



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	IWT 030
Project title	Combating illegal ivory trade: training film to aid enforcement officers
Country/ies	Filming and interviews have been completed in Vietnam, Thailand, Hong Kong, Dubai, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, South Africa, Belgium, Switzerland (Geneva: CITES Secretariat), France (Lyon: INTERPOL) the Philippines and the U.K.
Contract holder Institution	Environmental Investigation Agency (UK) Ltd
Partner institution(s)	Official endorsements for the project have been received from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lusaka Agreement Taskforce (LATF), July 2013 2. CITES Secretariat, July 2013 3. Philippine CITES Management Authority (MA), June 2013 4. Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana, August 2013 5. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), India, October 2013 6. INTERPOL, November 2013 7. DEFRA, U.K., January 2014 8. Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Malawi, April 2015 9. World Customs Organisation (WCO), June 2015 10. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), Hong Kong, January 2017
IWT grant value	£134,745 (Year 1 £108,057 and Year 2 £26,689)
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2016-31 March 2018
Reporting period (e.g. April 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	Annual Report 1 (1 April 2016-31 March 2017)
Project leader name	Mary Rice
Project website	http://www.combatingivorytrade.com/
Report author(s) and date	Mary Rice, Elephant Campaign Team Leader and Executive Director of EIA, and Pam Feldman, Senior Fundraising

1. Project rationale

African Elephant populations are in crisis. Population census results for the savannah elephants have confirmed a 30% decline from 2007 to 2014 (Great Elephant Census, 2016), and although no accurate census data exists for forest elephants, these populations appear to show worse trends, with some areas in Central Africa reporting a 65% decline. The principal cause of these continental-scale declines is poaching for the illegal ivory trade. This directly threatens the future of African Elephants and rural communities whose livelihoods depend on wildlife-based tourism.

Transnational criminal syndicates are fuelling this crisis and are involved at nearly every stage of the ivory trade chain, from sourcing ivory from wild elephant populations, to trafficking ivory in transport hubs such as Dubai, Istanbul and Singapore, until they reach the main demand countries in China, Vietnam and Japan.

The enforcement response to this problem has, so far, been mostly inadequate; many agencies do not have the resources or know-how required to tackle these syndicates, and lack an understanding of how fluid and multi-national the networks are. Additionally, whilst there have been several commendable efforts to apply methods such as DNA sampling from ivory and controlled deliveries, awareness of these techniques and of the best practices in implementing them are, on the whole, poor amongst the enforcement community.

This project seeks to increase the awareness and knowledge of enforcement best practice amongst practitioners, and other stakeholders, that are involved in combatting the ivory trade. This will be achieved through the development and distribution of a multi-language online training tool that includes footage and training materials on a wide range of enforcement techniques. These techniques cover the entire trade chain from anti-poaching strategies to successful prosecutions.

The broader impact of this project to African Elephant conservation and the illegal wildlife trade will be significant. Successful adoption of the techniques included in the training tool will boost global efforts to halt the illegal ivory trade, through the disruption of the criminal syndicates that are involved. Many of the techniques that are being promoted are relevant, not only to the ivory trade, but also to the illegal wildlife trade in general; this project will also assist efforts to halt the trade in rhino horn, pangolin scales, and other species that are threatened by the trade. Finally, more effective enforcement that is intelligence-led, and aimed at actors higher up trade chains, will reduce the pressure on communities that live in and around wild elephant populations. Successful protection of elephant populations will also help alleviate poverty by providing and maintaining livelihoods for rural communities that depend on income from wildlife-based tourism and related revenue streams.

Project Location:

This is a global project aimed at documenting best practice enforcement across the entire illegal ivory trade chain; from source, through transit and eventually in demand countries. The training tool will eventually be developed into nine languages: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Thai, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Swahili, maximising its global reach and impact. All project activities have been coordinated from EIA's office in London, U.K.

2. Project partnerships

Project partnerships have developed into two types: formal endorsements of the training tool, and the involvement of various stakeholders in the development of the training tool's structure and content.

Formal endorsements

EIA has sought formal endorsements from a number of participating government and intergovernmental agencies. Of the eleven requests sent out so far, ten have responded

favourably and issued formal letters, endorsing the training tool. Official endorsements have been received from:

1. Lusaka Agreement Taskforce (LATF), July 2013
2. CITES Secretariat, July 2013
3. Philippine CITES Management Authority (MA), June 2013
4. Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana, August 2013
5. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB), India, October 2013
6. INTERPOL, November 2013
7. DEFRA, U.K., January 2014
8. Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Malawi, April 2015
9. World Customs Organisation (WCO), June 2015
10. Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD), Hong Kong, January 2017 [N.B. All letters above were sent with our proposal to the DEFRA IWT Challenge Fund in 2015. We are attaching the letter from the AFCD in Hong Kong to this report.]

