication and media company is providing the project with public outreach to raise awareness about the scale and impact of the IWT. It was initially agreed as a text message campaign which has now grown to encompass TV coverage and inclusion of information about the IWT in brochures, and information outlets at their nationwide stores (Annex 4.6). This is a significant achievement for the project beyond the scope of what was envisaged in our proposal. The partnership with MobiCom has allowed the project to reach a nationwide audience disseminating key information about the scale and challenge of the IWT facing Mongolia through engaging outreach programmes (Activity 3.7).

A Wildlife Hotline where crimes could be reported anonymously had also been proposed under ZSL's project. However, WWF Mongolia launched a similar hotline before ZSL's DEFRA funded IWT project came online. ZSL is working closely with WWF Mongolia to raise awareness about the existing hotline and secure sustainability of this line thereby adding value to both the ZSL DEFRA funded IWT project and the existing WWF Wildlife Hotline Project (Activity 3.4).

### **3. Project progress**

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

##### **Output 1**

Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods.

**Activity 1.1** Household surveys; replicate 2006 nationwide survey to determine wildlife take, use and trade in each of Mongolia's 21 provinces, with a total of 4000 household surveys.

This activity is now complete (Annex 4.7). Since the submission by ZSL of AR1 all 4,010 household surveys have been completed with raw data analysed and results put into the draft Silent Steppe II report. The surveys have highlighted a key change in hunting and poaching trends since the first Silent Steppe report published in 2006, with a large shift towards recreational and small scale industrial fishing. This is a key finding as the current legal framework and public awareness about fishing is very limited. These results provide a major focus for the social marketing campaign.

As planned, these surveys covered 13 representative provinces (out of a total of 21) throughout Mongolia selected for 1) high human population density, 2) large markets and wildlife trade, 3) wildlife abundance and habitat, 4) proximity to international borders with frequent use (train stations, border posts); 5) economic impact and industrial development.

**Activity 1.2** Market Survey; replicate 2006 market surveys at known wildlife trade centres and shops throughout Ulaanbaatar, 1100 surveys to be conducted.

This activity is now complete. Since the submission of AR1, 650 market surveys have been completed with raw data analysed and results put into the draft Silent Steppe II report. The market surveys included key informant interviews, surveys at restaurants, alternative/traditional hospitals, retail shops, travel agencies, market observational surveys, and a product price report.

The completed 650 surveys were reduced from the planned 1100 surveys as 4 provinces were removed to reduce replication of the surveys in areas with repeated or similar characteristics according to the study's sample selection criteria.

**Activity 1.3** Wildlife trade report produced indicating current status of wildlife trade in Mongolia and providing a comparative analysis with Wingard and Zahler (2006). This will be conducted in the first and final years of the project.

The report is in the final stages of compilation following a thorough review by collaborating partners and is scheduled to be formally presented to MET in early summer 2017 (Annex 4.2).

##### **Output 2**

Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team in place

**Activity 2.1** Collate information; all existing training materials for law enforcement agencies highlight gaps or areas which need improving. ZSL already has many of these materials from previous work on the CITES report and has gathered all remaining existing training materials used by the institutional partners.

As reported in AR1, this activity has been completed. A review of existing training materials available in Mongolia was conducted and selected materials have been used as examples and templates. This existing content was then improved on, and new content was generated where there were gaps.

**Activity 2.2** Workshop held with police and border agencies to determine the specific training needs to identify illegal products. Often these are not obvious as they can be transported over the border fresh or dried.

Workshops have been held on 12 December 2016, 16 March and 11 April 2017 with taxonomic experts from the National University of Mongolia, the Mongolian Academy of Science, and allocated trainers from institutional partner organisations including MET, Police Eco Crime Unit, the State Inspection Agency and Mongolian Customs (Annex 4.5).

**Activity 2.3** Produce training materials, sample products, data collection and storage methods working with the police, border agency and MET.

Since AR1 the project has established a training committee comprising members of the major training stakeholders (Annex 4.9). They are representatives from the Police Eco Crime Unit, Customs Office, the Mongolian Academy of Science, and the National University of Mongolia. This same committee comprises the multi-agency committee (Indicator 8) which is to be established to promote knowledge sharing across the law enforcement agencies and to improve law enforcement on the ground. Over the course of training workshops described under Activity 2.2 we defined the content of the training material, saw draft presentations of taxonomic expert material and based on trainers comments updated the expert's material to improve content.

**Activity 2.4** Deliver five training workshops with law enforcement agencies in Ulaanbaatar and at the border town of Zamyn Uud in year 2. Five training workshops are scheduled in year 3 based on results of the household surveys. The training will be focussed on detection and data management.

Three of the five training workshops have been conducted due to delays outlined in section 2 and 10 of AR1. On 12 December 2016, 16 March 2017 and 11 April 2017, 3 day-long workshops were held dedicated to developing training materials and gaining institutional buy-in. It has been decided that holding training in Zamyn Uud is unnecessary and it would instead be more efficient to bring the staff from Zamyn Uud to the training in the capital city.

**Activity 2.5** Training assessments conducted before and after training to assess participant uptake; training will be adapted and repeated if uptake is not greater than 90% for each participant.

Two forms of training assessment have been conducted, firstly with survey staff to ensure retention of training protocols and secondly with experts developing training materials to ensure ease of use and effectiveness of the materials being developed for institutional use. Finally, an assessment will be developed to form part of the training pack allowing assessment of staff beyond the project period.

**Activity 2.6** Two multi-agency task forces created.

Following discussions with the Ministry, it was felt that rather than creating multi-agency task forces on the ground ZSL would strengthen the management of existing law enforcement agents and reinforce the activities of existing law enforcement units. The project has established a committee of key officials. The following representatives have now been finalised for the national committee:

- Ministry of Environment and Tourism - Mr. A. Bayasgalan, a representative and member of the National Committee; a senior officer of the MET and a national member of the CITES Committee, Mongolia
- Police Department - Mr. B. Tsogtbaatar
- State Inspectorate Agency - Mr. Nyamdavaa
- Customs – Mr. Chuluunbaatar and Mr. Narandari
- National University of Mongolia - Dr. S. Gombobaatar (wildlife expert and a national member of the CITES Committee, Mongolia).
- National University of Mongolia - Dr. B. Oyuntsetseg, plant expert and member of the National Committee
- Steppe Forward Programme – Ms. S. Myagmarsuren, member of the National Committee.

**Output 3** Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.

**Activity 3.1** Review all Mongolian legislation relating to wildlife trade and hunting and recent changes since updates in 2011.

During year 2, the project drafted in an IWT legal expert to conduct a review of relevant legislation. The results from this are being finalised for inclusion in the Silent Steppe II report.

**Activity 3.2** Develop a legal roadmap to highlight gaps in the framework in order to provide target areas for legislative amendments.

ZSL and Legal Atlas have begun the development of software which will map Mongolian laws directly and indirectly related to the IWT (Annex 4.3). This software uses algorithms to attribute relevant laws to search terms so users can bring up the applicable laws associated with a specific case. This software enables the user to see which laws relate to a specific case and also indicates where those laws overlap, where there are gaps or in some cases contradictions. The system will be open access with an expected audience among the relevant project stakeholders and state law schools for legal training purposes. This system will also be used by the project to support any suggested legal changes by highlighting examples of where the law is not as effective as it could be.

**Activity 3.3** Work with MET to effect amendments to; the Law On Fauna; the Law On The Control And Prohibition of Animal And Plant Derived Products; the Law On Payment Of Natural Resource Use; the Law On Environment; Law On Regulating International Trade Of Endangered Wildlife And Plants And Derivatives.

This activity depends on the completion of 3.1 and 3.2. After the necessary results are gathered MET will be presented with gaps and any suggested legislative changes. As discussed in AR1, changes to legislation will be described and suggestions made where necessary rather than the project engaging in the full implementation of legislative changes.

**Activity 3.4** Improve crime reporting mechanisms, finalise a formal agreement with MobiCom to introduce a free reporting hotline to police headquarters in Ulaanbaatar from where local authorities can be contacted to mobilise existing local response teams.

Since AR1, the project team met with WWF Mongolia in July and August to discuss continuation of the existing WWF wildlife crime hotline with ZSL's support under the IWT project. These meetings were positive and ZSL is now in the process of reviewing the protocols and outputs of the existing hotline with a view to supporting and promoting it, thus ensuring a collaborative approach. ZSL will also provide inputs on the management of data and protocols as necessary.

**Activity 3.5** Work with the ministry of justice and MET to establish fines that offset market incentives and can be changed easily to reflect changes in market prices and demand. Use recently established species ecological values to determine baseline starting point for fines.

