



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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2017

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT022
Project title	Disrupting Ivory Trafficking Conduits with Coordinated Law Enforcement in Malawi
Country/ies	Zambia; Malawi
Contract holder Institution	IFAW
Partner institution(s)	Mike Labuschagne & Jonny Vaughan (Lilongwe Wildlife Trust)
IWT grant value	£297810
Start/end dates of project	01 April 2016 to 31 March 2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	01 April 2016 to 31 March 2017; Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Neil Greenwood Project lead (in country) – IFAW: Mike Labuschagne
Project website	
Report author(s) and date	Neil Greenwood, Mike Labuschagne & Jonny Vaughan – 29 April 2017

1. Project rationale

Species project is focussing on: African Savanna Elephant (*Loxodonta Africana*)

Malawi is positioned centrally to where elephants are most declining. The Centre for Conservation Biology at University of Washington identified two major savanna elephant poaching hotspots – reserves in south-east Tanzania and northern Mozambique, where 96% of large (>500 kg) ivory seizure samples, post 2007, were all assigned. Selous ecosystem lost 66% (25,000) of its elephants between 2009 and 2013, while 1,000 elephants were reported killed in Niassa Game Reserve in 2011. In 2012 a shipment of 262 tusks (931.7kg) was seized in Tianjin and the ivory assigned to Malawi, south-east Tanzania and northern Mozambique. In 2013, 2.6 tonnes of raw ivory, intercepted in Malawi, was assigned to the same areas. Over 50 cases of ivory trafficking were recorded in Malawi between 2011 and 2014, and another 15 in 2015. At the launch of the National Elephant Action Plan for Malawi, the Director of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife stated that, “the ivory trafficking is driving the killing of our elephants”. However, ivory trafficking in Malawi also helps drive the substantial killing of elephants regionally. Malawi is both a source and transit hotspot.

Malawi ranks 174th out of 187 on the United Nation's Human Development Index and in 2014, it's GDP per Capita was the lowest in the world. In spite of such poverty and resource constraints, Malawi has strong governmental will to combat the illicit ivory trade – e.g. placing a moratorium on domestic ivory trade and establishing an Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime. By continuing to strengthen Malawi's law enforcement capability, this will also directly and indirectly help to alleviate poverty by protecting elephants. Eco-tourism is an important sector for driving sustainable economic growth in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, and the Ministry's eco-tourism revenue sharing scheme returns 25% of wildlife tourism back to local communities.

This project creates an operational Wildlife Crime Investigations Unit (WCIU) and Community Enforcement Networks (CENs). These new law enforcement entities will operate under the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) with direction from the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime. The WCIU and CENs will investigate serious wildlife crimes, including elephant poaching and ivory trafficking. WCIU is multi-agency, including DNPW, police and customs. CENs will be established where elephants are most at risk and help incentivize local communities.

This Project is also linked and benefits from the IFAW Zambia Malawi Landscape Project (ZAMELA), which is a partnership with the Malawi DNPW and the Zambian DNPW. This strong linkage has proved to be practically effective in co-ordinating and supporting cross border investigations. In addition, through this linkage, practical success has been achieved by connecting the first links in the criminal chain (the poacher who shoots and animal in the Protected Area) with higher levels of the IWT, such as traders and processors.

2. Project partnerships

Partner Names:

- Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (LWT)
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) of Malawi
- Malawi Police Services (MPS)
- Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) of Zambia
- Wildlife Crime Prevention Project, Zambia (WCPP)
- National Administration of Conservation Areas, Mozambique (ANAC)
- PAMS Foundation, Tanzania

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust (LWT):

LWT assists IFAW in coordinating the project on the ground, acting as a focal point for project management and local advocacy and community engagement activities. LWT have an excellent understanding of illegal wildlife trade in Malawi and a proven working relationship with the key law enforcement agencies in Malawi e.g. Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) and Malawi Police Services (MPS). LWT were appointed by DNPW and the Inter-Agency Committee to Combat Wildlife Crime in Malawi to help produce the "Illegal Wildlife Trade Review of Malawi". This work included the Government/IACCWC approved scoping study for how best to establish a WCIU in Malawi. LWT have an existing MoU with the Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) in MPS and support their proactive wildlife crime investigation. LWT is an important liaison point between CIU and WCIU, assisting DNPW in managing the CEN networks and helping DNPW coordinate and

service WCIU efforts and operations at WCIU headquarters in Lilongwe and when the lead IFAW investigator is away undertaking field operations.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) of Malawi:

DNPW leads the WCIU, under the mentorship of the IFAW Project Lead in Country, and makes fully available six salaried DNPW officers, including the lead Senior Parks and Wildlife Officer, and part-time extension officers. DNPW is the lead organisation in terms of sustaining CEN wildlife officers.

Malawi Police Services (MPS):

DNPW, MRA and MPS all work very closely and are all members of the IACCWC. MPS has seconded highly experienced CID/CIU officers into DNPW, for the duration of the project, to help build capacity. MPS continues to house the CIU, who are permitted to feed intelligence into the WCIU so it can react accordingly. MPS are committed to supporting the WCIU and, through their existing relationships with LWT and DNPW formally share their considerable expertise and wildlife crime data with the WCIU. The MPS WCIU officer(s) act as agency links between WCIU and wider INTERPOL operations.

Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA):

MRA has made available the Deputy Manager of the FAST Unit, fully salaried, into DNPW for the duration of the project to assist in building capacity and enable access to MRA systems. The same officer acts as an agency link between WCIU and wider WCO operations and databases and can authorise action from border based Customs Officers to assist WCIU operations.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) of Zambia

The DNPW (Zambia) is the government department that holds authority over Zambia's wildlife resources. IFAW signed a 'Letter of Co-operation' with DNPW Zambia in 2015 and trained 12 of their Investigations and Intelligence officers in the same year. Five more of their Investigations and Intelligence officers were trained in 2016. Close co-operation between the WCIU and Zambian Investigations and Intelligence officers, facilitated by IFAW, has been a key ingredient in cross border law enforcement success throughout the reporting period. A full MOU between IFAW and the DNPW Zambia was signed and came into effect on 27th October 2016; this further enhances an already vibrant partnership.

Wildlife Crime Prevention Project, Zambia (WCPP):

The WCPP and the ZAWA Investigations and Intelligence Unit cooperate on cross border operations and exchange information on cases of mutual interest.

National Administration of Conservation Areas, Mozambique (ANAC):

ANAC works closely with the Police for the Protection of Natural Resources and Environment (PPNRE) and between the two organisations are responsible for combatting wildlife crimes in Mozambique. ANAC and PPNRE cooperate on cross border operations and exchange information on cases of mutual interest.