These endorsements help to legitimise the training tool to other enforcement agencies not included in the film, and will help to increase ownership of this resource amongst those who did participate and provided these letters.

Stakeholder involvement

There has been extensive feedback from various stakeholders, both during the development of this training tool and on completion of the final English language version.

The first round of feedback was received following the screening of a draft version at the 66th CITES Standing Committee (SC66) in January 2016. The main comments made were to have better regional representation, to include enforcement activities in major demand/consumer countries, and for there to be a module on community engagement. Following this feedback EIA conducted further filming to address these gaps in mid-2016.

The second round of feedback was received during a closed event at the 17th CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP 17) in Johannesburg. A screening of the completed main film and an example of one of the modules was given to a room that included country delegates from elephant range states, enforcement agencies and participants in the film. The purpose of this screening was to raise awareness of the training tool, to aid its distribution. However, all of the feedback received both during and after this event was overwhelmingly positive.

Finally, all participants in the film were sent copies of their respective interviews and any associated text. This final stage was used to check accuracy and to seek their approval on the content before distribution. A few interviewees sent back minor comments all of which have been incorporated into the final English language version.

The feedback received and incorporated into the development of the film from attendees of the CITES SC66 and CoP17 side events have helped to ensure the film's relevance to tackling illegal ivory trade across the entire trade chain.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

All activities associated with the development of an English language version of the interactive training tool "Combating the Ivory Trade: An Enforcement Guide" have been completed (please see the website link to the English version of the training tool in **Project Information**). Final translations into Portuguese, French and Spanish are underway and will be completed by April. The remaining five languages have been scheduled for April – May. A final version of the interactive training tool, comprising all nine versions (including English), will then be loaded onto USBs and a dedicated website; distribution of this training tool and assessments of its impacts will follow thereafter.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. COMPLETED

Filming has been completed in Africa, Europe and Asia, i.e. across the entire ivory trade chain. This comprised filming enforcement activities and interviewing practitioners in 15 countries: Tanzania, Botswana, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, the U.K., France, Belgium, Switzerland, Dubai, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Hong Kong. The total number of stakeholders engaged with or interviewed over the course of completing the training tool was 63.

The training tool's structure and content has been finalised. All edits are complete. Final structure is a 25 minute film that provides an overview of the entire trade chain, with more in-depth modules linked in (please see the website link to the English version of the training tool in **Project Information**). In total, there are 17 modules that cover enforcement techniques from crime scene forensics to the basics of controlled deliveries. The total running time is approximately three hours, and the package includes links to other resources (such as the CITES virtual college and RHODIS), as well as summary sheets and animations to further explain some of the core principles covered by the interviewees.

There have been three rounds of feedback solicited as described under Question 2 above under "Stakeholder Involvement".

Output 2. UNDERWAY

The English language version has been completed. Translations of the subtitles into French, Spanish and Portuguese are underway and will be completed by April 2017. Parts of the film have been translated into Mandarin, with the rest to be completed by the end of the April. The remaining four languages (Thai, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Swahili) will be completed during April to May 2017.

Primary contacts within national and international agencies for distribution have been identified. These contacts are made up of the 183 CITES Parties, the participants in the film and their respective agencies, and EIA internal distribution lists that the organisation uses for distributing similar materials (e.g. reports and technical briefings aimed at these types of stakeholders).

Screenings of the training tool have been given during events at two major meetings thus far: CITES SC66 (although this was in January 2016 and therefore prior to the start of the current grant) and CITES CoP17 which raised awareness of this resource, and will aid its eventual distribution and use. Two to three further relevant meetings will be identified for the release and dissemination of the final version, complete with translations.

A dedicated website for the training tool has been set up (combattingivorytrade.com). This is password protected. Once all versions have been uploaded this will be disseminated. Google analytics will be used to assess number of views, geographic scope and use.

Output 3. UNDERWAY

Formal endorsements for the training tool have so far been received from 10 government or intergovernmental agencies.

The number of countries that have engaged with this training tool has expanded from the 7 identified in the original application to 15.

Once the translations of the training tool have been completed, EIA will seek to have it included in national/department training curricula in participating countries.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: *Better informed and equipped enforcement and prosecution communities in priority African Elephant range states, transit and ivory demand countries. Promotion of best practice*

positively influences criminal justice efforts in tackling elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in priority countries, thereby reducing the impact of this threat to elephant populations.

The main indicator that will be used to measure progress towards this outcome will be to assess changes in knowledge and awareness amongst enforcement practitioners on the techniques that can be used to combat the ivory trade (**Indicator 1**). This has not yet been done; questionnaires will be sent and more structured assessments will be completed once the translated versions of the training tool have been completed. This will be completed by the end of 2017.