This activity is being conducted with MET's Legal Advisor, Mr. Enkhmend. Prosecution fines currently include the ecological value of a given species but are also calculated as a function of the national minimum wage adding an arbitrary, fluctuating value. We are working with Mr. Enkhmend in developing fines that more accurately reflect existing species economic values. Currently the project is working further with Mr Enkhmend to develop a system of simple on-the-spot fines taking examples from the Mongolian Traffic Police. The aim is to simplify the existing complex prosecution process, which results in very few convictions or fines.

**Activity 3.6** Reporting crime incentives increased. Work with MET to introduce guidelines on reporting wildlife crime that include reporter anonymity and increased financial incentives.

These changes will be involved in the suggestions for amendments to existing legislation and promoted through the MobiCom campaign and TV spots. The Wildlife Crime Hotline operates

on the basis of anonymity, the legal review process will involve these reporting guidelines and review the process of anonymity.

**Activity 3.7** Information campaign; a four tier approach. Establish a text message campaign through MobiCom phone users, a media approach through newspapers, TV and radio can all be achieved by paying for airtime or space in papers. Public information is commonly disseminated this way as even the most rural communities often have a simple power source for radio and TV, MobiCom is the only provider with signal coverage in every town and village throughout Mongolia.

A social marketing campaign supported by a corporate partnership with MobiCom has been undertaken. A MoU with an agreed set of outputs including TV and other media coverage has been signed with MobiCom since AR1. Work has begun with MobiCom's creative and marketing departments to develop short videos and stories in their line of children's comics to deliver the message of IWT issues to multiple demographics.

We have provided MobiCom with relevant information on key species highlighted in the Silent Steppe II report to include in their targeted marketing campaign, as well as a structure diagram illustrating our intended audiences and related messages (Annex 4.6).

**Activity 3.8** Payment for resource use; through local administrative offices establish payment mechanisms to Local Protected Areas. LPA are being established throughout Mongolia in a drive to reach a target for the total area under protection. LPAs are managed by community groups or NGOs overseen by the local government administrative unit but are expected to fund themselves at present. Many are struggling to do this.

Mr Enkhmend and Legal Atlas are currently reviewing the legal feasibility of this activity. It is not known if funds from fines, where these funds would be generated, can be ring-fenced in this way.

**Output 4** Community conservation efforts provided with significant funding.

Following discussions with project committee members outlined under Outputs 2 and 3 including the legal review, it has been established that payments to communities from income generated from fines may not be permissible under the current legal framework. As such a detailed review of this specific point is currently underway under the leadership of Mr Enkhmend. M at MET to determine if the activities (Activities 4.1 - 4.5) under Output 4 can proceed exactly as planned. As such this project is considering whether other funds such as income from regionally assigned hunting permits can be used to support community led conservation initiatives.

As mentioned in the Half-yearly Report 2 (HYR2) and under Activity 3.8 above, the project team is currently reviewing the feasibility of output 4 with support from MET. Pending the result of this review we will either proceed as planned or submit a formal request to amend this component of the project as described under section 11 of this report.

**Activity 4.1** Establish a beneficiary committee of local administration, law enforcement and ministry staff to highlight potential areas of funding and monitor such funding.

NA

**Activity 4.2** Establish a protocol for monitoring the funding going to local conservation efforts through the passing on of financial records at regular agreed intervals.

NA

**Activity 4.3** Establish a review panel of existing and potential beneficiaries to the wildlife trade funds.

NA

**Activity 4.4** Establish a reporting mechanism of impact of distributed funds to be submitted to the beneficiary committee.

NA

**Activity 4.5** Establish working protocol, practices and strategic plan for the committee.

NA

## **General project developments**

### **Mongolia has ratified the London Declaration on Illegal Wildlife Trade**

A significant achievement of the project in the last 12 months was to facilitate the signing of the London Declaration and Hanoi Statement (available online <https://goo.gl/wU9ZaT>) by the Mongolian government. The project has been able to contribute to this outcome through strong engagement and cooperation with the British Embassy in Mongolia who have worked very hard to lobby the Mongolian government to sign the declaration as an official acknowledgement of support for the global efforts to combat the IWT. Within this effort the Minister of Environment was accompanied by ZSL to the 'Hanoi Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade' (HCIWT) held on 17-18 November 2016, where the Hanoi Statement was signed.

## **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

**Output 1** Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods.

The first Silent Steppe report in 2006 defined the status of the IWT in Mongolia at that time. The data for the Silent Steppe II Report has now been collected through surveys and publication will be formally launched in the early summer, despite delays in year 1. This output will be assessed by Verifiable Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 as per the original proposal.

The preliminary results of Output 1 are now being used to guide the social marketing campaign with MobiCom. At the end of the project further rapid market and household surveys will also be conducted for project M&E purposes.

Baseline value= 0 completed surveys, 0 IWT trends established

**Output 2** Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team.

Despite early delays there has now been good progress towards this output with the training materials under development with input from key stakeholders. 3 of 5 planned training workshops have already taken place for the Police, Customs Office and State Inspection Agency along with training assessments to ensure successful uptake and subsequently more effective law enforcement teams. Training schedules and attendance lists (Annex 4.11) evidence the progress made towards Verifiable Indicators 2.1 - 2.5.

Baseline value= 0 training sessions, 0 recorded incidents on the legal database

**Output 3** Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.

Bringing in Legal Atlas is producing strong results under this output because of their extensive experience with legal reviews in numerous countries relating to the IWT and the breadth of ways they are able to present this information in the form of a web platform (Annex 4.3) with diagrams and infographics alongside suggested amendments presented in the report Silent Steppe II (Annex 4.2). Indicator 3.1, from the original proposal, which relates to the number of legislative changes has been adjusted to fit our understanding that those legislative changes are not likely to be processed fully within the project time frame. Suggestions for legal changes and written acknowledgement of these suggestions have replaced the original Verifiable Indicator. The other Verifiable Indicators (3.2 and 3.3) will be measured at project end through government records and databases.



Baseline values = 0 legislative changes; 0 number of convictions; fine value 5 year average from 2011

**Output 4** Community conservation efforts provided with significant funding.

*This output is under review.*

Funding has not previously been widely available to community conservation. This output was planned to be achieved in years 2 and 3, initial activities for output 4 have begun as planned in the form of the legal review however this review has indicated ambiguity in how the law can be interpreted. Our team are now looking into this in greater detail to see if the legal framework will allow the ring-fencing of income from fines. If this is not feasible our team will submit a change request to DEFRA to alter this output to allow for the project to focus on the distribution of income from hunting permits, which we know is legally accepted.

Baseline Value = 0 funding directed from IWT fines to conservation.

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

#### **Project Outcome**

Law enforcement agencies will develop increased capacity to implement wildlife crime laws resulting in an increase in arrests and convictions of wildlife criminals. Legislation will be amended to address gaps as well as provide revenue sharing mechanisms that will channel funds from anti wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species as a result of the illegal wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.

As agreed in the review of AR1, and noted in section 3.2, above fully implementing legislative amendments is beyond the scope of this project. Instead the project will seek to have its legislative recommendations formally acknowledged. Additionally, directing revenue from fines to communities is currently being reviewed for its legality under Mongolia law. Due to the changes in the time frame in year one, recorded in the first project year and stated in AR1, some of the Outcome Indicator delivery dates have been revised. These revisions are outlined below and presented in the Outcome Indicator review table used in the internal monitoring process of the project. This table is presented in section 9 of this report; 'Monitoring and Evaluation'.

**Indicator 1** By January 2018, levels of household consumption, and market availability of wildlife products decreased from 2015 baseline levels.

*Due in year 3.*

Baseline data collected during the 2016 nationwide household and market surveys. A rapid household and market survey will be conducted at the end of 2017 to evaluate the impact of project activities throughout 2016 and 2017. This indicator effectively measures the project Outcome and will be evidenced by Verifiable Indicator 1 'household and market survey reports made public on the ZSL website and provided in the interim and final year reports to Defra' (Annex 4.2).

**Indicator 2** By March 2016, the 4 relevant government agencies following the same standard data collection protocol.

*Activities ongoing, deliverable in August 2017.*

The baseline for this indicator is no standardised data collection protocol across the institutional partners. There is a project MoU between ZSL and the State Inspection Agency, Police Eco Crime Unit, the Customs Office and MET, and a commitment to a standardised data collection protocol. Suggested change of due date to August 2017 following the completion of training. Standardised data collection and management remains a useful indicator of the project Outcome and will be evidenced by Verifiable Indicator 2 'Signed declaration by the 4 relevant agencies of uptake of new protocol'.