PAMS Foundation, Tanzania:

PAMS cooperate on cross border operations and exchange information on cases of mutual interest. PAMS support the National & Transnational Serious Crimes Investigations Unit of the

Government of Tanzania and have had much success in securing arrests and convictions for serious wildlife crimes.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

<p>Output 1</p>	<p>A dedicated, trained and resourced multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) will enable the Malawian government to undertake coordinated and specialised wildlife crime investigations to then effectively report, track, trace, arrest and prosecute elephant poachers and ivory traffickers. This will disrupt and dismantle organised wildlife crime syndicates operating in Malawi and across border in South-East Tanzania, Northern Mozambique and Eastern Zambia.</p>
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Activity 1.1: Selective recruitment of officers and establishment of WCIU;

Activity 1.2: 6 week specialist training of WCIU by IFAW;

Activity 1.3: Housing and resourcing (incl. equipping) of WCIU;

The selective recruitment of officers and establishment of the WCIU was achieved, as planned, by August 2016, including the provision of housing, resourcing and equipping of the Unit - with the 6 week specialist training of the WICU by IFAW achieved by end of March 2016, with most encouraging practical results.

Activity 1.4: Undertaking WCIU operations – investigations, arrests and convictions;

The tracking down and bringing to justice those involved in the illegal trade of wildlife products, has been extraordinary successful. In December alone, 37 arrests were made, as a result of direct efforts by IFAW and partner organisations, with a greater than expected success in all aspects, greater number of investigations, arrests and convictions than projected.

The project has achieved great support from DNPW and local communities surrounding Kasungu National Park & Vwaza Wildlife Reserve, for it is registering positive results in disrupting elephant conduits through collaborative law enforcement.

We continue to effectively link our Informant Networks around Kasungu National Park and our Kasungu based law enforcement operation with the wider, national effort in Malawi as well effective collaboration with our colleagues in Zambia in cross-border law enforcement.

Activity 1.5: On the job mentoring of WCIU by IFAW in country team; & Activity 1.6: Annual refresher training for WCIU by IFAW; & Activity 1.7: Monitoring and evaluation of WCIU performance:

On the job mentoring of the WCIU is an constant, ongoing, daily activity with annual refresher training having taken place end of January 2017. The monitoring and evaluation of WCIU performance is closely linked to the mentoring function, with the sentences handed down by courts of law provide a highly objective and credible measure of success.

Lilongwe Wildlife Trust were responsible for managing the activities of the IWTCF grant under Output 2 and Output 4. Progress of these activities under these two outputs are provided below and indicator data is provided as substantiating evidence.

Output 2	Empowered, trained and resourced Community Enforcement Networks (CEN) around two protected areas/elephant populations, will directly engage local communities in DNPW wildlife law enforcement effort and make communities more able to deter and report serious wildlife crimes in Malawi.
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Activity 2.1: Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT; & Activity 2.9 Post-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT

The pre-project community gender aggregated surveys were completed between April and August 2015 through focal group discussions and data provided to Imani to produce a baseline report. This report is provided in Annexe 4. LWT and DNPW now have a comprehensive baseline which can be used to measure the impact of the project against various community parameters, including community attitude towards, and participation in, wildlife law enforcement and their willingness to report and deter serious wildlife crimes to authorities. This baseline was used by DNPW and LWT in March 2017 when follow up surveys were undertaken to assess community attitudes to penalty provisions and benefits of wildlife conservation. At the time of writing the data is still being analysed from the March surveys, although the indication is that the results are positive.

Activity 2.2: Selection and Establishment of two Community Enforcement Networks (CENs); & Activity 2.3: Two week training of CEN members by DNPW & IFAW

Due to the later than expected commencement of the project, the selection and establishment of two Community Enforcement Networks (CENs) was completed in August 2016, two months later than originally planned. The CEN members were then trained by DNPW, IFAW and LWT law enforcement experts for two weeks across August and September 2016. The two CENs have since become well established around both Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve and have remained active since inception. The number of trained CEN members managed by LWT and DNPW now totals 35 individuals and now exceeds the target set in Output 2 Indicator 1. This is a significant improvement on the 2015 baseline of 0 CEN members. It is worth noting that 45% of the CEN members are women which is 5% below target but acceptable when considering that gender cannot be the first consideration CEN recruitment. Note that the target of 2 weeks training for CEN members as detailed in Output 2 Indicator 2 was met. Annexe 4 includes a short report on the selection of CEN members around Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve.

Activity 2.5: Resourcing (incl. equipping) of CENS; Activity 2.6: Undertaking CEN Operations; Activity 2.7: Monthly reporting to WCIU by CENS; & Activity 2.8: Weekly and Monthly monitoring and evaluation of CEN performance

All equipment for CEN management and operations has been procured and distributed. A printer and laptop was secured for DNPW in August 2016 and phones were purchased for all CEN members in September 2016. In addition, the two motorbikes needed by DNPW for CEN

engagement and monitoring around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve were also purchased and distributed in September 2016. There has also been the regular allocation of funds to cover stationery, cell phone and fuel for DNPW, LWT and the CEN members. DNPW and LWT have been engaging with CENs since September and closely monitoring CEN their performance since October 2016.

This has resulted in the CEN members being very active and reporting a significant amount of information from their operations to LWT and DNPW. In total 327 information reports have been received from CEN members between August 2016 and March 2017. Although this is 9% less than the target for Output 2 Indicator 3, 327 reports is actually above the annual target due to the later than expected project start date resulting in just 8 full operational months rather than the planned 10 months. In addition, 327 CEN reports is a significant improvement on the 2015 baseline of 0. As these reports contain sensitive information and the identity of CEN members they cannot be included in Annexe 4. However, the information contained in the reports has been extremely helpful for the WCIU and DNPW to help combat elephant poaching in the two respective parks. Between April 2016 and March 2017 only 1 elephant has been poached in Kasungu National Park and 2 elephants poached in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. This is within the limit set for Output 2 by indicator 4 and matches the 2015 baseline. However, it should be noted that these elephants were killed *before* the CENs were fully operational i.e. 1 was killed in April, 1 killed in August and 1 killed in early September. Since late September, after the CENs had been fully trained, no elephants have been reported as poached, while the number of arrests and prosecutions made by the WCIU is considerable; thanks, in large part, to information generated from CENs.

Output 4	At least 135 impoverished local men and women within 30 households to receive a regular, increased, monthly income that will directly improve livelihoods and help alleviate local poverty, with another estimated 16,500 households to indirectly benefit and have improved well-being from increased eco-tourism revenue injected into local communities.
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Activity 4.1: Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT; & Activity 4.4: Post-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT.

The pre-project community gender aggregated surveys were completed between April and August 2015 and the post-project surveys in March 2017. Please see section above regarding Activities 2.1 and 2.9 for further information on progress.

