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## 1. Project Summary

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 has been 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 has been 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 written 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 and the letter from the AFCD in Hong Kong was sent with our Year 1 Annual Report]

### **Participation in the project**

In addition, by actively participating in the project, a number of key governments have lent their support/endorsement for the film including:

1. Belgium: Belgium Customs
2. Dubai: Dubai Customs
3. Kenya: Kenya Department of Public Prosecutors; Kenya Wildlife Service; Kenya Judiciary; Kenya Revenue Authority;
4. Philippines: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
5. Thailand: Thai Customs
6. Uganda: Uganda Revenue Service; Uganda Judiciary; Uganda Aviation Police
7. Hong Kong: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
8. Botswana: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
9. South Africa: South African Police Service; National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa; South African National Parks
10. Vietnam: CITES Management Authority
11. UK: UK Border Force; UK Metropolitan Police Service; UK National Crime Agency
12. Tanzania: National and Transnational Serious Crimes Investigation Unit (NTSCIU)

Private institutions / non-governmental and civil society experts who participated in the film include: African Parks; Natural Resource Conservation Network, Uganda; DC World; DP World; Southern African Wildlife College; local community near Majete Wildlife Reserve in Malawi.

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 feedback**

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 17<sup>th</sup> CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP 17) in Johannesburg (Sept/Oct 2016). 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 Achievements**

### **3.1 Outputs**

#### **Output 1. COMPLETED**

- Filming has been completed in Africa, Europe and Asia, i.e. representative of 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 training tool in **Project Information**).
- In total, there are 17 modules that address the entire ivory trade chain covering the following topics:
  1. Developing an anti-poaching strategy
  2. Majete Wildlife Reserve: A case study on community engagement
  3. Crime scene management - Elephant poaching incident
  4. Crime scene management - Ivory seizure incident
  5. Ivory identification

6. Risk analysis
  7. Ivory trafficking in airports
  8. Ivory trafficking in maritime ports
  9. Ivory trafficking overland
  10. Canine units
  11. Systems for managing seized ivory
  12. Investigations
  13. DNA analysis of ivory
  14. Financial investigations
  15. Controlled deliveries
  16. Sharing intelligence and information
  17. Best practice for successful prosecution
- 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 animation 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. COMPLETED

- All language versions (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Mandarin, Thai, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Kiswahili) have been completed.
- 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, Intergovernmental 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). The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) has distributed the film through their country offices and missions to IWT priority countries totalling 60 countries and we have received requests to access the tool online from several UK missions globally including in South Africa, Cameroon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Botswana and Hong Kong. In addition, UNODC have received multiple copies for use in their trainings, as have the FIU in Kenya.
- Screenings of the training tool have been given during events at a number of major meetings thus far: CITES SC66 (although this was in January 2016 and therefore prior to the start of the current grant), CITES CoP17 (Sept/Oct 2016) with the official ‘launch’ at CITES SC69 in Geneva in November 2017; the African Elephant Summit in Ethiopia in May-June 2018. Further relevant meetings have been identified for the release and dissemination of the final version, complete with translations and include the Judiciary Training Institute in Kenya workshops in June 2018, and USAID CTOC (Counter Transnational Organised Crime) training scheduled for 2018 in Hanoi, Vietnam.
- A dedicated website for the training tool has been set up ([combattingivorytrade.com](http://combattingivorytrade.com)). This is password protected. All versions have been uploaded and disseminated widely; distribution continues to take place to new stakeholders. Website analytics is being used to assess the number of views and use.

### Output 3. CONTINUING

Formal endorsements for the training tool have so far been received from a number of government or intergovernmental agencies (please also see quotes under **Section 13** of this report).

- The number of countries that have engaged with this training tool expanded from the 7 identified in the original application to 15.
- Using website analytics, we have been able to determine that the tool has been viewed at least 2,000 times in a range of countries/regions including: United Kingdom, Mozambique, United States, Switzerland, Portugal, Vietnam, Germany, Spain, United Arab Emirates, Rwanda, Tanzania, Republic of Lithuania, Singapore, Czech Republic, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Kenya, Japan, Netherlands, Slovakia, France, Russia, Taiwan and Brazil.
- Botswana have received multiple copies of the USBs to continue incorporating the film in their national training (they used the first version of the film which was produced in 2006 extensively and were one of the first to endorse an updated tool) and a meeting to follow up and elicit feedback is scheduled for the second half of 2018. Angola has also received hard copies of the film for use in their training programs.
- Zambia voiced the desire to include the film in their existing training programme, starting in January 2018, and were provided with USBs at CITES SC69. No formal feedback has yet been received.
- EIA continues to receive requests for online access for the film. So far requests have been received from several enforcement agencies including officials from the National Institute on Biodiversity and Protected Areas, Angola; Ministry of Environment, Angola; Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa; Tanzania Police Force; Financial Intelligence Unit, Kenya; Uganda Wildlife Authority; Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA); National Protected Area Authority of Sierra Leone; CITES Management Authority, Senegal; UNODC Container Control Program; INTERPOL.