**Indicator 3** By December 2015, the maximum penalty fine for possession of IWT products increased by at least 100%.

*Activities ongoing, deliverable in December 2017.*

Baseline fines at project inception were calculated by multiplying the Minimum National Wage by 2 to 3 and adding the Economic Ecological Value of the species. Follow discussions with MET the penalty calculation is now being changed to reflect stable economic ecological values expressed as 'units' per species rather than fluctuating minimum wages. This system will allow for 'units' to be added or removed based on the status of the species in the wild. In addition we are working with MET to develop a simple on-the-spot fine system based on methods already used by the Mongolian Traffic Police. The current system is complex and inefficient requiring a full conviction after trial. A revised date of December 2017 and updated Indicator is suggested. The revised Indicator will be an effective measure of the project Outcome, addressing and mitigating existing gaps in the legal frame work. This will be evidenced by Verifiable Indicator 3 updated to 'Amendments fines are published by MET online'.

**Indicator 4** By August 2015, 100% of reporters of wildlife crimes have the right to anonymity and receive a reward of 30% of the fine.

*Activities ongoing, deliverable in October 2017.*

The current baseline for anonymity is zero due to the process of reward distribution. We've been advised that 15% of the fine is the maximum reward limit, thus the indicator should be adjusted accordingly. ZSL has assessed the anonymous reporting system and has found a key gap in the reward process which removes informant anonymity. In the final project year we are working to remove this gap. We aim to achieve this through the strong links with our institutional project partners and by the inclusion of ZSL into the management of the existing wildlife crime hotline, as outlined in HYR2. The hotline is a key vehicle for facilitating informants. We expect our involvement in the hotline by HYR3. The revised Indicator will effectively measure project Outcome and will be evidence by Verifiable Indicator 4 'Amendments in the law indicated on Mongolia's published Law available on the MET website'.

**Indicator 5** By January 2018, the level of public support for conservation in Mongolia increased by 10%.

*Due in year 3.*

Baseline data on existing level of public support has been gathered from the preliminary Silent Steppe II report and data from the national statistics office. We continue to develop outreach methods with MobiCom who are a key stakeholder in delivering public outreach messages focussed on the IWT to a national audience. This partnership gives us unprecedented access to approximately 47% of the population that own a MobiCom phone, in addition to this baseline amount there are many more who access MobiCom's news website, gogo.mn, and read magazines published by MobiCom. We have developed an outreach strategy with MobiCom and are currently designing content based on data from the nationwide surveys. This will serve as a valuable project indicator and as an indicator of the potential long term impact of the project and will be evidenced by Verifiable Indicator 5 'Results of social surveys conducted at the Project start and end, published online and provided in the final report to Defra'.

**Indicator 6** By January 2017, the proportion of revenue from hunting permits and fines that goes back into the relevant local environmental authority in each of the 21 provinces increased to 60%.

*Under review.*

This indicator is designed to clearly show an institutional level change that would benefit wildlife and communities. As discussed in section 3.2 (Output 4) of this report this indicator will be dependent on the outcome of a detailed legal review indicating if income from fines can be legally ring-fenced. If this indicator is viable following the review this will be evidenced by Verifiable Indicator 6 'Financial reports of the relevant legal bodies transferring and receiving income'.

**Indicator 7** Between May 2016 and September 2016, 100% of relevant border agency staff in Mongolia trained in advanced recognition techniques of IWT products and data management.

*Activities ongoing, deliverable in June 2017.*

The baseline value was 0% of relevant Mongolian law enforcement staff trained in advanced recognition techniques of IWT products. The border agency staff have been replaced by Customs staff for training following the advice of both agencies. Despite delays in year 1, discussed in AR1, we have made good progress towards this indicator. Training workshops have begun with all the relevant stakeholders, and this indicator is expected to complete by HYR3. The revised indicator will effectively measure the project Outcome and will be evidenced by Verifiable Indicator 7 'Signatures of attendance of all those attending training and training materials' (Annex 4.11).

**Indicator 8** By December 2015, two multi-agency wildlife crime task forces are operating in different regions of the country.

*Activities ongoing, deliverable in December 2017.*

In order to match an altered approach to the task forces this indicator was changed and noted in AR1 to reflect retraining of existing management of local law enforcement agencies through a committee established to increase efficacy on the ground. Baseline: no national IWT committee in place. We have made good progress with this in drafting committee members and a framework and mandate for the committee. We expect this committee and its outputs of training and regular communication with agencies on the ground to be in effect by December 2017. Committee member names are detailed under Activity 2.6, section 3.1 of this report. The original Verifiable Indicator 8 was specific to the task force, and so has been changed to more accurately measure the project Outcome, and further evidence will be provided as committee reports.

**Indicator 9** By January 2018, the number of wildlife crime perpetrators arrested and successfully prosecuted increased by 50%.

*Due in year 3.*

Baseline number of IWT investigations in 2015 was 18, data is unavailable for the number of successful prosecutions. This indicator will remain but if this data are not accessible will revert to the number of investigations. An increase in prosecutions will indicate an increase in the effective improvements with law enforcement agencies. This indicator is a short term indicator of the project's initial success. The number of convictions should not continue to increase if future projects relating to wildlife crime are developed beyond the timeframe of this project yet it serves as a valuable tool in assessing law enforcement efficacy. This will be reported on in the final project report based on National Police Agency Reports evidenced by Verifiable Indicator 9 'Records held with and shared by Mongolia's National Police Agency'.

**Indicator 10** By March 2016, public confidence in Mongolia's legal system, with regards to wildlife crime prevention, will have increased by 5% from baseline Year 1 levels.

*Activities ongoing, deliverable in February 2018.*

The baseline for this established in the Silent Steppe II report. As outlined in AR1 we have adjusted the dates of this indicator to the end of the project rather than March 2016. This remains a valuable indicator for the success of changing public attitudes towards the law and towards IWT specifically. The rapid survey at the end of 2017 will reassess views to provide evidence for this indicator.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

#### **Outcome Assumptions**

**Assumption 1** Current Mongolian government remains in power.

As reported in the first year annual report, government staff changes still affect certain aspects of this project; however these instabilities have generally decreased over year 2. Planned work is still progressing relatively efficiently owing to strong relationships with parliamentary personnel and relevant ministries and departments. Most or all staff in government agencies have progressively been changed. All roles and positions in departments with which we are collaborating have now been filled. As of the writing of this report in April 2017 no scheduled position changes are likely within the project timeline.

**Assumption 2** The changes in fines and prosecutions are enough to stop hunters given the relatively low financial return for the most hunted products such as marmot furs.

This assumption is currently being assessed within the legal review being completed by our partner organisation Legal Atlas. As previously reported this review will highlight any changes in poaching following legislative changes in fines since 2012.

**Assumption 3** The Mongolian government remains resolute about its priorities in changing legislation to curb IWT in Mongolia.

In addition to those activities reported in the AR1 the government continues to take positive steps to improve the IWT situation in Mongolia. In addition to cooperating in our organised training sessions, Mongolia has become a signatory on both the London Declaration on the Illegal Wildlife Trade and the Hanoi Statement on the Illegal Wildlife Trade. This gives a strong indication that this assumption holds.

## **Output Assumptions**

**Assumption 1** Trained staff are willing to stop IWT products leaving the country.

As stated in AR1 it is the aim of the project to provide information to law enforcement staff in such a way that they would choose to carry out their professional activities in any situation. This assumption is therefore still expected to hold.

**Assumption 2** Legal framework is changeable during the project timeframe.

We are aware that it may not be possible to change laws in the remaining project timeframe but we aim to begin the process of implementing amendments to existing laws. In particular, moving forward from the instability surrounding the federal elections and the hosting of the ASEM meeting of Asian and European governments in summer 2016, we are working on increasing momentum behind amendments to IWT laws beyond the project end date.

Within the scope of the project Mongolia has become a signatory to both the London Declaration on the Illegal Wildlife Trade and the Hanoi Statement on the Illegal Wildlife Trade. This is a positive outcome and demonstrates that, while this assumption was ambitious and probably incorrect, the government is able to act quickly to take action on the IWT where they have an interest.

**Assumption 3** Income from hunting permits and fines is enough to make a difference on the ground at local level conservation initiatives.

This assumption is being tested in the legal review and discussed with staff in relevant ministries. Following this, changes will be suggested if necessary.

**Assumption 4 (Introduced in this AR2)** The law in Mongolia allows income from fines to be ring-fenced for local community use.