Activity 4.2: Monthly payments to CEN members based on performance

Monthly payments have been made to CEN members since late August and predominately after they had completed their 2 week training course. At present there are 35 CEN members across 35 different households around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve who are receiving a regular monthly income from participating in a CEN. This exceeds the target set in Output 4 Indicator 1 by 16% and is significantly greater than the 2015 baseline of 0. In addition the total CEN payments made to date are ca. MK 9,440,000 since August 2016. This equates to a monthly income to each CEN member of ca. MK 33,700. This exceeds the target set for Output 4.2 of at least MK 28,000 p/mth. MK 33,700 is over 3 times the 2015 baseline estimate of MK 10,000 per month per household.

Activity 4.3: Weekly (DNPW) and Monthly (LWT) monitoring and evaluation of CENs

Please refer to text above regarding Activities 2,5, 2.6, 2.7, and 2.8 for further information on progress made.

Activity 4.5: Provision of tourism gate revenue for Kaungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve by DNPW in 2016 and 2017.

At the time of writing DNPW could not provide their accounts reports and finance summaries to confirm the tourism gate revenue figures for Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016. Tourism still appears to be relatively limited in these two parks and unfortunately we do not expect there to have been significant growth above the 2009 baseline of MK 25,000,000, despite the law enforcement efforts helping to stabilise wildlife numbers. This activity needs some further consideration as to how best we can verify Output 4 Indicator 2.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

<p>Output 2</p>	<p>Empowered, trained and resourced Community Enforcement Networks (CEN) around two protected areas/elephant populations, will directly engage local communities in DNPW wildlife law enforcement effort and make communities more able to deter and report serious wildlife crimes in Malawi.</p>
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The progress towards achieving Output 2 is on track for 2016/17. We have successfully selected, trained, resourced and established two effective CEN networks around two protected areas/elephant populations in Malawi. We continue to successfully engage, manage and monitor all CEN members and CEN members. In turn, CEN members are producing more reports of serious wildlife crime than anticipated and this information is being used to deter elephant poaching and ivory trade in Malawi by the WCIU. This has resulted elephant numbers in Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve starting to stabilise. The report below against indicators is evident of the progress being made:

Output 2 Indicator 1: Two new Community Enforcement Networks (CENs) established and operational around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 30 dedicated local men and women with honorary wildlife officer status. (Baseline 2015 = 0).

Annual report: Indicator target met/exceeded with two new CENs established and operational around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016/17, with 35 local men and women recruited.

Output 2 Indicator 2: Wildlife crime investigation training provided to the selectively recruited CEN members. 2 weeks of training provided to CEN officers in 2016 (baseline 2015 = 0)

Annual report: Indicator target met with 2 weeks of wildlife crime investigation training delivered to each of the Kasungu and Vwaza CEN members in 2016.

Output 2 Indicator 3: Monthly wildlife crime data and reports submitted by CEN members to DNPW/LWT for use by WCIU. A total of 360 reports submitted in 2016 and 360 reports submitted in 2017 (Baseline 2015 = 0)

Annual report: Indicator target met/exceeded with 327 CEN reports received in 8 months in 2016/17 compared to a target of 360 CEN reports in 10 months.

Output 2 Indicator 4: Number of elephants illegally killed in protected areas with adjacent CENs. A total of no more than 3 elephants illegally killed in Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016 and 0 elephants illegally killed in these protected areas by end 2017. (Baseline 2015 = 3).

Annual report: Indicator target met/exceeded with only 3 elephants confirmed as poached across the two protected areas in 2016/17. However, all 3 elephants were poached before CEN members were fully trained and operational (see Section 3.1 above).

Output 3	Two regional wildlife crime investigation unit workshops, hosted in Malawi by the WCIU, with attendees from Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia, will enable the respective wildlife crime investigation officers to cooperate on cross-border investigations and information sharing more effectively.
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Hosting of regional 3 full day workshops in 2016 and 2017 by WCIU

The extent and intensity of the IWT and the intensity of law enforcement efforts to combat the IWT simply did not allow for various key players to take off 3 days consecutively. Instead, 3 one day workshops were held, one in Lilongwe in March 2016, the second in Chipata, Zambia in June 2016 and the third in Mfuwe in September 2016. These workshops were attended by:

- ✓ DNPW Malawi
- ✓ DNPW Zambia
- ✓ IFAW
- ✓ LWT, Malawi
- ✓ CIU, Malawi
- ✓ WCPP, Zambia
- ✓ Conservation South Luangwa, Zambia
- ✓ North Luangwa Conservation Society, Zambia

Allocation of cross-border cases to WCIU and partners in 2016 and 2017

The 6-week long establishment training for the WCIU set the standard for close allocation and co-operation of cross-border IWT cases. This close partnership and co-operation continued throughout the reporting period with a number of meaningful cross border cases being successfully concluded in each quarter of the reporting period.

Monitoring and evaluation of success of regional workshops

The monitoring and evaluation of Malawi-Zambian co-operation and bilateral law enforcement was done on the following indicators:

- ✓ The communications flow.
- ✓ The smooth and continued flow of cross border operational activity.
- ✓ The continued sharing of information and intelligence
- ✓ The management and mitigation of rivalry between organizations.
- ✓ The management and mitigation of personal and national rivalries between I&I Operators.

In order to continue with a highly practical approach to all Project activity the success of the indicators was partly determined by having a senior member on a number of complicated, cross border operations to monitor the indicators.

A highly practical approach to the M&E function will continue throughout the duration of this Project. The continued high level of communications, information and intelligence sharing as

well as the continued flow of cross – border operational activity confirms the success of the workshops as well as other tools to monitor and evaluate performance.

<p>Output 4</p>	<p>At least 135 impoverished local men and women within 30 households to receive a regular, increased, monthly income that will directly improve livelihoods and help alleviate local poverty, with another estimated 16,500 households to indirectly benefit and have improved well-being from increased eco-tourism revenue injected into local communities.</p>
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The progress towards achieving Output 4 is on track for 2016/17. We have successfully provided a regular, increased, monthly income to 35 households that is helping to alleviate local poverty in the villages around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. This will in turn indirectly benefit ca. 16,500 households through protecting iconic wildlife such as elephants whose presence can help drive tourism and increase eco-tourism revenue into the local communities. The report below against indicators is evident of the progress being made:

Output 4 Indicator 1: 30 households have at least one member who will receive a regular monthly income from participation in a CEN. Baseline is 0

Annual report: Indicator met/exceeded with 35 households having at least one member who is receiving a regular monthly income from participation in a CEN.

Output 4 Indicator 2: The total amount of revenue generated by DNPW annually from tourism gate receipts. At least MK in 2016 and MK in 2017. (Baseline in 2009 = MK).