The institutionalisation of the training tool into existing training programmes and platforms is another important measurement of progress (**Indicator 2**). There have been 10 official endorsements of the training tool so far, including from intergovernmental agencies such as INTERPOL, WCO and the CITES Secretariat. EIA has begun discussions with all three on the possibilities of including links to the training tool in the virtual colleges/training resource sections that already exist on their respective websites.

Changes in the indicators that relate to the implementation of best practice promoted in the training tool (**Indicators 3, 4 and 5**), will not be fully assessed until after its distribution. However, EIA has been assessing progress under these three indicators in priority countries as part of ongoing monitoring. The baselines and current status under these three indicators are as follows:

The adoption of methodologies covered in the training tool is being assessed through the number of large-scale ivory consignments detected by controlled deliveries, and a reported increase in the use of risk assessments (**Indicator 3**). There have been no changes in the stated baseline of zero for the number of controlled deliveries. For risk assessment profiling, there have been no changes from the baseline of one country in 2015, however with the exception of Hong Kong (which is the source of the baseline data), many countries do not specify whether risk assessments are used to generate seizures. EIA will continue to monitor the use of risk assessments, and through the contacts made during the development of the training tool, confirm whether this technique is being used in large-scale ivory seizures.

There has been no change in the number and diversity of multi-agency activities in priority countries (**Indicator 4**). A baseline has been established for this indicator; by 2016 China, Vietnam, Laos, Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique all had either multi-agency enforcement units or have conducted multi-agency investigations. International alert and notice systems, such as INTERPOL's Red Notices are being monitored to assess international engagement and cooperation in enforcement related to the illegal ivory trade. Red Notices can be publicly available, or have restricted access; at March 2017, four countries have a total of 10 publicly available notices related to ivory / elephants. Of these, 9 were in effect during 2016; one is new in March 2017.

A baseline has been established for the adoption of financial investigation techniques (**Indicator 5**). Six countries (Vietnam, Lao PDR, China, Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania) that are part of ongoing monitoring have FIUs (Financial Investigation Units) established, though these currently have a limited mandate for wildlife crime/ivory investigations. Additionally, in 2015 Kenya undertook analysis of *M-Pesa* (mobile payments) records to trace and map a criminal network involved in illegal shipments of ivory.

During February and March 2017, authorities in Kenya and Uganda received training on anti-money laundering and illegal wildlife trade co-ordinated by the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), in partnership with EIA. Relevant sections of the training tool were shown at both training events and the feedback was very positive.

EIA will continue to monitor implementation of financial investigation techniques in these priority countries.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

EIA has been given access to all of the government departments that we have approached for filming and interviews (assumption 1). The level of access and the number of countries now involved has meant that the training tool has expanded in scope, far beyond what was originally envisaged during project design. Whilst this has created some problems with timings and has had a knock-on effect on other activities such as translations, this wider scope has been positive; EIA has been given extraordinary access to information on best practices and enforcement activities at every point in the ivory trade chain, and this has resulted in an extremely relevant product that sufficiently captures current best practice.

The number of participating individuals, government agencies and countries, as well as EIA's commitment to translating the training tool into eight languages and making it accessible online and interactive for users, should help to mitigate the assumption and risk associated with assumption 2: that governments remain committed to using and endorsing the training tool.

Assumptions 3 and 4 are much harder for EIA to influence and largely out of our control; that governments apply the techniques promoted in the training tool and that this leads to better prosecution rates, and that there is better international cooperation amongst enforcement agencies (including across multiple jurisdictions). The post-distribution questionnaires will be able to test some of these assumptions (in that EIA can test whether recipients of the film have increased awareness of techniques). However, the application of these techniques will be dependent on the individual and the support of their respective governments. EIA will continue to advocate and lobby for intelligence-led enforcement, use of financial investigations, and better prosecution rates for wildlife crime, as it has done for the last 10 years; this will help mitigate some of the assumptions and risks associated with 3 and 4.

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

Impact Statement: *Reduction in poaching and illegal ivory trade and improvements in governance leads to recovery of African Elephant populations, contributing to the ecological integrity of ecosystems and sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities.*

Contribution: It is too early to assess the project's contribution towards this impact statement, and any positive changes in African Elephant populations or to poverty alleviation. Additionally, any changes in these are likely to fall outside of this two year project. However, EIA will begin assessing any direct impacts that the training tool has had on participants and enforcement practitioners using questionnaires and other forms of structured assessment towards the end of 2017. Following completion of this activity, EIA will use this data, together with our ongoing monitoring of ivory seizures, enforcement activities, and prosecution rates in priority countries, to properly assess what contributions the project has made to reduction in poaching and the illegal ivory trade, and improvements in governance.