Under review. This Assumption is key to the community funding mechanism of the project. If this assumption does not hold true, we will reassess with a focus on channelling hunting permit income and consider a formal change request to Defra.

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

Law enforcement agencies will develop increased capacity to implement wildlife crime laws resulting in an increase in arrests and convictions of wildlife criminals. Legislation will be amended to address gaps as well as provide revenue sharing mechanisms that will channel funds from anti wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species as a result of the illegal wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.

The broad impact of the project is to advance knowledge of the damaging effects of the IWT in Mongolia and improve the capacity of the legal system to protect wildlife populations while reducing poverty. The project also hopes to change the view of general acceptance of the IWT in Mongolia through innovative public outreach with the support of MobiCom (Indicator 5).

A Mongolian legal system capable of effectively combatting the IWT, through more efficient law enforcement (Indicators 7 and 8) and a strengthened legal framework (e.g. Indicator 3) will have a significant positive impact on wildlife populations in Central Asia, both for species poached in Mongolia, and those poached elsewhere and then trafficked through Mongolia. A widespread raising of public awareness of the IWT, and increased understanding of the harm it causes, is also critical (e.g. Indicator 5). It both 1) prevents poaching in the short term; 2) and ensures a sustainable trajectory towards lower levels of IWT in the long term.

Channelling funds from both poaching fines and hunting permits (Indicator 6) will have a significant impact on poverty alleviation in two ways. Firstly, permit/fine income is put into the budget of the local administration's environment unit. These, often rural, administrations run on small budgets and the environment departments within them are often underfunded, resulting in low human and technical capacity to effectively conduct the work they are assigned to do; namely, protecting and managing local environmental resources. As such their ability to manage and financially benefit from their own natural resources is frequently undermined by well organised illegal logging and poaching activities which gain value beyond the rural area, often in the county's economic centres and abroad. Secondly, by improving the capacity of law enforcement agencies and providing clear links between protecting ecosystems and revenue streams (Indicator 4 and 6), ensuring rural communities protect their local ecosystems along their development trajectory and so maintain access to the ecosystem services which help them meet many of their basic needs.

Additionally enhancing the legal system and combatting the IWT (Indicators 7, 8, 9, 10) both directly support poverty alleviation. They improve security for local communities generally, a critical aspect of poverty; prevent wildlife crime becoming a gateway for other criminal activities which both cause poverty and undermine poverty alleviation; and strengthen the rule of law in Mongolia, a key element in economic development.

#### **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 criminal justice system;***

By working closely with the institutions whose role it is to reduce and prevent IWT in Mongolia we are well positioned to make a real difference in strengthening law enforcement. Specific areas of improvement include data management, institutional training, and the development of new standardised databases (Indicators 2 and 7). In addition to this we will reinforce the message of law enforcement agencies roles (Indicator 8) in preventing IWT (Output 2 and 3).

##### ***Reducing demand for the products of the illegal wildlife trade.***

By working with Legal Atlas and MobiCom we will have the most up to date and comprehensive understanding of IWT in Mongolia (Indicator 1) coupled with the technology and resources to promote this message to a significant portion of the population (Indicator

5). The aim of a combination of project activities is to begin, or contribute to, a gradual process that will change the way people view many IWT products and reduce the demand for them in the local market. It was estimated from the 2006 surveys that 75% of the population is involved in IWT in one capacity or another, therefore changing attitudes locally would be an important step in reducing the pressure on wildlife in Mongolia (Output 1 and 4).

Under this project Mongolia ratified the London Declaration and the Hanoi Statement in November 2016. The project has therefore supported the London Declaration by generating a new signatory. Under Output 2, Activities (2.1- 2.6) the project addresses the following actions and sections from the London Declaration: Action B, section 10 and Action C, section 13. Under Output 1, Activities (1.1- 1.3) the project addresses the following actions and sections from the Kasane Statement: Action A, section 2 and Action B, section 5. Under Output 2, Activities (2.1- 2.6) the project addresses the following actions and sections from the Kasane Statement: Action A, section 2 and Action c, section 7. Under Output 3, Activities (3.1- 3.8) the project addresses the following action and section from the Kasane Statement: Action C, section 12. For further details about specific points within the London Declaration and the Kasane Statement see Annex 4.12.

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

Mongolia's native species face immense pressure from the IWT. Species targeted within this project include: Siberian marmot, declining 75% over the past 30 years; Saker falcon declining over 60% in 20 years, Snow Leopard, with an unknown decline; and musk Deer, considered vulnerable to the IWT.

The project is designed to positively impact these target species in the following ways:

- 1) Improve detection of focal species making them less attractive to trade (Indicator 7). Crime rates decreased from 2015 baseline levels (Indicator 1) and legal repercussions will be fed into the media to demonstrate the ability of law enforcement agencies to catch those involved in IWT activities (Indicator 5).
- 2) Social marketing should lead to less use of IWT products in Mongolia therefore reducing the demand in local markets (Indicator 5 and 10).

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

Outputs 3 and 4 are designed to facilitate payment mechanisms to Local Protected Areas and communities in the 49 towns and 13 provinces where hunting is legal under specific permit. LPAs are managed by community groups or NGOs overseen by the local government administrative unit but are expected to fund themselves at present. Many are struggling to do this however the project will push Goal 8, Objective 18 of Mongolia's NBSAP to ensure the economic benefits from hunting management are securely earned by local communities, by generating revenue mechanisms from the money gained by government for issuing hunting permits and fines. In this way the project will work towards poverty reduction in small rural communities otherwise limited by income opportunities. In addition, as mentioned in section 4 of this report improved capacity of law enforcement agencies in rural areas enables the management and reduction of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources within a given jurisdiction. These non-monetary, indirect poverty alleviation aspects result in increased protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and facilitates the equitable sharing of benefits derived from natural resources.

## **8. Consideration of gender equality issues**

Gender equality issues are being considered throughout several stages of the project. Under output one We have disaggregated the data at multiple levels, one of those being gender in order to highlight key groups to be focused on for the social marketing campaign and the community finance mechanisms planned under Output 4.

The funding mechanisms will aim to not favour one gender but rather take both into account demonstrating where men and women benefit from potential funding.

The capacity building elements of the project have been aimed at both men and women with no preference for either gender. The training sessions have been run at times that are convenient

for men and women, taking care not to run training at times when activities that are typically divided by gender are carried out in Mongolia. This includes weekends and late afternoons when family tasks relating to school collection and work in the home are divided by gender. The wildlife crime hotline builds in gender sensitivity as it is an anonymous way to report crime. We are reviewing the number of male and female phone operators and encourage changes there if necessary. Within our survey protocol we ensured mixed gender survey teams for both safety and to provide the option to consider a particular gender for a particular interview depending on the interviewee.

## 9. Monitoring and evaluation

We have identified transmission routes of each Activity through to the Outputs and mapped each of the four Outputs to the Outcome. Indicators are being used to assess these Outputs, for example criminal records databases and nationwide household surveys provide quantitative (eg. number of poaching incidence) and qualitative (eg. attitudes towards the legal system) data to feed into the Project Outcome Indicators. Training activity Outputs which feed into Outcome Indicators 2 and 7 are being assessed by participant uptake during the sessions and re training where participants indicate uptake below a threshold. Small scale KAP surveys are being used to assess the impact of training on law enforcement. Each of the 10 Outcome indicators are matched by a means of verification, as per the original proposal and updated when needed improvements are identified (as indicated in the Outcome Indicator Review below). Each of these 10 Indicators corresponds to 1 or more Outputs which are themselves assessed by Output Indicators outlined in the proposal.

The PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) approach is employed throughout management and training activities; this includes the institutional training and the training of survey staff for the nationwide surveys. Internal process management is being conducted with short weekly reviews and biannual performance development reviews similar to those developed by ZSL's HR department and conducted with all project staff.

Feedback from annual reports, both internally and from Defra IWT Challenge Fund are used to consider project changes. As such this report forms part of the internal monitoring process.