Annual report: Indicator progress unknown as DNPW accounting reports and finance summaries were not made available. Estimated to be no change to 2009 baseline.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Malawi has both, specialised multi-agency investigative and community based, law enforcement capacities with regional connections that drive fast and effective responses to serious wildlife crimes, which, in turn, increases apprehensions and convictions of perpetrators. As a result, the livelihoods and well-being of local communities are less threatened by criminal activities.</p>
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Progress towards the outcome is on track and with the establishment and continued running of two CENs, Malawi has community based law enforcement capacities that are helping to drive fast and effective responses to serious wildlife crime by the WCIU. This is, in turn, leading to significant increases in apprehensions and convictions of wildlife criminals and, as a result, the livelihoods of CEN member households (and the wider community) are being improved and are at less risk of having to enter into criminal activities such as poaching. The project is expected to achieve the outcome by the end of the funding, although further funds will be required to maintain this situation and sustain this success. An annual reports for the relevant indicators of Output 2 and 4 of the Outcome are provided below:

Outcome Indicator 6: Number of recruited, trained and established Community Enforcement Network officers in Malawi increases from 0 in 2015 to 30 by end 2016 and remains stable at 30 until close of project in March 2018.

Annual report: Indicator target met/exceeded with 35 CEN members recruited, trained and established by end of 2016.

Outcome Indicator 7: The percentage of recruited CEN officers who are women is at least 50% of overall number of CEN officers recruited to the project by end 2016 and retained through to project close in 2018.

Annual report: Indicator target almost met (-7%) with 45% CEN members women by end 2016.

Outcome Indicator 10: Percentage of local women and men around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve who perceive the protected area and elephants as “part of Malawi’s heritage and to be protected at all costs” is more than 90% by end 2017.

Annual report: Indicator to be reported on at end 2017. Feedback to date is positive.

Outcome Indicator 11: Percentage of local women and men living around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve who perceive that the “wildlife resources in their areas are good as they bring the community income and other benefits” is at least 90% by end 2017.

Annual report: Indicator to be reported on at end 2017. Feedback to date is positive.

Outcome Indicator 12: Percentage of local women and men living around protected areas who perceive the need for government to “improve law enforcement” to stop elephant poaching, to decrease from 80% in 2014 to 50% by end 2016 and 25% by end 2017.

Annual report: the community baseline report in Annex 4 indicates that more than 50% of the community members still feel government needs to “improve law enforcement” to stop elephant poaching. However, it also indicates that there has been a significant decrease from 80% in 2014, so progress is being made.

Outcome Indicator 12: Percentage of male and female community members around protected areas who perceive the need for government to “provide harsher penalties for poachers” to stop elephant poaching, to decrease from 85% in 2014 to 50% or lower by end 2016 and to 25% or lower by end 2017.

Annual report: the community baseline report in Annex 4 indicates that more than 50% of the community members still feel government needs to “provide harsher penalties for poachers” to stop elephant poaching. However, it also indicates that there has been a significant decrease from 80% in 2014, so progress is being made. In addition, the National Parks and Wildlife Act was amended in January 2017 and much stiffer penalties provided. Therefore the target of 25% of community members feeling the need for government to provide harsher penalties for poachers by end 2017 is still achievable.

Outcome Indicator 16: Average male and female household income for households supporting a CEN officer increases by £ (Malawian Kwacha) per month for the duration of the project as compared to an average rural household cash wage in Malawi of £ (MK) as per latest World Bank GNI for Malawi in 2014.

Annual report: Indicator exceeded with average male and female household income for households supporting CEN officers increasing to MK per month duration the duration of the project so far, as compared to an average rural household cash wage in Malawi of MK per month.

Outcome Indicator 17: 30 households have at least one member who will receive regular monthly income from participation in a CEN. Baseline is 0.

Annual report: Indicator target exceeded with 35 households currently receiving regular monthly income from participation in a CEN.

Outcome Indicator 18: The total amount of revenue generated by DNPW annually from tourism gate receipts rises to exceed (baseline figure from 2009) by end 2016 and grows an additional 10% per year by project end (March 2018).

Annual report: Indicator progress unknown as DNPW accounting reports and finance summaries were not made available. Estimated to be no change to 2009 baseline. This indicator may not be adequate for measuring outcome due to limited availability of data. It is recommended that specific park gate receipts are collected from park managers rather than DNPW as a whole.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Overall outcome and output level assumptions still hold true. However, it may be worth mentioning that Assumption 6 - *Increase in elephants in Malawi will lead to more tourism revenue within Malawi's protected areas* – will only hold true if there is also significant investment into the tourist lodges at Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. Therefore the assumption should be added to and read something like – *“Increase in elephants in Malawi will lead to more tourism revenue within Malawi's protected areas if tourism facilities are also upgraded and well promoted”*.

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

Payments of stipends and bonuses to CEN members has not only improved the financial status of CEN members, but has also raised appreciation of wildlife conservation efforts underway in Kasungu and Vwaza. Hence, local communities are reporting to DNPW law enforcement staff poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking observed in their areas of enforcement accordingly.

The CENs are directly helping to alleviate 35 households from poverty and have managed to increase the income of those households by 3 times what they earned before. The wider impact of improved tourism revenue positively impacting ca. 16,500 households will depend on how Outcome Assumption 6 holds true as much as the effectiveness of the project itself. The project is certainly giving Malawi a chance to sell tourism at Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve by ensuring that those parks still have iconic species of wildlife, such as elephant, to market to tourists. However, wider investment into tourism infrastructure and national level promotion of Malawi as a tourism destination is also needed if higher level poverty alleviation is to occur in connection to this project.

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

Our project is making significant contributions to IWTCF Objective 2: Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system. The results which are far out stripping indicator targets and baseline data, as outlined in Section 3, is testament to that.

6. Impact on species in focus

Elephant numbers in the two reserves are stabilising for the first time in over 25 years.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

At a micro level, the project has and continues to contribute to address at least three of the Millennium Development Goals, namely:

- Eradicate extreme poverty (Goal 1)
- Promote gender equality and empower women (Goal 3)
- Ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7)

Goal 1: – Eradicate extreme poverty

Payment of stipends and bonuses to CEN members has not only improved the financial status of CEN members, but has also raised appreciation of wildlife conservation efforts underway in Kasungu and Vwaza which is a reflection of the positive impact implemented strategies are having towards ensuring environmental sustainability (Goal 7).

The project focuses on some of the poorest rural communities in Malawi who occupy some of the poorest quality land on the fringes of Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in Malawi. The vulnerability of a household was a key consideration when selecting CEN members so some of the households facing the most extreme poverty have been assisted. There was direct increase household income for 35 households of ca. 3 times previous earnings.

The strong linkage between the IWT Project and the ZAMELA program has strengthened attempts to support poverty alleviation:

- Twelve members of the local community have been trained as a building team that improves infrastructure by repairing and improving staff housing, bridges, the road network and vital law enforcement structures such as an Operations Room.
- Four local woman are being trained as tailors in the ZAMELA tailoring workshop and will manufacture a complete set of uniforms for all DNPW officers, throughout the country.

Goal 3: – Promote gender equality and empower women

45% of CEN officers recruited are women, with efforts being made to increase this number to ensure the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women within communities.

All community surveys were gender aggregated and women were included and were given a voice.