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

This project contributes to objective 2: *Strengthening law enforcement and the role of the criminal justice system.* As the training tool has not yet been disseminated, EIA cannot fully assess its impacts on enforcement. However, EIA is confident that this interactive and innovative training tool will have significant and long-lasting positive impacts on the ability of law enforcement personnel to combat the illegal ivory trade; EIA has successfully captured a wide range of current enforcement best practice and has interviewed enforcement practitioners across the ivory trade chain. Additionally, EIA has demonstrated its commitment to maximising the use and reach of this training tool through the development of a dedicated website, and by allocating resources to ensure that it is translated into eight languages (Thai, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Cantonese, French, Spanish, Swahili and Portuguese).

6. Impact on species in focus

The project focuses on conserving African Elephant populations which are under extreme pressure due to poaching for the illegal ivory trade. There are no species/population-based indicators in the logframe as the project's activities do not directly focus on wild populations, and EIA, as an organisation, is not involved in any species monitoring. However, it is widely acknowledged that mitigating the threat of the illegal ivory trade and its impacts on wild elephant populations is essential to the conservation of the species, and that this will require greater international cooperation between enforcement agencies, and the adoption of techniques such as controlled deliveries, detection dog units and crime scene forensics. All of these techniques or initiatives are included and being promoted in the training tool.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project supports Sustainable Development Goal 15: *Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.*

The main beneficiaries of the film are enforcement and wildlife authorities responsible for the protection of African elephants. Given the endorsements and positive responses that EIA has received to the film thus far, we presume that the adoption of the techniques promoted in the training tool will increase the capacity of these authorities and lead to better-targeted enforcement efforts in their areas. This will consequently lead to a reduction in elephant poaching, and the decriminalisation of local communities that often live close to protected areas. This will also help to maintain, and hopefully increase, revenues for wildlife-based tourism that many local communities depend on.

Improvements in intelligence-led enforcement will also lead to a reduction in the frequency in which members of local communities are unfairly targeted by law enforcement efforts. One of the main modules in the training tool focuses entirely on community engagement. This includes interviews with village chiefs, community extension officers, and the heads of anti-poaching units that they work with. This module demonstrates why good community engagement is in most cases an essential element to any effective anti-poaching strategy and to protected area management in general.

In addition, the training tool includes a specific module on an eight step anti-poaching strategy as advocated by the Southern African Wildlife College. The module includes details on how wildlife rangers can best prepare their personal security, as well as that of their team, if they are engaging with potentially hostile poachers.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

Throughout the development of this project EIA has strived to ensure balanced gender representation. The final product includes a diverse range of interviewees and enforcement practitioners (see the website link to the English version of the training tool in **Project Information**), from village chiefs in Malawi to the heads of enforcement at intergovernmental organisations such as CITES and INTERPOL. Globally, enforcement remains a sector dominated by men and it was a struggle to achieve equal gender representation. However, EIA did successfully obtain a number of interviews with leading women in enforcement, including representatives of the Philippine CITES Management Authority, the head of the Vietnamese CITES Management Authority, one of the leading crime scene forensics experts in the U.K., and a prosecutor in Kenya, amongst others. We will strive to ensure the film is equally accessible to men and women when it is distributed.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

Over the course of this project, EIA has engaged with national enforcement agencies in 14 countries, and three intergovernmental agencies in a further 2 countries. This has resulted in well over 63 participants in the film, with a final interview list of 33 enforcement practitioners/stakeholders.

The training tool EIA has developed successfully captures in major source (Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, Malawi, Botswana), transit (Dubai, the U.K., Belgium), and demand (Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Hong Kong) countries in the illegal ivory trade dynamic.

The number of participants, participatory countries, and the ten official endorsements that the training tool has received so far, are all strong indicators that this training tool, once disseminated, will be used well and included in national/regional training programmes. WCO, the CITES Secretariat, and INTERPOL have all indicated, informally, that they would be willing to include links to the training tool within their existing online training platforms.

The contribution of these activities and outputs to the overall outcome will be assessed once the training tool has been translated, and then disseminated. EIA will achieve this assessment by using Google analytics to monitor use of the dedicated website and through questionnaires. Additionally, EIA will try to attend at least one ranger training or something similar, to assess any improvements in knowledge amongst this key audience before and after engaging with and using the training tool.

The Monitoring and Evaluation plan has changed since the project was first developed. EIA has institutionalised a MnE project tracker developed by WildTeam. This system uses Google docs to create a 'live' spreadsheet to help track progress towards relevant milestones and activities, and to higher-level objectives and impacts. The main activities that need to be done for EIA to achieve the three core outputs in this project, and outcome, have been inputted into this project tracker.