### Project Outcome Indicator review

Project Outcome Indicator	Original Indicator	Revised Indicator	Justification for revision
Indicator 1	By January 2018, levels of household consumption, and market availability of wildlife products decreased from 2015 baseline levels.	No change necessary.	
Indicator 2	By March 2016, the 4 relevant government agencies following the same standard data collection protocol.	By August 2017, the 4 relevant government agencies following the same standard data collection protocol.	First year delays involving the relevant government agencies, resulted in all agency related work to be pushed back, this includes database and data management training (Output 2 Activity 2.3).
Indicator 3	By December 2015, the maximum penalty fine for possession of IWT products increased by at least 100%.	By December 2017, the Process of issuing a fine for possession of IWT products is based on stable economic values 'units' rather than as a function of national minimum wage.	The national minimum wage frequently fluctuates in Mongolia due to an unstable currency. As such punitive measures in response are not set at a value for a given species. The new system will better reflect the status of

			the species in the wild and will be adaptable if the status changes
Indicator 4	By August 2015, 100% of reporters of wildlife crimes have the right to anonymity and receive a reward of 30% of the fine.	By October 2017, 100% of reporters of wildlife crimes have the right to anonymity and receive a reward of 15% of the fine.	MET and the Police have advised that a maximum of 15% of the fine may be issued. The Wildlife hotline, a key component in offering anonymity, was delayed due to a similar component conducted by WWF. ZSL will join the management of this existing hotline generate mechanisms for caller anonymity.
Indicator 5	By January 2018, the level of public support for conservation in Mongolia increased by 10%.	No change necessary.	
Indicator 6	By January 2017, the proportion of revenue from hunting permits and fines that goes back into the relevant local environmental authority in each of the 21 provinces increased to 60%.	The legal feasibility of this Indicator is under review.	The current law on the ring-fencing of income from fines is not clear. We are working closely with MET legal experts to test and clarify if this is possible. If it is not, this Indicator and its associated Output (4) will be subject to a review and formal change request.
Indicator 7	Between May 2016 and September 2016, 100% of relevant border agency staff in Mongolia trained in advanced recognition techniques of IWT products and data management.	Between October 2016 and June 2017, 100% of relevant border agency staff in Mongolia trained in advanced recognition techniques of IWT products and data management.	As with Indicator 2 Output 2 Activity 2.3 was delayed as a result of first year project delays.
Indicator 8	By December 2015, two multi-agency wildlife crime task forces are operating in different regions of the country.	By December 2017, a National Wildlife Crime Committee aimed at raising the efficacy of front line law enforcement is operational.	This change, highlighted in AR1, was suggested following discussions with senior ministry and NGO staff previously involved in wildlife crime task forces indicated a task force on the ground would be less effective than a multi-agency committee with existing resources within their respective agencies to carry out front line law enforcement.
Indicator 9	By January 2018, the number of wildlife crime perpetrators arrested and successfully prosecuted increased by 50%.	Currently this Indicator remains unchanged (this may change to number of police cases rather than prosecutions depending on the availability of data).	



Indicator 10	By March 2016, public confidence in Mongolia's legal system, with regards to wildlife crime prevention, will have increased by 5% from baseline Year 1 levels.	By February 2018, public confidence in Mongolia's legal system, with regards to wildlife crime prevention, will have increased by 5% from baseline Year 1 levels.	Due to first year delays under Output 1 the baseline assessments (Activity 1.1) and the subsequent re assessments of public opinion have been pushed back to ensure appropriate timing of nationwide IWT surveys and for reassessments to be done after sufficient time to capture change resulting from project outputs.
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## 10. Lessons learnt

The strong partnerships we developed in the first year have enabled us to be adaptive in the second year, for example under Activity 3.5 we are able to work directly with MET in trying to simplify fining procedures. The recommendations remain similar to those made in AR1. We would suggest a longer project time frame to account for instability in-country which can cause severe delays which are difficult to avoid.

A standard letter from DEFRA, which projects can use by inputting the relevant project stakeholders indicating that their cooperation is appreciated, and their actions have wider implications for a broader network of activities going towards global change, would be beneficial. We have discussed the context of the project with national institutions and government departments but feel a document representing a presence of international actors would be a useful tool to motivate in-country partners to drive the project forward.

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

*(Questions from AR1 review are italicized)*

*If political instability continues, and this leads to further reorganisation and staff changes, how can the project best ensure that it will be able to have an impact on law enforcement agencies? What is the risk of the project becoming an academic exercise?*

As the project progresses working relations with institutional officers and general staff, who tend to remain in position throughout upper level management shifts, have been developed. These ties are important in retaining momentum for the project within departments and ensuring institutional memory regarding project activities. Furthermore the current political party has a long history and is generally perceived to be considerably more stable than the opposition. We have established good relations early on with the current government and are positive about their response to signing the London Declaration, we feel this shows a commitment to the project concept at the highest level and provides tangible evidence of this which can be referenced if we are subject to the effects of further institutional changes. As such, the risk of the project becoming an academic exercise is reduced by the project's ability to form strong partnerships with necessary and effective partners and has demonstrated this through previous political instability.

*If another hard winter is experienced by the project, will there be further delays or will the partners be able to cope?*

All project activities requiring extensive and remote field work have now been completed or are within 1 week of completion (market surveys are still being conducted), as such there is very little risk of adverse weather causing further delays to the project.

*If Activity 3.8 is unsuccessful, what action will the project take to push implementation of Goal 8, Objective 18 of the NBSAP, to ensure economic benefits from hunting management are securely earned by local communities?*

MET has acknowledged the need to re-assess legal hunting permit fees and the current complicated system of fines. The project is working to develop a strategy for this money to ensure it benefits the local communities in the relevant provinces by supporting local wildlife initiatives, newly established Local Protected Areas, State Protected Areas and local NGOs. Into the second year we have strengthened partnerships we formed in the first year with the government and institutions who could push these changes through. These partnerships are enabling us to work directly with MET legislators who have welcomed us into the process of updating and streamlining the fining process for IWT culprits. The project still intends to channel income from permits and fines directly back to the local communities where poaching and legal hunting occurs. These impacts will be verified as described in Output Indicators 4.1-4.3 pending the current detailed legal review which is necessary to clarify if we can legally ring-fence income from fines, if this is not possible we will focus on directing income from hunting permits only.

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

N/A

## **13. Sustainability and legacy**

The project has built excellent in country links between all the national stakeholders as well as with institutions such as IRIM, Steppe Forward and the National University of Mongolia. This project is building vital in country capacity in conducting household and market surveys, engaging with media and multiple agencies to raise awareness and mitigate IWT. Through the legal review, ZSL and Legal Atlas are seeking to compile recommendations for revisions in the legal framework to address IWT in Mongolia. The project has buy in from the highest authorities within MET and associated law enforcement agencies are now fully engaged in IWT mitigation. In the last 12 months we have built in mechanisms to update the legal tool beyond the project time frame and we have facilitated Mongolia's ratification of the London Declaration. In addition to this, Steppe Forward and ZSL have formed good links with government institutions that will act as a conduit for future collaborations and IWT updates.

## **14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity**

### **Press coverage and public outreach**

#### **National news coverage 12<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2016**

A full page piece was published in Mongolia's largest daily newspaper, Unuudur, on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2016 and was then republished in Mongolia's leading English language, The UB Post, online on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2016. Defra IWT Challenge Fund is stated as the funder of this project (Annex 4.10).

#### **MobiCom partner press release**

On Monday 24<sup>th</sup> October the project team met with MobiCom CEO David Holliday at which MobiCom's press team gathered information for a press release regarding MobiCom involvement in the project.

#### **Interviews on Bloomberg TV Mongolia, September 2016**

Bloomberg Mongolia picked up the story of our project and interviewed project staff in Mongolia in year one, as described in AR1. Since AR1 project staff have been interviewed again

#### **Inspire Me British festival 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> November 2016**

The project team in Mongolia will host a stall at the British embassy in Mongolia's British festival. The team have developed a short video and presentations for display during the 2 day event at the Shangri la centre in Ulaanbaatar's city centre.

#### **Project Presentation Event 19<sup>th</sup> May 2016**

Held within MET this event united stakeholders from the British Embassy, ZSL, MET, UNDP, GIZ, MobiCom, NUM, MAS, Mongolian Ornithological Society (MOS), The Snow Leopard Conservation Foundation, WWF, IRIM, TNC, Taimen Conservation Trust, Department of Environmental Monitoring, Mongolian Customs, and the National Police Agency of Mongolia. The event aimed to introduce the project to key stakeholders at multiple levels and to generate buy-in and support at a senior level.

## 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2016-March 2017)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 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>				

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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

The signing of the London Declaration and the Hanoi Statement on Illegal Wildlife Trade are outstanding achievements. They were not initially planned for the project but it became apparent that Mongolia's CITES committee had been inactive since its inception in 1995. Therefore ratifying the London Declaration and the Hanoi Statement was seen as a way to encourage activity within Mongolia's CITES committee. This achievement was facilitated by the strong links our project has made with both the British Embassy in Ulaanbaatar and the Mongolian government. Without the influence of the Embassy and the MET's proactive attitude towards IWT issues.