Goal 7: – Ensure environmental sustainability

Local communities are reporting to DNPW law enforcement staff poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking observed in their areas for enforcement.

The community are starting to take responsibility and regulate their own communities, which is a far more sustainable situation that just relying on government. This improved community governance is critical for indirect, long-term poverty alleviation.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

The CEN networks are expected to have full gender equality by end 2017. It is noticeable that the reports sent in by women are as, or more, effective than those sent in by male CEN members. CEN reports cannot be shared due to the sensitive information they contain.

2.1 Indicator 1:

Two new Community Enforcement Networks (CENs) established and operational around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 30 dedicated local men and women with honorary wildlife officer status. (Baseline 2015 = 0).

9. Monitoring and evaluation

9.1 Establishing a Monitoring & Evaluation Plan of WCIU activity

9.1.1 Specific considerations

Our M&E plan had to adapt to the following:

- a) The covert nature of a large portion of all WCIU activity; the M&E function could not afford to compromise undercover operators, undercover facilities or undercover operational activities.
- b) The wholly unpredictable nature of WCIU operational activity – setting specific dates and times could interfere with important, unpredictable operational activity.
- c) The distance that WCIU operators have to travel as part of their routine operational activity made is challenging to address all operators at a given time and given place.

9.1.2 The scope of the M&E Plan

- a) Are the WCIU operations maintaining their effectiveness?
- b) Are all operational actions within the prescribed boundaries of the law?
- c) Are the WCIU operators managing the stress of:
 - i. The demanding workload
 - ii. The hazardous and compelling nature of their work
- d) Are standard operational procedures been complied with, in regard to the following:
 - i. Maintenance of Equipment
 - ii. Upholding Operational security
 - iii. Physical security of equipment and undercover facilities
 - iv. Co-ordination and prioritization of different, concurrent operations
 - v. Source Handling, Source Management and Source remuneration
 - vi. Maintaining security of communications
 - vii. Maintaining security of information

9.1.3 Practical application of the M&E Plan

- a) Operational deployments with the Instructor Cadre
 - i. Throughout the reporting period members of the original instructor cadre that instituted the WCIU have been involved in approximately 20% of all operational deployments.
 - ii. This allows close monitoring and evaluation of all the requirements set out in subparagraph 9.1.2 above while adapting to the needs listed in subparagraph 9.1.1 above.
- b) Formal meetings between the in country Project Leader and WCIU operators

- i. The in country Project Leader holds a formal meeting with the Head WCIU every month.
 - ii. Formal meetings are held with all WCIU operators at least quarterly.
- c) Informal meetings between the in country Project Leader and WCIU operators
 - i. Informal meeting, without any specific agenda, are held between the in country Project Leader and WCIU operators at least once every 6 weeks.
 - ii. These meetings are valuable in assessing levels of stress and fatigue amongst operators.
- d) Monitoring of the legal process
 - i. The monitoring of the number and quality of arrests and the results of court cases are an extremely effective monitoring and evaluation tools.
 - ii. The huge increase in the amounts of fines and the length of sentences handed down in courts of law provide an objective evaluation of the Project's continued success – handed out by Courts of Law.

9.1.4 Results of the M&E Plan

- a) The results of WCIU operational activity continue to be remarkably successful, with 22 arrests been made within Malawi by the WCIU in the first 10 weeks of 2017; In addition, 9 arrests through direct cross border support and co-ordination were made in the month of March 2017 alone.
- b) The WCIU's operational activity obeys all legal requirements and obeys all standard operating procedures.
- c) Stress and fatigue levels are a cause for concern but are being adequately managed via maintaining morale and operational success.

9.2 Monthly and quarterly reports between partners.

Monthly and quarterly reports between partners have been shared throughout the reporting period

9.3 Annual review meeting with CENs and partners.

This took place over the course of two days on the 16 and 17 November in Lilongwe and concluded on the 25th and 26th of November 2016 in Kasungu National Park

9.4 Internal work plan and budget trackers established and shared between partners each month.

Conducted regularly, as planned, throughout the reporting period.

9.5 Fortnightly, monthly field visits to CENS.

Conducted regularly, as planned, throughout the reporting period.

10. Lessons learnt

The 'Direct Action' approach to training of operational personnel has proved highly effective. Instead of sitting in a lecture room learning how to plan an operation, instructors lead students through a practical planning session that leads directly to operational activity during the training. This approach led to 19 arrests during the initial WCIU establishment training and created a wave of momentum that has been continued through constant operational success.

The extent of the IWT was drastically underestimated before the start of this Project. It was through the 'Direct Action' approach funded through this DEFRA that the true, shocking, extent of the IWT in Malawi and along the Malawi – Zambia border has been uncovered.

Timeline could be improved i.e. longer lead in (up to 4-6 months) needed to get all community data recorded and analysed before CEN members to be selected.

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

N/A

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Due to the extent of the IWT in and around Malawi, initially underestimated, IFAW has budgeted an additional US\$ 121,800 in support of the Intelligence and Investigations function in Malawi, Eastern Zambia and the Malawi – Zambia border area for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

13. Sustainability and legacy

The practical success of this Project, in terms of number and quality of arrests, vital information gathered, intelligence processed and effective sentencing handed down by Courts of Law is the strongest possible force in ensuring the sustainability and legacy of what we have started. The Directorate of the DNPW, and Park Management have seen and benefited from this irreducible success and will want to maintain this success.

There was a public announcement of the project when we won the award that made the front page of one national newspaper and content in another. Long article with photos with DNPW, LWT and British High Commission present and pictured – IFAW could not attend. Project mentioned in several articles since.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

Talks have been presented at the two largest urban centres, Blantyre and Lilongwe that directly connected the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors to the practical success achieved. In addition, the Directorate of the DNPW and associated government institutions are well aware and appreciative of the support and the results it has achieved.

15. Project expenditure

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

Budget for Year 1: 01 April to 31 March 2017 - £

Please note that Budget for Year 1 in the amount of **£161,165** has been fully utilised. Please advise should detailed information on the over expenditure is required.

