

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 040
Project title	Strengthening transcontinental cooperation to combat IWT between Viet Nam and Mozambique
Country/ies	Viet Nam, Mozambique
Contract holder Institution	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
Partner institution(s)	Viet Nam Supreme People’s Procuracy (SPP), Viet Nam Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Mozambique National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC)
IWT grant value	£339,716
Start/end dates of project	July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2020
Reporting period (e.g. April 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	July 2017 – March 2018, Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Hoang Bich Thuy
Project website/blog/social media	None
Report author(s) and date	Hoang Bich Thuy, April 30, 2018

1. Project rationale

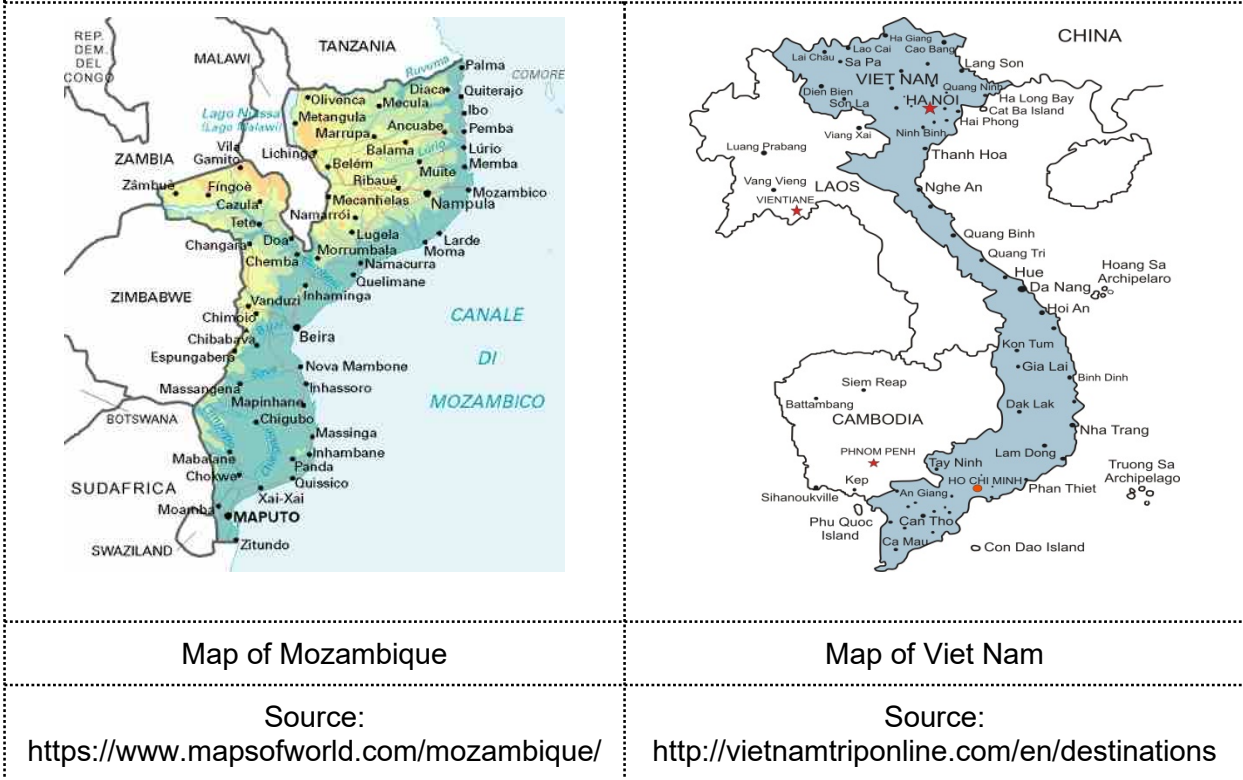
Effective, strategic, information-led enforcement approaches are urgently required to combat wildlife trafficking networks operating between Africa and Asia. Growing Asian demand for rhino horns, elephant ivory, pangolin scales, lion bones, freshwater turtles and tortoises continues to drive poaching pressure on those species across the African continent. Mozambique remains a key country in the global trafficking network for many of these species and represents a crucial entry point for enforcement. Mozambican citizens are heavily involved in the poaching of rhinos in South Africa and elephants in their own country, where - in cooperation with Vietnamese and Chinese criminal groups - horns and tusks are trafficked by air, road, or sea to neighbouring Tanzania and Asian consumer markets including Viet Nam, Thailand and China.