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Law enforcement agencies will develop increased capacity to implement wildlife crime laws resulting in an increase in arrests and convictions of wildlife criminals. Legislation will be amended to address gaps as well as provide revenue sharing mechanisms that will channel funds from anti wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species as a result of the illegal wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.</p>		<p>Following on from strong stakeholder engagement and support in the first project year we are now working closely with the key stakeholders who are fully involved in the training material and content development generating appropriate training materials as well as ownership of the project and therefore stronger buy-in by the institutions who's role it is to enforce existing IWT laws. We have also developed strong buy-in from the Mongolian government in ratifying the London Declaration.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b> An increase in law enforcement capacity results in an increase in convictions of wildlife criminals. This in turn leads to reduced poaching. Amendments to legislation address gaps and provide new revenue sharing mechanisms to channel funds from anti-wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species from wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> By January 2018, levels of household consumption, and market availability of wildlife products decreased from 2015 baseline levels.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b> By March 2016, the 4 relevant government agencies following the same standard data collection protocol.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b> By December 2015, the maximum penalty fine for possession of IWT products increased by at least 100%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4</b> By August 2015, 100% of reporters of wildlife crimes have the right to anonymity and receive a reward of 30% of the fine.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5</b> By January 2018, the level of public support for conservation in Mongolia increased by 10%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 6</b> By January 2017, the proportion of revenue from hunting permits and fines that goes back into the relevant local environmental authority in each of the 21 provinces increased to 60%.</p>	<p><b>Indicator changes (detailed in section 9) are not shown here prior to review feedback.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be assessed using data collected through the household and market surveys (completed) and a subsequent rapid evaluation survey (to be completed)</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoU's signed with the State Inspection Agency, Police Eco Crime Unit, the Customs Office and the MET.</li> <li>An institutional training programme with these key stakeholders encourages cross-sectorial cooperation.</li> <li>Commitment from committee members to adhere to data collection protocol through</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalising the Silent Steppe II report with full write up of the nationwide surveys and the legal review. Publish online.</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct remaining 7 training sessions With Key institutional partners.</li> <li>Finalise and submit training pack with assessment criteria and methods to the key institutions.</li> <li>Establish specific remit for the National IWT Committee.</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public release of the online legal road map tool.</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation as set out in the proposal of project activities and impacts.</li> <li>Establish a position for the project in relation to wildlife Hotline.</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Indicator 7</b> Between May 2016 and September 2016, 100% of relevant border agency staff in Mongolia trained in advanced recognition techniques of IWT products and data management.</p> <p><b>Indicator 8</b> By December 2015, two multi-agency wildlife crime task forces are operating in different regions of the country.</p> <p><b>Indicator 9</b> By January 2018, the number of wildlife crime perpetrators arrested and successfully prosecuted increased by 50%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 10</b> By March 2016, public confidence in Mongolia's legal system, with regards to wildlife crime prevention, will have increased by 5% from baseline Year 1 levels.</p>	<p>training.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with MET to investigate on-the-spot fine system to mirror existing system used by Traffic Police.</li> <li>Suggested deliverable date change in text.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with WWF to support the existing hotline</li> <li>Suggested deliverable date change in text.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using data collected in the nationwide surveys evaluate the impact of the social marketing campaign.</li> <li>Campaign plan and contract have been finalised with MobiCom.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 6</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under review. We continue to investigate the feasibility of this indicator through meetings with legal advisors at MET.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 7</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training has begun with Customs, Police, MET and State Inspection.</li> <li>Suggested deliverable date change in text.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 8</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation Committee established with staff from Customs, Police, MET and State Inspection.</li> <li>Suggested deliverable date change in text.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 9</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assesses the efficiency of law enforcement before and after training.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct detailed legal review to establish if payments from fines can be ring-fenced. Subsequent decision on completion of Output 4 based on the legal review. Consider change request if necessary.</li> </ul>
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		<p><b>Indicator 10</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using data collected in the nationwide surveys evaluate the impact of the outreach components.</li> <li></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods</p>	<p>1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Survey report document produced and available on ZSL project web page and supplied in the end of year report to Defra.</p>	<p>Since the submission by ZSL of the AR1 all 4,010 household surveys and 650 market surveys have been completed. The surveys have collectively highlighted a key change in hunting and poaching trends, and a large shift towards recreational and small scale industrial fishing has been indicated in preliminary results. Currently our collaborative partner Legal Atlas is compiling these results and finalising the report. Evidence Annex 4.2 and 4.7.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 1.1</b> Household surveys; replicate 2006 nationwide survey to determine wildlife take, use and trade in each of Mongolia's 21 provinces, with a total of 4000 household surveys.</p>		<p>This activity is now complete. Since the submission by ZSL of the AR1 all 4,010 household surveys have been completed with raw data analysed and results put into the draft Silent Steppe II report. No further action.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 1.2</b> Market Survey; replicate 2006 market surveys at know wildlife trade centres and shops throughout Ulaanbaatar, 1100 surveys to be conducted.</p>		<p>This activity is now complete. Since the submission of the AR1 all 650 market surveys have been completed with raw data analysed and results put into the draft Silent Steppe II report. The market surveys included key informant interviews, surveys at restaurants, alternative/traditional hospitals, retail shops, travel agencies, market observational sheets, and a product price report. The completed 650 surveys were reduced from the planned 1100 surveys as 4 provinces were removed to reduce replication according to sample selection. No further action.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 1.3</b> Wildlife trade report produced indicating current status of wildlife trade in Mongolia and a comparative analysis with Wingard and Zahler (2006).</p>		<p>Along with our collaborating partner organisations, Legal Atlas and IRIM, we are currently compiling the final wildlife trade report. We will officially launch the survey report and present to the MET in June 2017</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team.</p>	<p>2.1, 2.2 Training schedule and attendance lists. 2.3 Training schedule, training material and attendance lists for 10 regional-level multi-agency inspection teams 2.4 Database template available on the ZSL project website and provided in annual report to Defra. 2.5 Copies of database entries taken at the end of each project year.</p>	<p>Since AR1 the project has established a training committee comprising members of the major training stakeholders. Representatives from the Police ecological crime unit, State Customs Office, the Mongolian Academy of Science, and the National University of Mongolia. This same committee comprises the multi-agency committee which is to be established to promote knowledge sharing across the law enforcement agencies and to improve law enforcement on the ground. Five training workshops are planned for year 3 of the project.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 2.1</b> Collate information; all existing training materials for law enforcement agencies highlight gaps or areas which need improving. ZSL already has many of these</p>		<p>As reported in the AR1, this activity has been completed.</p>	

<p>materials for work on the CITES report but needs to develop a better understanding of what exists already.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 2.2</b> Workshop held with police and border agencies to determine specifically the training needs regarding identification of illegal products.</p>	<p>Workshops have been held on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2016, 16<sup>th</sup> March and 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017 with taxonomic experts from the National University of Mongolia, Mongolian Academy of Science and allocated trainers from key stakeholder organisations including the Mongolian Ministry for Environment and Technology, the general police department, the Mongolian Professional Inspection Agency and Mongolian Customs.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.3</b> Training material. Produce training materials, sample products and data collection and storage methods working with the police, border agency and MET.</p>	<p>Since AR1 the project has established a training committee comprising members of the major training stakeholders. Materials were produced from several workshops on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 16<sup>th</sup> March and 11<sup>th</sup> April with taxonomic experts from the National University of Mongolia, Mongolian Academy of Science (all meetings) and participants from key stakeholder organisations including the Mongolian Ministry for Environment and Technology, the general police department, the Mongolian Professional Inspection Agency and Mongolian Customs (12<sup>th</sup> December, 16<sup>th</sup> March). Over the course of these meetings collectively we defined the content of the training material, saw draft presentations of taxonomic expert material and from comments made by the trainers updated the expert's material to improve ease of use based on comments.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.4</b> Deliver Training. Deliver five training workshops with law enforcement agencies in Ulaanbaatar and at the road and rail border town of Zamyn Uud in Year 2 and five training workshops scheduled in year 3 in key landscapes based on results of the household based surveys. The training will be focussed on detection and data management.</p>	<p>Three of the 5 training workshops have been conducted given the delays outlined in section 2 and 10 of AR1. During 15<sup>th</sup> December, 16<sup>th</sup> March and 11<sup>th</sup> April, 3 day-long workshops dedicated to developing training materials were held with key participants.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.5</b> Training assessments conducted before and after training to assess participant uptake; training will be adapted and repeated if uptake is not &gt;90% for each participant.</p>	<p>Two forms of training assessment have been conducted, firstly with survey staff to ensure retention of survey training protocols and secondly with experts developing institutional training materials to ensure ease of use and effectiveness of the materials being developed for institutional use. Assessment will continue at institutional training in year 3.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.6</b> Multi-agency Task Force; 2 multi-agency task forces created in 2 regions to complement the existing task forces in the Eastern Steppes which have proven to be very effective in law enforcement.</p>	<p>Rather than equipping people on the ground, ZSL will strengthen the management of existing law enforcement agents by establishing a committee of key officials and reinforcing the processes and activities of existing law enforcement units. Over the course of the past year we have been able to finalise the</p>
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.</p>	<p>3.1 Newly published wildlife trade laws presented in summary on the ZSL project website and on the MET website. 3.2 Mongolia's national criminal records</p> <p>Partly delayed however still going ahead with most of the indicators expected to be met. The legal framework that will be produced within this output has made significant progress and remains one of the most influential elements of this project. As previously reported, legislative changes are unlikely in the timeframe of the project however Mongolia has become a signatory on both the London</p>