### 3.2 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 is in process; questionnaires have been made available through the secure platform but due to delays in completing the translations, and external factors, this process is still underway and will continue after the completion of the project.

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. A number of Governments have also expressed interest in using the tool as part of their existing training (Angola, Kenya, Botswana, Zambia) but have yet to provide formal feedback.

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. 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 to be completed by end of 2018. 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.

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 (as part of a Defra Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round Two project). Relevant sections of the training tool were shown at both training events and the feedback was very positive. Tanzania received training in February 2018 and there are plans to conduct a further three training events in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia during 2018/2019 period, as well as running remedial workshops/trainings (as part of a Defra Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund Round Three project).

EIA will continue to monitor implementation of financial investigation techniques (**Indicator 5**) in these priority countries.

### **3.3 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. It is important to note however that a number of sections of the film and modules emphasise the significance of engaging local communities in combatting wildlife crime. Module 2 is dedicated to showcasing best practice in engaging local communities and linking sustainable livelihoods with wildlife conservation.

## **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 and the provision of questionnaires and other forms of assessment, 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.

## **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*. 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. The techniques and best practice included in the film and the modules can be used to strengthen the response to broadly combat wildlife and forest crime, and can be applied across the board to detect, investigate, prosecute and deter trafficking of various wildlife and timber species.

## **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. Lessons learnt**

Engagement with enforcement and governmental representatives across all disciplines ensured that the film had strong support and buy in. Face to face meetings were key, and using existing scheduled international meetings (e.g. CITES) to engage individuals from the different sectors facilitated this process.

In hindsight, it would have been helpful to build in a scoping exercise in key jurisdictions to consult and invite input and suggestions for the various modules; whilst this may not have precluded changes during the course of the film's development, it may have provided a clearer understanding of the undertaking.

Whilst we live in a technological age with access to social media and interconnectivity, there are still many jurisdictions which struggle meaning that although the aim was to create a tool that would be accessed securely, we still need to provide access through more traditional means. This is particularly true of many parts of Africa, and although we anticipated this and built in the production of USBs, we would probably need to increase the production numbers. A number of countries have requested USBs because of the challenge of accessing it online, or because of the location of some trainings which take place in remote locations (Ethiopia, Benin, Angola, Sierra Leone). We anticipate more requests for USBs in the forthcoming months.

We should have factored more time into the translation and production process; securing good translations was challenging because of the technical language required. All the translations were reviewed by native speakers after the translation agencies had submitted their translations; a number had to be sent back or significantly edited.

Whilst the film received universal endorsement and commitment to use it, securing feedback has been more of a challenge and is ongoing. The feedback process was intended to start much earlier, but delays in getting the film translated and produced in all the languages has in turn delayed its dissemination and subsequent feedback. While we have urged participants to complete the feedback form that accompanies the tool (also translated into 8 languages) or email feedback we have had a very poor response thus far. With hindsight, it would have been helpful to build in additional time to engage in this process and alter our assessment approach based on the low response rate to the form produced.

## 9.1 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 continue to be assessed on an ongoing basis through feedback received on the tool and monitoring the use of the tool. EIA has identified a number of scheduled trainings and is in discussion with the trainers to attend in order 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 an 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.

## 9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

[For those that have received feedback from annual reports, have you responded to all issues raised in the reviews of your annual reports? Please use this section as an opportunity to comment on any outstanding issues.](#)

[Have you discussed the reviews with your partners and other collaborators?](#)

As mentioned there have been delays and limitations with our M & E tools. There is a concern that if we overburden participants to assess areas where we anticipate indirect impact like gender equality and poverty alleviation they may not respond.

## 10. Other comments on achievements not covered elsewhere

## 11. 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 and subsequently distributed at CITES SC 69. Regarding Open Access, we have described above the methodology of disseminating the film via USBs and a password protected website. Over 300 USBs have thus far been disseminated with orders for a number of others in the pipeline for use in training programmes that are remote, or have no internet access.

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.