10. Lessons learnt

EIA will hold an internal meeting once the training tool has been disseminated and its impacts evaluated, to assess what, if anything, can be learned from the development and implementation of this project. EIA will report back on this for the final report to DEFRA.

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

Not applicable.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

13. Sustainability and legacy

The profile of the project was raised by showing the training tool at a side event at CITES CoP17 where it was introduced by the enforcement officer of the CITES Secretariat. Regarding Open Access, we have mentioned above our plans for disseminating the film via USBs and a password protected website.

Our planned exit strategy has not changed. We anticipate the training tool will be used repeatedly with different audiences for years to come. EIA will continue to monitor trends in ivory trade and poaching to determine when the film may need to be updated.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

As the major funder of this project, the UK government has been duly recognised in all promotional materials associated with the project. The final credits for the main film in the training tool include the UK Aid logo.

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 (Monitoring & Evaluation)				
Others (Overhead @ 15%)				
TOTAL				

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

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

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>Impact</p> <p>Reduction in poaching and illegal ivory trade and improvement in governance, leads to recovery of African Elephant populations, contributing to the ecological integrity of ecosystems and sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities.</p>		<p>EIA will begin assessing any direct impacts that the training tool has had on participants and enforcement practitioners using questionnaires and other forms of structured assessment towards the end of 2017. Following completion of this activity, EIA will use this data, together with our ongoing monitoring of ivory seizures, enforcement activities, and prosecution rates in priority countries, to properly assess what contributions the project has made to reduction in poaching and the illegal ivory trade, and improvements in governance.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Better informed and equipped enforcement and prosecution communities in priority African Elephant range states, transit, and ivory demand countries. Promotion of best of practice positively influences criminal justice efforts in tackling elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in priority countries, thereby reducing the impact of this threat to elephant populations.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Increase of 80% by April 2018 in knowledge, confidence and capacity of film participants in applying a range of techniques to better combat poaching and illegal trade such as: application of financial investigations to ivory cases, development of anti-poaching operations and inter-agency and international communication and cooperation regarding ivory cases.</p> <p>Indicator 2: By April 2018 this training tool will have been embedded and institutionalised into at least 10 training programmes provided by CITES, INTERPOL, WCO, and other relevant organisations, and a minimum of 25 national enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Indicator 3: The adoption of</p>	<p>This has not yet been assessed; questionnaires will be sent and more structured assessments will be completed once the translated versions of the training tool have been completed. This will be completed by the end of 2017.</p> <p>There have been 10 official endorsements of the training tool so far, including from intergovernmental agencies such as INTERPOL, WCO and the CITES Secretariat. EIA has begun discussions with all three on the possibilities of including links to the training tool in the virtual colleges/training resource sections that already exist on their respective websites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Source appropriate translators for Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Thai, Swahili. - Complete translated versions - Update and complete distribution list - Update dedicated website with translated versions - Design and distribute questionnaire - Collate responses: assess training tool's impacts on users' knowledge and awareness on enforcement best practice - Include links to website in online training resources on

	<p>methodologies covered in the film increases by April 2018 in focal countries. Measured by an increase in reported use of large-scale ivory consignments detected by controlled deliveries in line with legislation from a baseline of zero in 2015 to a target of two or more by April 2018 and an increase in reported use of risk assessments to identify illegal consignments from baseline of one country in 2015 to four countries or more by 2018.</p> <p>Indicator 4: Number and diversity of multi-agency activities increases by April 2018: the types of activities include MoUs between ministries, multi-agency committees, dedicated operational units and short-term directed operations. Increase in the use of international alerts and notice systems for suspects, fugitives and criminal methodologies in relation to the illegal ivory trade to encompass input by all priority countries of one per year, each year 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>Indicator 5: The adoption of financial investigation techniques (including anti-money laundering) in ivory trade or poaching related cases will increase in focal countries (to at least one case per year in both 2017 and 2018). We also anticipate an increase in prosecutions as a result of the project, although this increase is expected to be observed beyond the project timeframe due to the length of time it may take for a conclusion of a case to be reached.</p>	<p>There have been no changes in the stated baseline of zero for the number of controlled deliveries. For risk assessment profiling, there have been no changes from the baseline of one country in 2015, however with the exception of Hong Kong (which is the source of the baseline data), many countries do not specify whether risk assessments are used to generate seizures.</p> <p>A baseline has been established for this indicator; by 2016, China, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Uganda, Mozambique and Tanzania all had either multi-agency enforcement units or have conducted multi-agency investigations.</p> <p>A baseline has been established for the adoption of financial investigation techniques. Six countries (Vietnam, Lao PDR, China, Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania) that are part of ongoing monitoring have FIUs (Financial Investigation Units) established, though these currently have a limited mandate for wildlife crime/ivory investigations.</p>	<p>CITES/INTERPOL/WCO websites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Google analytics to assess use and views of training tool on its dedicated website - Continue to monitor implementation of techniques; controlled deliveries, risks assessments, financial investigations - Continue to monitor levels of international engagement and cooperation on illegal ivory trade
<p>Output 1. Production of an authoritative and up-</p>	<p>1.1 Minimum of ten key stakeholders to take part in interviews for the film to</p>	<p>1.1 A total of 63 stakeholders were engaged with or interviewed over the course of completing the training tool. There are a total of 33 stakeholders whose</p>	