	<p>database.</p> <p>3.3 Accounts of the relevant government agency, records of convictions and court fine rulings. On-the-spot fine tickets.</p>	<p>Declaration on the Illegal Wildlife Trade and the Hanoi Statement on the Illegal Wildlife Trade. This indicates a willingness to cooperate in adding/modifying laws and regulations. (Evidence in Annex 4.3 and the Hanoi Statement <a href="http://iwthanoi.vn/wp-content/themes/cites/template/statement/Hanoi%20Statement%20on%20Illegal%20Wildlife%20Trade.pdf">http://iwthanoi.vn/wp-content/themes/cites/template/statement/Hanoi%20Statement%20on%20Illegal%20Wildlife%20Trade.pdf</a> )</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.1</b> Review all Mongolian legislation relating to wildlife trade and hunting and recent changes since updates in 2011.</p>		<p>ZSL and Legal Atlas have begun the development of software which will map all of the laws directly and indirectly relating to IWT in Mongolia. This software uses algorithms to attribute relevant laws to search terms so users can bring up the applicable laws associated with a specific case. This software enables the user to see what laws relate to a specific case and also indicates where those laws overlap, and where there are gaps or contradictions.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.2</b> Log frame; develop a model to fully demonstrate how the legal framework relates to convictions and a reduction in crime. Highlight gaps in the framework in order to provide target areas for legislative amendments.</p>		<p>Preliminary results from the legal review are expected to be available from Legal Atlas. With these results we will be able to easily highlight gaps in the current legal structure in Mongolia related to IWT.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.3</b> Legislation; Work with MET to effect amendments to; the Law On Fauna; the Law On The Control And Prohibition of Animal And Plant Derived Products; the Law On Payment Of Natural Resource Use; the Law On Environment; Law On Regulating International Trade Of Endangered Wildlife And Plants And Derivatives.</p>		<p>The project is working closely the Mr Enkhmend to develop legal suggestions. This process is ongoing in year 3, amendments will be suggested in the Silent Steppe II report.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.4</b> Wildlife hotline: Improve crime reporting mechanisms, finalise a formal agreement with MobiCom to introduce a free reporting hotline to police headquarters in Ulaanbaatar from where local authorities can be contacted to mobilise existing local response teams.</p>		<p>Since AR1 the project team have met with WWF Mongolia in July and August to discuss continuation of the existing WWF wildlife crime hotline with ZSL's support under this project. These meetings were positive and ZSL is now in the process of reviewing the protocols and outputs of the existing hotline.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.5</b> Fines; work with the ministry of justice and MET to establish fines that offset market incentives and can be changed easily to reflect changes in market prices and demand. Use recently established species ecological values to determine baseline starting point for fines.</p>		<p>This activity is being conducted with MET's Legal Advisor, Mr. Enkhmend. In developing fines that more accurately reflect existing species economic values. Currently the project is working further with Mr Enkhmend to develop a system of simple on-the-spot fines taking examples from the Mongolian Traffic Police. The aim is to simplify the existing complex prosecution process, which results in very few convictions or fines.</p>
<p><b>Activity 3.6</b> Reporting crime incentives increased. Work with MET to introduce guidelines to reporting wildlife crime that includes reporter anonymity and increased financial incentives. These changes will be involved in the legislation amendments and promoted through the MobiCom campaign and TV appearances.</p>		<p>Following meetings with the MET they have indicated that they would make a decision on whether to commit to this suggestion following the legal review. MobiCom are engaged with the project and poised to disseminate project information as this activity is conducted.</p>



<p><b>Activity 3.7</b> Information campaign; a four tier approach. Establish a text message campaign through MobiCom phone users, a media approach through newspapers, TV and radio can all be achieved by paying for airtime or space in papers. Public information is commonly disseminated this way as even the most rural communities often have a simple power source for radio and TV, MobiCom is the only provider with signal coverage in every town and village throughout Mongolia.</p>	<p>A MoU with an agreed set of outputs including TV and other media coverage has been signed with MobiCom since the previous AR. Work has begun with MobiCom's creative and marketing departments to develop short videos and storylines in their line of children's comics to deliver the message of IWT issues to multiple demographics. In addition we have provided MobiCom with a series of initial text messages to disseminate to target demographics along with a graphical representation of our long term collaborative social marketing campaign.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 3.8</b> Payment for resource use; through local administrative offices establish payment mechanisms to Local Protected Areas. LPA are being established throughout Mongolia in a drive to reach a target of area under protection. LPAs are managed by community groups or NGOs overseen by the local government administrative unit but are expected to fund themselves at present. Many are struggling to do this.</p>	<p>Mr Enkhmend and Legal Atlas are currently reviewing the legal feasibility of this activity. It is not known if funds from fines can be ring-fenced in this way.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4</b> Community conservation efforts provided with significant funding.</p>	<p>4.1 Financial records of receiving bodies calculated against the legal records of fines issued. Available in project annual reports. 4.2 Financial statements from bodies receiving funding. 4.3 Records of the provincial address of registered bodies receiving the money outlined in Indicator 3.2.</p>	<p>There were plans to set up a beneficiary committee for effective allocation of funding from convictions. Following Discussions with project committee members outlined under Output 2 and the legal review we have established that payments to communities are a function of separate budget laws that may not allow for earmarking. This Output is therefore under review pending a detailed review of the particular laws relevant to this point. This project looking funds, such as income from regionally assigned hunting permits, to provide financial feedback to the communities where hunting takes place.</p>

**Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

*N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact [IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Law enforcement agencies will develop increased capacity to implement wildlife crime laws resulting in an increase in arrests and convictions of wildlife criminals. Legislation will be amended to address gaps as well as provide revenue sharing mechanisms that will channel funds from anti wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species as a result of the illegal wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.</p>			