Despite the high profile that wildlife trafficking now receives at a global level, and substantial recent investment in law enforcement cooperation, wildlife trafficking flows remain largely undeterred. Based on WCS Viet Nam database, ten people have been jailed in Viet Nam for rhino horn crimes in the last eight years (2010-2017) despite numerous seizures being made (51 rhino horn seizures from public media source). International mechanisms (e.g. Interpol, World Customs Organization/WCO) and regional support initiatives (e.g. Wildlife Enforcement

Networks, Operation Cobra) have provided greater opportunities for coordination between countries but are only as strong as their members, and are hampered by geopolitics and lack of trust between enforcement officers. Memorandum of understandings and bilateral agreements are failing to translate into effective sustained actions, leaving law enforcement cooperation in the meeting room rather than in the field, where it is most needed.

Similarly, legal frameworks are insufficient to enable proactive information sharing among different countries; internationally secured communication channels provided by Interpol and WCO are underused; and countries do not plan law enforcement together strategically. To combat organized criminal networks that communicate and cooperate internationally, national agencies must cooperate at similar levels.

Please see the maps of Mozambique and Viet Nam with neighbouring African and Asian countries, respectively.



2. Project partnerships

The partnership between WCS as the lead organization and partners including the Supreme People’s Procuracy (SPP) and Ministry of Public Security (MPS) of Vietnam and Mozambique National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) has been developed based on the needs for fostering mutual cooperation of Vietnam and Mozambique in handling criminal matters; particularly transnational organized crimes. In late 2016 and early 2017, there was a series of high ranking discussion on cooperation in preventing and fighting against transnational crimes between responsible agencies of the two countries such as Vietnam SPP and Mozambique Attorney-General Office, and between Vietnam MPS and Mozambique Ministry of Interior. Recognizing the important roles of those agencies in developing and implementing this project, WCS has engaged them throughout the process from the proposal development and project planning and then implementation.

- The Supreme People’s Procuracy of Viet Nam (SPP) is the equivalent of the Attorney General’s Office in Mozambique, supervises prosecution and legal compliance for the government and judiciary of Viet Nam. In this project, the Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance collaborates with Mozambique Attorney General’s Office to lead the development of an MLAT and protocols for enforcement cooperation.

- The Ministry of Public Security (MPS) of Viet Nam, specifically Department of Foreign Relations and Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) [REDACTED]
- The Mozambique National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) is responsible for managing Mozambique's Conservation Areas and all wildlife throughout the country, including investigating wildlife crime. A recent amendment to the Conservation Law in Mozambique officially gives ANAC a role to investigate wildlife crimes and allows them to bring cases directly to the Prosecution Authority – Mozambican Attorney General's Office (PGR), making ANAC the most appropriate government authority to engage with on this project in Mozambique. Their Intelligence and Investigations Department is expected to engage with the Vietnamese police attaché to exchange criminal information.

During the first year of this project, WCS has gained the following results:

- With Viet Nam SPP: Viet Nam SPP has acknowledged and requested for WCS's technical and financial support in MLAT drafting and revising process in Ha Noi (August and September 2017) and negotiation meeting in Mozambique (March 2018). WCS continued to follow up and engage SPP in future activity implementation including execution of the MOU signed in August 2017. SPP has been more open and requested WCS to help cooperate with their counterparts in Mozambique including communication to Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MOJ MZ) and PGR for their feedback on the draft MLAT and preparation for the March negotiation trip.
- With Viet Nam MPS: WCS had a series of consultation meetings with representatives from the Department of Foreign Relations (V12) and the United Kingdom Embassy in Viet Nam in August 2017, January 2018 then March 2018 to discuss about the deployment of a police attaché in Mozambique. V12 sent official correspondences on the plan to deploy a Vietnamese Police attaché at the Embassy in Maputo for comments and supports from the relevant authorities in and outside the MPS including General Department of Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Finance. [REDACTED] at the same time, there is increased demand from ANAC in Mozambique for Vietnamese community liaison and Vietnamese language support in building case profiles.
- With Mozambique ANAC: WCS believes that seconding a Vietnamese Liaison Officer (VLO) to ANAC will fulfil a large portion of the roles required by the Vietnamese police attaché until such a time that we can build political support for that posting with the new leadership in the embassy and V12. This seconded staff will work with ANAC to support gathering and analysis of information (e.g. phone analyses, interviews with Vietnamese detainees), community liaison, and identification of potential trade sources. In this reporting period, nine cases have been supported between ANAC and WCS for information verification and crime profile establishment. Most recently, ANAC worked with information from WCS Vietnamese staff on ivory trade in Maputo's Central Market. This resulted in the seizure of nearly 300 wildlife products, including ivory and lion teeth, and lead to the arrest of four Mozambican in March 2018. Other cases are in progress of discussion for further cooperation between WCS Vietnam and ANAC.