<p>to-date enforcement training film with supplementary chapters to combat elephant poaching and ivory smuggling, along with relevant written material such as factsheets.</p>	<p>include national governments and intergovernmental organisations.</p> <p>1.2 Filming permitted in a minimum of four different jurisdictions.</p> <p>1.3 Minimum of three case studies covering all aspects of the enforcement chain included in the film.</p> <p>1.4 Stakeholder feedback received throughout development and production of the film to tailor to target audiences.</p>	<p>interviews have been included in the film - 30 of these are from national law enforcement or governmental agencies.</p> <p>1.2 Filming was completed in 15 jurisdictions: Tanzania, Botswana, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, Dubai, the U.K., France, Belgium, Switzerland, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Hong Kong.</p> <p>1.3 n/a– the structure of the training tool changed to modules, allowing more specific detail and information on particular enforcement techniques.</p> <p>1.4 At least three rounds of feedback have been solicited: the first during a screening of a draft of the main film at CITES SC66 meeting in January 2016, the second during a special side event at CITES CoP17 in October 2016 to showcase the film and one of the modules, and the third during completion of the film, where all participants were sent copies of their relevant parts as a final check on content. Feedback at the CITES SC 66 meeting was captured using questionnaires; all feedback received was incorporated into the final version, most notably the need for a Community Engagement module, and the need for better regional representation.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Filming in Africa, Europe and Asia</p>		<p>Filming has been completed in 15 countries (six in Africa, one in the Middle East, four in Europe, and four in Asia).</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Scripting the film and supplementary chapters and developing the storyboard.</p>		<p>Completed – final script and structure of the training tool went through several internal revisions before completion. Content associated with the more technical components of the film were sent out for external review.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Production of graphics to visualise key facts and figures and written material such as factsheets.</p>		<p>Completed – most modules include either animations and/or summary sheets to further explain some of the methods included. Animations have been included for controlled deliveries, risk assessments, crime scene forensics, management of seized ivory and anti-poaching strategies.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Editing the film</p>		<p>Completed</p>
<p>Activity 1.5 Collate and incorporate feedback on the rough cut of the film to incorporate stakeholder comments in final version.</p>		<p>Completed</p>
<p>Output 2. Dissemination of training film to national and international law enforcement agencies in a variety of user languages and providing access through a variety of methods.</p>	<p>2.1 Translated into a minimum of six languages.</p> <p>2.2 A minimum of 500 copies distributed either in DVD format or electronically.</p> <p>2.3 Film downloaded a minimum of 500 times from secure website, subject to</p>	<p>2.1 Translations for French, Spanish and Portuguese have been ordered and will be completed by April. Some of the interactive menu has been translated into Mandarin. The remaining translations will be completed by the end of May.</p> <p>2.2 Not yet started – distribution will commence once translated versions have been completed. Distribution will be on USBs, and through a dedicated website.</p> <p>2.3 The training tool has been developed using state-of-the-art interactive editing software, specifically used for e-learning (see kynt.net). It will not be downloadable. Once the translated versions have been completed, Google</p>