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

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

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

The arrests and conviction turnaround is outstanding.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2015 - March 2016	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Elephant poaching in Malawi and regional trafficking of ivory in Southern Africa is reduced, and livelihoods improve for the community in our specific project site.</p>		<p>A dedicated, trained and resourced multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) has been established and is fully operational. It has effectively detected, tracked, traced, arrested and prosecuted elephant poachers and ivory traffickers as well as other related wildlife related crimes.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Malawi has both, specialised multi-agency investigative and community based, law enforcement capacities with regional connections that drive fast and effective responses to serious wildlife crimes, which, in turn, increases apprehensions and convictions of perpetrators. As a result, the livelihoods and well-being of local communities are less threatened by criminal activities.</p>			
<p>Output 1. A dedicated, trained and resourced multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) will enable the Malawian government to undertake coordinated and specialised wildlife crime investigations to then effectively report, track, trace, arrest and prosecute elephant poachers and ivory traffickers. This will disrupt and dismantle organised wildlife crime syndicates operating in Malawi and across border in South-East Tanzania, Northern Mozambique and Eastern</p>	<p>Indicator 1: New multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) established and operational within DNPW in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 8 dedicated officers from DNPW (baseline 2015 = 0 officers); 1 dedicated officer from MRA (baseline 2015 = 0 officers); and, 1 dedicated officer from MPS (baseline 2015 = 0 officers).</p> <p>Indicator 2: Wildlife crime investigation training provided to the selectively recruited WCIU officers. 6 weeks of training provided to WCIU officers in 2016</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Achieved as planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Dedicated officers from DNPW (baseline 2015 = 0 officers). • 1 Dedicated Officer from MRA (baseline 2015 = 0 officers). • 1 Dedicated Officer from MPS (baseline 2015 = 0 officers). <p>Indicator 2: Achieved as planned</p>	

<p>Zambia.</p>	<p>(baseline 2015 = 0) and two weeks of training to WCIU officers in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).</p> <p>Indicator 3: National multi-agency wildlife crime investigation operations undertaken in Malawi between 2016 and 2018. 60 wildlife crime investigations/operations in 2016 and 60 investigations/operations in 2017. (baseline 2014 = 28 investigations/operations).</p> <p>Indicator 4: WCIU arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 42 arrests and 31 convictions in 2016 and 50 arrests and 45 convictions in 2017. (baseline 2014 = 28 arrests and 14 convictions)</p> <p>Indicator 5: WCIU regional, cross border investigations leading to arrests and convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 2 cross-border regional cases for Malawi-Tanzania and Malawi-Zambia in 2016 and 4 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 1); 1 cross-border regional case for Malawi-Mozambique in 2016 and 2 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six weeks of training provided to WCIU officers in February – March 2016 (baseline 2015 = 0) • Two weeks of training to WCIU officers by end January 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0). <p>Indicator 3: Over Achieved 115 Investigations/Operations conducted between March 2016 and March 2017 (baseline 2014 = 28 investigations/operations).</p> <p>Indicator 4:: Over Achieved – over 60 arrests and over 40 convictions for ivory related offenses PLUS over 60 arrests and over 40 convictions for other wildlife crimes involving rhino’s, leopards, lions, pangolins and other protected wildlife (baseline 2014 = 28 arrests and 14 convictions)</p> <p>Indicator 5: Hugely over Achieved in the case of Malawi– Zambia: over 30 operations leading to arrests of over 20 suspects and over 20 convictions for ivory related offenses PLUS other wildlife crimes involving rhino’s, leopards, pangolins and other protected wildlife (baseline 2015 = 1) No cross border operations in the case of Malawi – Mozambique (baseline 2015 = 0). Or Malawi-Tanzania (baseline 2015 = 0).</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 (Insert activities relevant to this output) Selective recruitment of officers and establishment of WCIU</p>		<p>Achieved as planned by August 2016</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 6 week specialist training of WCIU by IFAW</p>		<p>Achieved by end March 2016 with most encouraging practical results</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Housing and resourcing (inc equipping) of WCIU</p>		<p>Achieved as planned by August 2016</p>

<p>Activity 1.4 Undertaking WCIU operations - investigations, arrests and convictions</p>	<p>Greater than expected success in all aspects, greater number of investigations, arrests and convictions than projected</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 On the job mentoring of WCIU by IFAW in country team</p>	<p>A constant, ongoing, daily activity. This level of engagement is a practical monitoring and evaluation tool</p>
<p>Activity 1.6 Annual refresher training for WCIU by IFAW</p>	<p>Completed by end January 2017</p>
<p>Activity 1.7 Monitoring and evaluation of WCIU performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ongoing process closely linked to the mentoring function. • The sentences handed down by courts of law provide a highly objective and credible measure of success • The Monitoring and evaluation process also focuses on levels of stress and fatigue in our overworked investigations and intelligence operators
<p>Output 2. Empowered, trained and resourced Community Enforcement Networks (CEN) around two protected areas/elephant populations, will directly engage local communities in DNPW wildlife law enforcement effort and make communities more able to deter and report serious wildlife crimes in Malawi.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Two new Community Enforcement Networks (CENs) established and operational around Kasungu National Park and Vwasa Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 30 dedicated local men and women with honorary wildlife officer status. (baseline 2015 = 0).</p> <p>Indicator 2: Wildlife crime investigation training provided to the selectively recruited CEN members. 2 weeks of training provided to CEN officers in 2016 (baseline 2015 = 0).</p> <p>Indicator 3: Monthly wildlife crime data and reports submitted by CEN members to DNPW/LWT for use by WCIU. A total of 360 reports submitted in 2016 and 360 reports submitted in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).</p> <p>Indicator 4: Number of elephants illegally killed in protected areas within adjacent CENs. A total of no more than 3 elephants illegally killed in Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016 and 0 elephants illegally killed</p>

	in these protected areas by end 2017. (baseline 2015 = 0).	
Activity 2.1: Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT; &		
Activity 2.9 Post-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT		
Activity 2.2: Selection and Establishment of two Community Enforcement Networks (CENs); &		
Activity 2.3: Two week training of CEN members by DNPW & IFAW		
Activity 2.5: Resourcing (including equipping) of CENS;		
Activity 2.6: Undertaking CEN Operations;		
Activity 2.7: Monthly reporting to WCIU by CENs; &		
Activity 2.8: Weekly and Monthly monitoring and evaluation of CEN performance		<p>All equipment for CEN management and operations has been procured and distributed. A printer and laptop was secured for DNPW in August 2016 and phones were purchased for all CEN members in September 2016. In addition, the two motorbikes needed by DNPW for CEN engagement and monitoring around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve were also purchased and distributed in September 2016. There has also been the regular allocation of funds to cover stationery, cell phone and fuel for DNPW, LWT and the CEN members. DNPW and LWT have been engaging with CENs since September and closely monitoring CEN their performance since October 2016.</p> <p>This has resulted in the CEN members being very active and reporting a significant amount of information from their operations to LWT and DNPW. In total 327 information reports have been received from CEN members between August 2016 and March 2017. Although this is 9% less than the target for Output 2 Indicator 3, 327 reports is actually above the annual target due to the later than expected project start date resulting in just 8 full operational months rather than the planned 10 months. In addition, 327 CEN reports is a significant improvement on the 2015 baseline of 0. As these reports contain sensitive information and the identity of CEN members they cannot be included in Annexe 4. However, the information contained in the reports has been extremely helpful for the WCIU and DNPW to help combat elephant poaching in the two respective parks. Between April 2016 and March 2017 only 1 elephant has been poached in Kasungu National Park and 2 elephants poached in Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. This is within the limit set for Output 2 by indicator 4 and matches the 2015 baseline. However, it should be noted that these elephants were killed <u>before</u> the CENs were fully operational i.e. 1 was killed in April, 1 killed in August and 1 killed in early September. Since late September, after the CENs had been fully trained, no elephants have been reported as poached, while the number of arrests and prosecutions made by the WCIU is considerable; thanks, in large</p>

Output 3:

Two regional wildlife crime investigation unit workshops, hosted in Malawi by the WCIU, with attendees from Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia, will enable the respective wildlife crime investigation officers to cooperate on cross-border investigations and information sharing more effectively.