## **12. 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.

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

I agree for the IWT Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

We are happy for these quotes to be used for publicity about the project:

“Any law enforcement officer looking to address wildlife crime and trafficking needs to understand the entire chain of criminality involved, from crimes committed in source countries, through transit routes and ultimately within countries and by players that caused the demand in the first place and benefit the most from the illegal activity. The modular training film “Combatting the Ivory Trade” produced by the Environmental Investigation Agency does an outstanding job of conveying the seriousness, scope and impacts of that entire chain of criminality while at the same time highlighting various responses and techniques that law enforcement can use to disrupt and dismantle the criminal syndicates engaged in wildlife crime and trafficking. The training film is an invaluable resource that can be used by anyone involved in wildlife law enforcement capacity building as it can be used to set the tone and base of everything from basic awareness training to training in specific advanced law enforcement techniques” Sal Amato, Law Enforcement Specialist, USAID Wildlife Asia.

“I’m more than halfway through your film (on module 7), and I am so impressed that I had to say so, typing as I watch! Brilliant intro – community involvement/livelihoods angles, then straight into poaching. And lots of mention of transnational organised crime, with key credible interviewees! And, for me, one of the best things is that it’s actually really engaging, not even slightly boring or dry, just v interesting viewing. I am no law enforcement expert, but I think this has great practical content, and is pitched at a great level for some of the countries we’ll be working in. Thank you very much”. Farida Shaikh, FCO

## 14. Finance and administration

This section seeks information about the finances of your project **over the course of the whole project**. Please amend the financial years in the tables to suit the reporting period and add/remove rows in the sub-tables if necessary.

### 14.1 Project expenditure

Complete the expenditure table below, providing a breakdown of salaries, capital items and explanations of 'Other' costs. If the budget was changed since the project started, please clarify the main differences. **Explain in full** any significant variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the approved budget lines.

Project spend (indicative)	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 actual IWT Costs (£)	2016/17 Grant (£)	2016/17 actual IWT Costs (£)	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 actual IWT Costs (£)	Total Original Grant (£)	Total actual Costs (£)	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)									
Consultancy costs									
Overhead Costs									
Travel and subsistence									
Operating Costs									
Capital items (see below)									
Others (see below)									
<b>TOTAL</b>									

<b>Staff employed (Name and position)</b>	<b>Cost (£)</b>
M RICE - Head of Campaign	
D WILCOX - Campaigner	
S SURESH - Campaigner	
C M DAVIES - Intelligence Analyst	
A WATT - Visual Comms Co-Ordinator	
C MILNES - Visual Comms Officer	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Capital items – description</b> <i>Please detail what items were purchased with fund money, and where these will remain once the project finishes</i>	<b>Capital items – cost (£)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	

<b>Other items – description</b> <i>Please provide a detailed breakdown for any single item over £1000</i>	<b>Other items – cost (£)</b>
End of Project Audit cost	
M & E	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**14.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured**

Please confirm the additional funds raised for this project. This will include funds indicated at application stage as confirmed or unconfirmed, as well as additional funds raised during the project lifetime. Please include all funds relevant to running the project as well as levered funds for additional work after the project ends.

Were any additional in-kind contributions secured during the project?

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**14.3 Value for Money**

Provide comment on the value for money provided by this project. Was it good value for money? What evidence can you provide to support this? Value for money doesn't mean we are looking for the cheapest things, but that you have sought the desired quality at the lowest price.

The final project culminated in a tool which is much more ambitious, and beneficial than originally planned and is good value for money. Despite the limited resources spent in developing this tool, the impact of the tool is global and significant. Further, we expect this tool to be maintained as a "living" product that can be updated in the future as appropriate and therefore its potential future value to beneficiaries is also substantial.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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><b>Outcome:</b> 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 methodologies covered in the film increases by April 2018 in focal countries. Measured by an increase in reported use of large-scale ivory</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Indicator 3: Information from Governments, law enforcement and prosecution agencies, NGO and specialist groups and media reports,</p>	<p>EIA is given access in target countries to interview officials and film in key locations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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> <p>The film will facilitate increased awareness across all sectors leading to improved cooperation, awareness and understanding of a greater</p>

	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>range of measures and interventions available to better combat poaching and illegal trade.</p>
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	length of time it may take for a conclusion of a case to be reached.	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 own investigative unit.	
<b>Outputs:</b> <b>1.</b> 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.	1.1 Minimum of ten key stakeholders to take part in interviews for the film to include national governments and intergovernmental organisations. 1.2 Filming permitted in a minimum of four different jurisdictions. 1.3 Minimum of three case studies covering all aspects of the enforcement chain included in the film. 1.4 Stakeholder feedback received throughout development and production of the film to tailor to target audiences.	1.1 Formal acceptance and letters of agreement with participants. 1.2 The final production of the film.	Participating governments and stakeholders remain committed to engaging in the production and dissemination process. Timely access to relevant stakeholders, interviewees and on site filming opportunities. Greater socialisation of the product leads to greater awareness and actionable results, supported by provision of sustainable resources by governments.
<b>2.</b> 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.	2.1 Translated into a minimum of six languages. 2.2 A minimum of 500 copies distributed either in DVD format or electronically. 2.3 Film downloaded a minimum of 500 times from secure website,	2.1 The final film production 2.2 Internal records of where and to whom the film has been distributed to. 2.3 Website download reports. 2.4 Participation in side events held	Same as above