	access availability. 2.4 Events held at a minimum of four relevant meetings to socialise the film	analytics will be used to monitor numbers of views and other metrics of “use”. 2.4 The film was shown at the CITES SC66 meeting (January 2016), CITES CoP 17 (October 2017). Relevant sections of the training tool have been shown during training events for authorities in Kenya and Uganda in 2017.
Activity 2.1 Language translations		Translations for French, Spanish and Portuguese have been ordered and will be completed by April. Some of the interactive menu has been translated into Mandarin. The remaining translations will be completed by the end of May.
Activity 2.2 Primary contacts within national and international agencies identified.		A total of 63 people either directly participated in the training tool, or helped in its development by facilitating meetings/passing on enforcement contacts. These 63 people, many of whom work for national enforcement agencies, will be added to the contact information for the 183 CITES parties, as well as existing distribution lists that EIA uses for disseminating enforcement-relevant reports/briefings. Once any repeated entries/contacts have been deleted, this will represent the final distribution list.
Activity 2.3 Creation of a secure password-protected website to download the film.		Completed
Activity 2.4 Distribution at relevant meetings (INTERPOL, CITES SC, CTOC, WCO, UNODC, CCPCJ).		Not done – EIA will most likely distribute some copies of the film at the next CITES Standing Committee (Nov/Dec 2017).
Activity 2.5 DVD and USB copies of the film distributed		Not done – USBs have been ordered, and distribution will be done towards the end of the year once translations have been completed.
Activity 2.6 Supporting and reference materials distributed in accompanying fact sheets.		Completed – training tool includes links to websites, training materials and reports for each chapter and modules, as well links to useful contacts within CITES, WCO, Wildlife Enforcement Networks, and INTERPOL. Summary sheets and animations are included in the training tool.
Output 3. Endorsement of the film by key agencies and widespread utilisation in government enforcement training courses.	3.1 Number of agencies willing to endorse the final film production. 3.2 Number of countries where the government agrees to include the film in training curricula. 3.3 Engagement of countries expands upon existing, original version of the film.	3.1 Of the 11 official requests for endorsement sent out so far, EIA has received 10. 3.2 None so far – EIA will address this once the translated version has been completed. 3.3 The number of countries involved in the film has expanded significantly from seven in the original version to 15.

Activity 3.1 Communication with agencies to seek endorsement and involvement.	Completed
Activity 3.2 Feedback on the use and relevance of film collated from users.	Not done-to be collected once film is disseminated
Activity 3.3 Communication with enforcement agencies to confirm that film has been adopted into training programmes.	as above.

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
Impact: Reduction in poaching and illegal ivory trade and improvement in governance, leads to recovery of African Elephant populations, contributing to the ecological integrity of ecosystems and sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities.			
Outcome: Better informed and equipped enforcement and prosecution communities in priority African Elephant range states, transit, and ivory demand countries. Promotion of best of practice positively influences criminal justice efforts in tackling elephant poaching and illegal ivory trade in priority countries, thereby reducing the impact of this threat to elephant populations.	Indicator 1: Increase of 80% by April 2018 in knowledge, confidence and capacity of film participants in applying a range of techniques to better combat poaching and illegal trade such as: application of financial investigations to ivory cases, development of anti-poaching operations and inter-agency and international communication and cooperation regarding ivory cases. Indicator 2: By April 2018 this training tool will have been embedded and institutionalised into at least 10 training programmes provided by CITES, INTERPOL, WCO, and other relevant organisations, and a minimum of 25 national enforcement agencies. Indicator 3: The adoption of	Indicator 1: Participant surveys adapted from previous surveys used by EIA to gauge the impacts of enforcement training films and similar materials. Pre- and post-film assessments will take the form of semi-structured interviews, online questionnaires and bi-lateral discussions during follow-up outreach. Indicator 2: Structured feedback will be sought from key stakeholders such as WCO, INTERPOL, CITES and relevant national ministries. Official endorsements after final film is released, feedback forms sent by EIA to CITES Secretariat for dissemination, and feedback forms and online survey provided at training sessions Indicator 3: Information from	EIA is given access in target countries to interview officials and film in key locations. Enforcement community and related stakeholders remain committed to using and endorsing the film and Governments sustainably apply relevant resources for agencies to more effectively undertake and deliver mandates. Application of best practice and guidance provided in the film will be fully applied and lead to more effective wildlife crime law enforcement resulting in apprehension of offenders, disruption of criminal syndicates and prevention of elephant poaching and illegal trade in ivory.