Hosting of regional 3 full day workshops in 2016 and 2017 by WCIU

- 3.2.1 The extent and intensity of the IWT and the intensity of law enforcement efforts to combat the IWT simply did not allow for various key players to take off 3 days consecutively.
- 3.2.2 Instead, 3 one day workshops were held. One in Lilongwe in March 2016. The second in Chipata, Zambia in June 2016 and the third in Mfuwe in September 2016.
- 3.2.3 These workshops were attended by:
- ✓ DNPW Malawi
 - ✓ DNPW Zambia
 - ✓ IFAW
 - ✓ LWT, Malawi
 - ✓ CIU, Malawi
 - ✓ WCPP, Zambia
 - ✓ Conservation South Luangwa, Zambia
 - ✓ North Luangwa Conservation Society, Zambia

3.3: Allocation of cross-border cases to WCIU and partners in 2016 and 2017

- 3.3.1 The 6-week long establishment training for the WCIU set the standard for close allocation and co-operation of cross-border IWT cases.
- 3.3.2 This close partnership and co-operation continued throughout the reporting period with a number of meaningful cross border cases being successfully concluded in each quarter of the reporting period.

3.4: Monitoring and evaluation of success of regional workshops

- 3.4.1 The monitoring and evaluation of Malawi-Zambian co-operation and bilateral law enforcement was done on the following indicators:
- ✓ The communications flow.
 - ✓ The smooth and continued flow of cross border operational activity.
 - ✓ The continued sharing of information and intelligence
 - ✓ The management and mitigation of rivalry between organizations.
 - ✓ The management and mitigation of personal and national rivalries between I&I Operators.

3.4.2 In order to continue with a highly practical approach to all Project activity the success of the indicators was partly determined by having a senior member on a number of complicated, cross border operations to monitor the indicators.

3.4.3 A highly practical approach to the M&E function will continue throughout the duration of this Project.

3.4.4 The continued high level of communications, information and intelligence sharing as well as the continued flow of cross – border operational activity confirms the success of the workshops as well as other tools to monitor and evaluate performance.

<p>Output 4: At least 135 impoverished local men and women within 30 households to receive a regular, increased, monthly income that will directly improve livelihoods and help alleviate local poverty, with another estimated 16,500 households to indirectly benefit and have improved well-being from increased eco-tourism revenue injected into local communities.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: 30 households have at least one member who will receive a regular monthly income from participation in a CEN. Baseline is</p> <p>Indicator 2: The total amount of revenue generated by DNPW annually from tourism gate receipts. At least MK 27,500,000 in 2016 and MK 30,250,000 in 2017. (Baseline in 2009 = MK 25,000,000).</p>	<p>The progress towards achieving Output 4 is on track for 2016/17. We have successfully provided a regular, increased, monthly income to 35 households that is helping to alleviate local poverty in the villages around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve. This will in turn indirectly benefit ca. 16,500 households through protecting iconic wildlife such as elephants whose presence can help drive tourism and increase eco-tourism revenue into the local communities.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1: Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT; &</p> <p>Activity 4.4: Post-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT.</p>		<p>The pre-project community gender aggregated surveys were completed between April and August 2015 and the post-project surveys in March 2017. Please see section above regarding Activities 2.1 and 2.9 for further information on progress.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2: Monthly payments to CEN members based on performance</p>		<p>Monthly payments have been made to CEN members since late August and predominately after they had completed their 2 week training course. At present there are 35 CEN members across 35 different households around Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve who are receiving a regular monthly income from participating in a CEN. This exceeds the target set in Output 4 Indicator 1 by 16% and is significantly greater than the 2015 baseline of 0. In addition the total CEN payments made to date are ca. MK 9,440,000 since August 2016. This equates to a monthly income to each CEN member of ca. MK 33,700. This exceeds the target set for Output 4.2 of at least MK 28,000 p/mth. MK 33,700 is over 3 times the 2015 baseline estimate of MK 10,000 per month per household.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3: Weekly (DNPW) and Monthly (LWT) monitoring and evaluation of CENs</p>		<p>Please refer to text above regarding Activities 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, and 2.8 for further information on progress made.</p>
<p>Activity 4.5: Provision of tourism gate revenue for Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve by DNPW in 2016 and 2017.</p>		<p>At the time of writing DNPW could not provide their accounts reports and finance summaries to confirm the tourism gate revenue figures for</p>

	<p>Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016. Tourism still appears to be relatively limited in these two parks and unfortunately we do not expect there to have been significant growth above the 2009 baseline of MK 25,000,000, despite the law enforcement efforts helping to stabilise wildlife numbers. This activity needs some further consideration as to how best we can verify Output 4 Indicator 2</p>
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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 if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Elephant poaching in Malawi and regional trafficking of ivory in Southern Africa is reduced, and livelihoods improve for the community in our specific project site.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Malawi has both, specialised multi-agency investigative and community based, law enforcement capacities with regional connections that drive fast and effective responses to serious wildlife crimes, which, in turn, increases apprehensions and convictions of perpetrators. As a result, the livelihoods and well-being of local communities are less threatened by criminal activities.</p>			
<p>Output 1: A dedicated, trained and resourced multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) will enable the Malawian government to undertake coordinated and specialised wildlife crime investigations to then effectively report, track, trace, arrest and prosecute elephant poachers and ivory traffickers. This will disrupt and dismantle organised wildlife crime syndicates operating in Malawi and across border in South-East Tanzania, Northern Mozambique and Eastern Zambia.</p>	<p>1.1 Indicator 1: New multi-agency Wildlife Crime Investigation Unit (WCIU) established and operational within DNPW in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 8 dedicated officers from DNPW (baseline 2015 = 0 officers); 1 dedicated officer from MRA (baseline 2015 = 0 officers); and, 1 dedicated officer from MPS (baseline 2015 = 0 officers).</p> <p>1.2 Indicator 2: Wildlife crime investigation training provided to the selectively recruited WCIU officers. 6 weeks of training provided to WCIU officers in 2016 (baseline 2015 = 0) and two weeks of training to WCIU officers in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).</p>	<p>1.1: Successful prosecutions listed in the magistrate and high court ruling records and Prosecution Services (Malawi Police Force) database, newspaper articles. DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database, national park annual reports, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset. CITES ETIS database. Survey and project reports.</p>	<p>1.1 WCIU officer staff turnover remains manageable.</p> <p>1.2 Greater capacity to undertake wildlife investigations will lead to greater number of arrests and convictions.</p> <p>1.3 Government remains committed to combatting wildlife crime in Malawi.</p>