	<p>subject to access availability.</p> <p>2.4 Events held at a minimum of four relevant meetings to socialise the film</p>	<p>and national and international meetings to socialize the film.</p>	
<p>3. 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>
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Filming in Africa, Europe and Asia</p> <p>1.2 Scripting the film and supplementary chapters and developing the storyboard.</p> <p>1.3 Production of graphics to visualise key facts and figures and written material such as factsheets.</p> <p>1.4 Editing the film</p> <p>1.5 Collate and incorporate feedback on the rough cut of the film to incorporate stakeholder comments in final version</p> <p>2.1 Language Translations</p> <p>2.2 Primary contacts within national and international agencies identified.</p> <p>2.3 Creation of a secure password-protected website to download the film.</p> <p>2.4 Distribution at relevant meetings (INTERPOL, CITES SC, CTOC, WCO, UNODC, CCPCJ).</p> <p>2.5 DVD and USB copies of the film distributed</p> <p>2.6 Supporting and reference materials distributed in accompanying fact sheets.</p> <p>3.1 Communication with agencies to seek endorsement and involvement.</p> <p>3.2 Feedback on the use and relevance of film collated from users.</p> <p>3.3 Communication with enforcement agencies to confirm that film has been adopted into training programmes.</p>			

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p><b>Impact</b></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>Ongoing: EIA will assess any direct impacts that the training tool has had on participants and enforcement practitioners using questionnaires, direct outreach 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><b>Outcome</b></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</p>	<p>Indicator 1: This has not yet been assessed; questionnaires have been sent and more structured assessments are underway. This will now be completed by the end of 2018 due to delays in producing the translations and technical issues with the secure platform.</p> <p>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 disseminated the training tool to these agencies. 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> <p>Indicators 3, 4, 5: Due to delays in the dissemination of the film, EIA will continue to monitor the impact of the project beyond the project period in relation to Indicators 3, 4 and 5. This will be done through questionnaires, direct out-reach to stakeholders who have used the film and desk-based research and monitoring. EIA continues to update its comprehensive database of ivory seizures, arrests and prosecutions including in priority countries that have received access to the film.</p>

	<p>national enforcement agencies.</p> <p>Indicator 3: The adoption of 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</p>	
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	<p>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><b>Output 1.</b> 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 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 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 SC66 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>

Activity 1.2. Scripting the film and supplementary chapters and developing the storyboard.		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.
Activity 1.3 Production of graphics to visualise key facts and figures and written material such as factsheets.		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.
Activity 1.4 Editing the film		Completed
Activity 1.5 Collate and incorporate feedback on the rough cut of the film to incorporate stakeholder comments in the final version		Completed
<b>Output 2.</b> 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.	2.1 Translated into a minimum of six languages. 2.2 A minimum of 500 copies distributed either in DVD format or electronically. 2.3 Film downloaded a minimum of 500 times from secure website, subject to access availability. 2.4 Events held at a minimum of four relevant meetings to socialise the film	2.1 Completed 2.2 Ongoing – several USB sticks have been distributed upon request, leaflets describing the film and access details have been distributed to all CITES Parties at the 69 <sup>th</sup> CITES Standing Committee meeting in November 2017, confidential access details to view the film online have also been provided upon request and we continue to disseminate the film at every appropriate opportunity during outreach with key governments. 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. Website analytics are being used to monitor numbers of views. 2.4 The film/module screenings were held at the CITES SC66 meeting (January 2016); CITES CoP 17 (October 2016); training events for authorities in Kenya and Uganda in 2017; and during the African Elephant Coalition Summit in May-June 2018 in Ethiopia.
Activity 2.1. Language translations		Completed in 8 languages.
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)		See 2.2 above
Activity 2.5 DVD and USB copies of the film distributed		See 2.2 above
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.
<b>Output 3.</b> 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. See above for information on the list of government agencies that have endorsed/supported the film by actively participating in it. 3.2 EIA is in contact with Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Zambia and other governments to find out whether this can be arranged given that relevant government officials in these countries have received the film upon request from the agency in question. 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.
3.2 Feedback on the use and relevance of film collated from users.		

	Ongoing
3.3 Communication with enforcement agencies to confirm that film has been adopted into training programmes	as above.



### **Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

Please include here a list of all annexes you are including alongside your final report, which can be submitted as separate document/s.

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 final report text.

## Checklist for submission

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