	<p>methodologies covered in the film increases by April 2018 in focal countries. Measured by an increase in reported use of large-scale ivory consignments detected by controlled deliveries in line with legislation from a baseline of zero in 2015 to a target of two or more by April 2018 and an increase in reported use of risk assessments to identify illegal consignments from baseline of one country in 2015 to four countries or more by 2018.</p> <p>Indicator 4: Number and diversity of multi-agency activities increases by April 2018: the types of activities include MoUs between ministries, multi-agency committees, dedicated operational units and short-term directed operations. Increase in the use of international alerts and notice systems for suspects, fugitives and criminal methodologies in relation to the illegal ivory trade to encompass input by all priority countries of one per year, each year 2017 and 2018.</p> <p>Indicator 5: The adoption of financial investigation techniques (including anti-money laundering) in ivory trade or poaching related cases will increase in focal countries (to at least one case per year in both 2017 and 2018). We also anticipate an increase in prosecutions as a result of the project, although this increase is expected to be observed beyond the project timeframe due to the length of time it may take for a conclusion of a case to be reached.</p>	<p>Governments, law enforcement and prosecution agencies, NGO and specialist groups and media reports, with corroboration which involves several processes. EIA has a rigorous and tested method for tracking seizures of wildlife products, the enforcement methods used and for determining case outcomes. This method includes the analysis of official government figures and statements, media reports from reputable sources in multiple languages and civil society reports. All information is inputted into a database with all references cross-checked for consistency. Any discrepancies identified are verified by contacting the primary source directly and/or by using EIA's extensive network of on-the-ground informants</p> <p>Indicator 4: MoUs signed by different government and non-governmental stakeholders and agencies with an enforcement mandate. Verification of the establishment of multi-agency operations, committees etc will be achieved through analysis of government reports, CITES Standing Committee reports and EIA's informant network. Monitoring of INTERPOL website for international alerts and notices.</p> <p>Indicator 5: EIA court case tracking in specific priority countries, reports from ICCWC members, reports and correspondence with law enforcement personnel, NGO and media reports. All references and reports will be cross-checked for consistency. Any identified discrepancies will then be verified through EIA's extensive on-the-ground informant network, including use of our</p>	<p>The film will facilitate increased awareness across all sectors leading to improved cooperation, awareness and understanding of a greater range of measures and interventions available to better combat poaching and illegal trade.</p>
--	--	--	---

		own investigative unit.	
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Production of an authoritative and up-to-date enforcement training film with supplementary chapters to combat elephant poaching and ivory smuggling, along with relevant written material such as factsheets.</p>	<p>1.1 Minimum of ten key stakeholders to take part in interviews for the film to include national governments and intergovernmental organisations.</p> <p>1.2 Filming permitted in a minimum of four different jurisdictions.</p> <p>1.3 Minimum of three case studies covering all aspects of the enforcement chain included in the film.</p> <p>1.4 Stakeholder feedback received throughout development and production of the film to tailor to target audiences.</p>	<p>1.1 Formal acceptance and letters of agreement with participants.</p> <p>1.2 The final production of the film.</p>	<p>Participating governments and stakeholders remain committed to engaging in the production and dissemination process.</p> <p>Timely access to relevant stakeholders, interviewees and on site filming opportunities.</p> <p>Greater socialisation of the product leads to greater awareness and actionable results, supported by provision of sustainable resources by governments.</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>Dissemination of training film to national and international law enforcement agencies in a variety of user languages and providing access through a variety of methods.</p>	<p>2.1 Translated into a minimum of six languages.</p> <p>2.2 A minimum of 500 copies distributed either in DVD format or electronically.</p> <p>2.3 Film downloaded a minimum of 500 times from secure website, subject to access availability.</p> <p>2.4 Events held at a minimum of four relevant meetings to socialise the film</p>	<p>2.1 The final film production</p> <p>2.2 Internal records of where and to whom the film has been distributed to.</p> <p>2.3 Website download reports.</p> <p>2.4 Participation in side events held and national and international meetings to socialize the film.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Endorsement of the film by key agencies and widespread utilisation in government enforcement training courses.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of agencies willing to endorse the final film production.</p> <p>3.2 Number of countries where the government agrees to include the film in training curricula.</p> <p>3.3 Engagement of countries expands upon existing, original version of the film.</p>	<p>3.1 Written endorsement letters.</p> <p>3.2 Written confirmation from stakeholders that the film has been used.</p> <p>3.3 Feedback forms and online survey.</p>	<p>Same as above</p>

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

- 1.1 Filming in Africa, Europe and Asia
- 1.2 Scripting the film and supplementary chapters and developing the storyboard.
- 1.3 Production of graphics to visualise key facts and figures and written material such as factsheets.
- 1.4 Editing the film
- 1.5 Collate and incorporate feedback on the rough cut of the film to incorporate stakeholder comments in final version
- 2.1 Language Translations
- 2.2 Primary contacts within national and international agencies identified.
- 2.3 Creation of a secure password-protected website to download the film.
- 2.4 Distribution at relevant meetings (INTERPOL, CITES SC, CTOC, WCO, UNODC, CCPCJ).
- 2.5 DVD and USB copies of the film distributed
- 2.6 Supporting and reference materials distributed in accompanying fact sheets.
- 3.1 Communication with agencies to seek endorsement and involvement.
- 3.2 Feedback on the use and relevance of film collated from users.
- 3.3 Communication with enforcement agencies to confirm that film has been adopted into training programmes.

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)

This may include the Means of Verification material you listed in your project logframe. For example, the abstract of a conference, the summary of a thesis etc. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure you include some of these materials to support the annual report text.

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.	x
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.	x
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	no
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	n/a
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	