	<p>1.3 Indicator 3: National multi-agency wildlife crime investigation operations undertaken in Malawi between 2016 and 2018. 60 wildlife crime investigations/operations in 2016 and 60 investigations/operations in 2017. (baseline 2014 = 28 investigations/operations).</p> <p>1.4 Indicator 4: WCIU arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 42 arrests and 31 convictions in 2016 and 50 arrests and 45 convictions in 2017. (baseline 2014 = 28 arrests and 14 convictions)</p> <p>1.5 Indicator 5: WCIU regional, cross border investigations leading to arrests and convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 2 cross-border regional cases for Malawi-Tanzania and Malawi-Zambia in 2016 and 4 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 1); 1 cross-border regional case for Malawi-Mozambique in 2016 and 2 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).</p>		
<p>Output 2: Empowered, trained and resourced Community Enforcement Networks (CEN) around two protected areas/elephant populations, will directly engage local communities in DNPW wildlife law enforcement effort and make communities more able to deter and report serious wildlife crimes in Malawi.</p>	<p>2.1 Indicator 1: Two new Community Enforcement Networks (CENs) established and operational around Kasungu National Park and Vwasa Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016, 2017 and 2018 with 30 dedicated local men and women with honorary wildlife officer status. (Baseline 2015 = 0).</p>	<p>2.1: Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018. National park annual reports, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset.</p>	<p>2.1: CEN member turnover remains manageable.</p> <p>2.2: Ministry grants honorary wildlife officer status to all 30 CEN members.</p> <p>2.3 Greater capacity to undertake wildlife</p>

	<p>2.2 Indicator 2: Wildlife crime investigation training provided to the selectively recruited CEN members. 2 weeks of training provided to CEN officers in 2016 (Baseline 2015 = 0).</p> <p>2.3 Indicator 3: Monthly wildlife crime data and reports submitted by CEN members to DNPW/LWT for use by WCIU. A total of 360 reports submitted in 2016 and 360 reports submitted in 2017 (Baseline 2015 = 0).</p> <p>2.4 Indicator 4: Number of elephants illegally killed in protected areas within adjacent CENs. A total of no more than 3 elephants illegally killed in Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve in 2016 and 0 elephants illegally killed in these protected areas by end 2017. (Baseline 2015 = 0).</p>		<p>investigations will lead to greater number of arrests and convictions.</p>
<p>Output 3 :</p> <p>Two regional wildlife crime investigation unit workshops, hosted in Malawi by the WCIU, with attendees from Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia, will enable the respective wildlife crime investigation officers to cooperate on cross-border investigations and information sharing more effectively.</p>	<p>3.1 Indicator 1: A regional wildlife crime investigation workshop hosted in Malawi by the WCIU in 2016 and 2017 with 2 officers from Mozambique, 2 officers from Tanzania and 2 officers from Zambia in 2016 and in 2017. (baseline 2015 = 0).</p> <p>3.2 Indicator 2: WCIU regional, cross border investigations leading to arrests and convictions for elephant poaching and/or unlawful possession and/or trade of ivory. 2 cross-border regional cases for Malawi-Tanzania and Malawi-Zambia in 2016 and 4 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 1);</p>	<p>3.1</p> <p>Successful prosecutions listed in the magistrate and high court ruling records and Prosecution Services (Malawi Police Force) database, newspaper articles. DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database, Malawi Police Service database, survey of case officers and WCIU dataset. CITES ETIS database, DNPW National Wildlife Crime Database. MRA Customs database. Survey and project reports.</p>	<p>3.1</p> <p>Government remains committed to combatting wildlife crime in Malawi.</p> <p>3.2</p> <p>Investigation units in Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia remain active and cooperative.</p>

	1 cross-border regional case for Malawi-Mozambique in 2016 and 2 in 2017 (baseline 2015 = 0).		
<p>Output 4:</p> <p>At least 135 impoverished local men and women within 30 households to receive a regular, increased, monthly income that will directly improve livelihoods and help alleviate local poverty, with another estimated 16,500 households to indirectly benefit and have improved well-being from increased eco-tourism revenue injected into local communities.</p>	<p>4.1 Indicator 1:</p> <p>60 households have at least one member who will receive a regular monthly income from participation in a CEN. (baseline is 0.)</p> <p>4.2 Indicator 2:</p> <p>The total amount of revenue generated by DNPW annually from tourism gate receipts. At least MK 27,500,000 in 2016 and MK 30,250,000 in 2017. (baseline in 2009 = MK 25,000,000).</p>	<p>4.1</p> <p>Survey and project reports. Community gender aggregated surveys in 2016 and 2018. DNPW finance reports and accounts summary.</p>	<p>4.1</p> <p>Households receiving a regular income will use the income to alleviate poverty.</p> <p>4.2</p> <p>DNPW will continue to allocate 25% of tourism gate revenue at protected areas for local communities.</p>
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Output 1:</p> <p>1.1: Selective recruitment of officers and establishment of WCIU</p> <p>1.2: 6 week specialist training of WCIU by IFAW</p> <p>1.3: Housing and resourcing (incl. equipping) of WCIU</p> <p>1.4: Undertaking WCIU operations – investigations, arrests and convictions</p> <p>1.5: On the job mentoring of WCIU by IFAW in country team</p> <p>1.6: Annual refresher training for WCIU by IFAW</p> <p>1.7: Monitoring and evaluation of WCIU performance.</p> <p>Output 2:</p> <p>2.1: Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT</p> <p>2.2: Selection and establishment of two CENs</p> <p>2.3: 2 week training of CEN members by DNPW and IFAW</p> <p>2.5: Resourcing (incl. equipping) of CENs</p> <p>2.6: Undertaking CEN operations</p> <p>2.7: Monthly reporting to WCIU by CENs</p> <p>2.8: Weekly (DNPW) and Monthly (LWT) monitoring and evaluation of CEN performance</p> <p>2.9: Post project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT</p> <p>Output 3:</p>			

- 3.1: International travel of project partners to Malawi in 2016 and 2017
- 3.2: Hosting of regional 3 full day workshops in 2016 and 2017 by WCIU
- 3.3: Allocation of cross-border cases to WCIU and partners in 2016 and 2017
- 3.4: Monitoring and evaluation of success of regional workshops

Output 4:

- 4.1: Pre-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT
- 4.2: Monthly payments to CEN members based on performance
- 4.3: Weekly (DNPW) and Monthly (LWT) monitoring and evaluation of CEN performance
- 4.4: Post-project community gender aggregated surveys by DNPW and LWT
- 4.5: Provision of tourism gate revenue for Kasungu National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve by DNPW in 2016 and 2017.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

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

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	