<p><b>Outcome:</b> An increase in law enforcement capacity results in an increase in convictions of wildlife criminals. This in turn leads to reduced poaching. Amendments to legislation address gaps and provide new revenue sharing mechanisms to channel funds from anti-wildlife crime activities back into the communities, reducing poverty and creating support for conservation. The severe decline of Mongolia's endangered species from wildlife trade can begin to be reversed.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> By January 2018, levels of household consumption, and market availability of wildlife products decreased from 2015 baseline levels.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b> By March 2016, the 4 relevant government agencies following the same standard data collection protocol.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b> By December 2015, the maximum penalty fine for possession of IWT products increased by at least 100%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4</b> By August 2015, 100% of reporters of wildlife crimes have the right to anonymity and receive a reward of 30% of the fine.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5</b> By January 2018, the level of public support for conservation in Mongolia increased by 10%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 6</b> By January 2017, the proportion of revenue from hunting permits and fines that goes back into the relevant local environmental authority in each of the 21 provinces increased to 60%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 7</b> Between May 2016 and September 2016, 100% of relevant border agency staff in Mongolia trained in advanced recognition techniques of IWT products and data management.</p> <p><b>Indicator 8</b> By December 2015, two multi-agency wildlife crime task forces are operating in different regions of the country.</p> <p><b>Indicator 9</b> By January 2018, the number of wildlife crime perpetrators arrested and successfully prosecuted increased by 50%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 10</b> By March 2016, public confidence in Mongolia's legal system, with regards to wildlife crime prevention, will have increased by 5%</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> Household and market survey reports made public on the ZSL website and provided in the interim and final year reports to Defra.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2</b> Signed declaration by the 4 relevant agencies of uptake of new protocol.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b> Amendments to maximum fines are published by MEGD online</p> <p><b>Indicator 4</b> Amendments in the law indicated on Mongolia's published Law available on the MET website.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5</b> Results of social surveys conducted at the Project start and end, published online and provided in the final report to Defra.</p> <p><b>Indicator 6</b> Financial reports of the relevant legal bodies transferring and receiving income.</p> <p><b>Indicator 7</b> Signatures of attendance of all those attending training and training materials.</p> <p><b>Indicator 8</b> Media records; Minutes of meetings recorded by the task forces.</p> <p><b>Indicator 9</b> Records held with and shared by Mongolia's National Police Agency.</p> <p><b>Indicator 10</b> Reports published from existing independent surveys such as Saint Maral Foundation's Politbarometer survey, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and the World Bank's Rule of Law Index.</p>	<p><b>Assumption 1</b> Current Mongolian government remains in power.</p> <p><b>Assumption 2</b> The changes in fines and prosecutions are enough to stop hunters given the relatively low financial return for the most hunted products such as marmot furs.</p> <p><b>Assumption 3</b> The Mongolian government remains resolute about its priorities in changing legislation to curb IWT in Mongolia.</p>
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	from baseline Year 1 levels.		
<b>Output 1</b> Current status of Illegal Wildlife Trade in Mongolia is defined as accurately as possible using proven and comparable methods.	<p><b>Indicator 1.1</b> By October 2016 nationwide statistics on wildlife hunting, trade, and product use are established based on 4000 household and 1100 market surveys. Baseline = 0 completed surveys</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2</b> By November 2016 comparative analysis of 2006 survey data indicating trends in IWT conducted for 100% of species outlined in 2006 report. Baseline = no trend established.</p>	<b>Indicator 1.1, 1.2</b> Survey report document produced and available on ZSL project web page and supplied in the end of year report to Defra.	
<b>Output 2</b> Effective, well-trained border and enforcement staff team.	<p><b>Indicator 2.1</b> The number of training days provided to Mongolian border agency staff during the project period. Baseline = 0</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2</b> The number of training days provided to police during the project period. Baseline = 0</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3</b> 5 training workshops conducted for regional level multi-agency inspection teams</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4</b> Newly developed database to record and disseminate cases of attempted IWT to relevant government departments.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.5</b> Number of recorded cases on the database. Baseline = 0</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1, 2.2</b> Training schedule and attendance lists.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3</b> Training schedule, training material and attendance lists for 10 regional-level multi-agency inspection teams</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4</b> Database template available on the ZSL project website and provided in annual report to Defra.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.5</b> Copies of database entries taken at the end of each project year.</p>	<b>Assumption 1</b> Trained staff are willing to stop IWT products leaving the country.
<b>Output 3</b> Legal framework established, facilitating an increase in IWT crime convictions.	<p><b>Indicator 3.1</b> The total number of legislative changes and amendments to wildlife trade laws as a result of project activities. Baseline = 0</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b> Number of wildlife trade convictions in 2015, 2016, 2017. Baseline = 5 year average from 2011 (the year of the first recent changes to wildlife laws).</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3</b> Amount of money</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1</b> Newly published wildlife trade laws presented in summary on the ZSL project website and on the MEGD website.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b> Mongolia's national criminal records database.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3</b> Accounts of the relevant government agency, records of convictions and court fine rulings. On-the-spot fine tickets.</p>	<b>Assumption 2</b> Legal framework is changeable during the project timeframe

	received from fines relating to IWT in years 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018. Baseline = 5 year average from 2011		
<b>Output 4</b> Community conservation efforts significantly funded.	<p><b>Indicator 4.1</b> % of money from legal and IWT that does not remain in central government but gets distributed for local conservation initiatives. Baseline = 0.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2</b> Total amount of money provided to local conservation initiatives in each year of the project as a result of legal and illegal hunting collections. Baseline = 0</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.3</b> Number of provinces receiving money as a result of the project in each year of the project period. Baseline = 0</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.1</b> Financial records of receiving bodies calculated against the legal records of fines issued. Available in project annual reports.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2</b> Financial statements from bodies receiving funding.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.3</b> Records of the provincial address of registered bodies receiving the money outlined in Indicator 3.2.</p>	<p><b>Assumption 3</b> Income from hunting permits and fines is enough to make a difference on the ground at local level conservation initiatives.</p> <p><b>Assumption 4 (new)</b> The law in Mongolia allows income from fines to be ring-fenced for local community use.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b> (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)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.1</b> Household surveys; replicate 2006 nationwide survey to determine wildlife take, use and trade in each of Mongolia's 21 provinces, with a total of 4000 household surveys.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2</b> Market Survey; replicate 2006 market surveys at know wildlife trade centres and shops throughout Ulaanbaatar, 1100 surveys to be conducted.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3</b> Wildlife trade report produced indicating current status of wildlife trade in Mongolia and a comparative analysis with Wingard and Zahler (2006).</p>			
<p><b>Activity 2.1</b> Collate information; all existing training materials for law enforcement agencies highlight gaps or areas which need improving. ZSL already has many of these materials for work on the CITES report but needs to develop a better understanding of what exists already.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.2</b> Workshop held with police and border agencies to determine specifically the training needs regarding identify illegal products. Many are not obvious as they can be transported over the border fresh or dried. The Police Department has already expressed to ZSL staff the need for such training.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.3</b> Training material. Produce training materials, sample products and data collection and storage methods working with the police, border agency and MET.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.4</b> Deliver Training. Deliver five training workshops with law enforcement agencies in Ulaanbaatar and at the road and rail border town of Zamyn Uud in Year 2 and five training workshops scheduled in year 3 in key landscapes based on results of the household based surveys. The training will be focussed on detection and data management</p> <p><b>Activity 2.5</b> Training assessments conducted before and after training to assess participant uptake; training will be adapted and repeated if uptake is not &gt;90% for each participant.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.6</b> Multi-agency Task Force; 2 multi-agency task forces created in 2 regions to complement the existing task forces in the Eastern Steppes which have proven to be very effective in law enforcement.</p>			
<p><b>Activity 3.1</b> Review all Mongolian legislation relating to wildlife trade and hunting and recent changes since updates in 2011.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2</b> Log frame; develop a model to fully demonstrate how the legal framework relates to convictions and a reduction in crime. Highlight gaps in the framework in order to provide target areas for legislative amendments.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.3</b> Legislation; Work with MET to effect amendments to; the Law On Fauna; the Law On The Control And Prohibition of Animal And Plant Derived Products; the Law On Payment Of Natural Resource Use; the Law On Environment; Law On Regulating International Trade Of Endangered Wildlife And Plants And Derivatives.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4</b> Wildlife hotline: Improve crime reporting mechanisms, finalise a formal agreement with MobiCom to introduce a free reporting hotline to police headquarters in Ulaanbaatar from where local authorities can be contacted to mobilise existing local response teams.</p> <p><b>Activity 3.5</b> Fines; work with the ministry of justice and MET to establish fines that offset market incentives and can be changed easily to reflect changes in market prices and demand. Use recently established species ecological values to determine baseline starting point for fines.</p>			

**Activity 3.6** Reporting crime incentives increased. Work with MET to introduce guidelines to reporting wildlife crime that includes reporter anonymity and increased financial incentives. These changes will be involved in the legislation amendments and promoted through the MobiCom campaign and TV appearances.

**Activity 3.7** Information campaign; a four tier approach. Establish a text message campaign through MobiCom phone users, a media approach through newspapers, TV and radio can all be achieved by paying for airtime or space in papers. Public information is commonly disseminated this way as even the most rural communities often have a simple power source for radio and TV, MobiCom is the only provider with signal coverage in every town and village throughout Mongolia.

**Activity 3.8** Payment for resource use; through local administrative offices establish payment mechanisms to Local Protected Areas. LPA are being established throughout Mongolia in a drive to reach a target of area under protection. LPAs are managed by community groups or NGOs overseen by the local government administrative unit but are expected to fund themselves at present. Many are struggling to do this.

**Activity 4.1** Establish a beneficiary committee of local administration, law enforcement and ministry staff to highlight potential areas of funding and monitor such funding.

**Activity 4.2** Establish a protocol for monitoring the funding going to local conservation efforts through the passing on of financial records at regular agreed intervals.

**Activity 4.3** Establish a review panel of existing and potential beneficiaries to the wildlife trade funds.

**Activity 4.4** Establish a reporting mechanism of impact of distributed funds to be submitted to the beneficiary committee.

**Activity 4.5** Establish working protocol, practices and strategic plan for the committee.

### **Annex 3 Standard Measures**

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

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

## Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence)

### 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.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	-
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	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.	