In addition, with leveraged funds from other grants, WCS has also mobilized the participation of following local enforcement agencies and corporate during the implementation of project activities. WCS strengthens its partnership with Provincial Environmental Police (PC49) and Provincial Economic Police (PC46) in some selected hotspot provinces of Vietnam where trafficking and trading of ivory and rhino horns from Africa actively happened.

- [REDACTED]

• [Redacted]

[Redacted]

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Political commitment for cooperation between Viet Nam and Mozambique to combat IWT is strengthened through legal mechanisms and improved protocols.

Activity 1.1: Prepare draft MLAT and SOPs with Vietnamese agencies

In order to encourage the development of an official legal framework and legal mechanism for cooperation between Viet Nam and Mozambique to combat transcontinental illegal wildlife trade (IWT), WCS supported a trip for a Mozambican delegation, headed by Ms. Beatriz Buchili, Attorney General, to Viet Nam from August 20-25, 2017 to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with SPP on collaboration to fight against transnational crimes. It was followed by a multi-agency roundtable meeting with Viet Nam representatives including SPP, MPS, Procuracy University, and their counter partners from MOJ MZ and PGR to share experiences on countering wildlife trafficking and discuss the implementation plan of the newly signed MOU.

WCS has also supported Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance (V13) of the Supreme People’s Procuracy of Viet Nam (SPP) to revise the draft Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) in criminal matters between Viet Nam (VN) and Mozambique (MZ) based on comments and inputs from relevant stakeholders through a series of consultation meetings:

- Three SPP’s internal consultation meetings on August 15, August 29, and September 19, 2017 to collect comments and feedback from their counter partners in Mozambique including Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs and Attorney General’s Office (PGR) of MZ on the first draft MLAT.
- One inter-agency review meeting was organized with representation from Viet Nam SPP, Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Supreme People’s Court, Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office of President, and Office of the Prime Minister on August 22, 2017 to further develop the second draft of the MLAT.

As a result, the Viet Nam SPP has detailed provisions of the draft MLAT available in January 2018 and ready for an official negotiation with their counter partners.

Activity 1.2: Secure agreement on MLAT and protocols for enforcement cooperation

With WCS’s support, an inter-agency delegation from Viet Nam paid an official visit to Mozambique from March 5-12, 2018 to negotiate in details the content of MLAT.

- The official negotiation took place at the office of Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, in Maputo, Mozambique from March 7-8, 2018. During these two days, two parties negotiated 23 provisions of the draft MLAT.
- The Viet Nam delegation headed by Mr. Le Tien, Director of Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance (V13) with 11 members from SPP, Ministry of

Justice, Supreme People's Court, Ministry of Public Security, Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and two WCS staff.

- The Mozambique delegation with representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of the Interior, headed by Mr. Tuarique Abdala, Director General of Legal and Constitutional Affairs, MOJ MZ.

The negotiated MLAT was initialled on March 8, 2018 in the first round of negotiation. Both sides have consented to be bound by the treaty on the table. Viet Nam SPP and Mozambique PGR would report the negotiation result to their competent authorities and prepare necessary procedures for official signing, expectedly in late 2018.

Output 2: Enhanced capacity for cooperative law enforcement actions on IWT between Mozambique and Viet Nam

Activity 2.1: Finalise preparations for the Vietnamese IWT attaché

Continuing from the previous phase, WCS continued to work with a range of stakeholders in both Viet Nam and Mozambique including Department of Foreign Relations of the Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Department of Middle East and Africa Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam (MOFA), Vietnamese Embassy in Maputo, Mozambique's Ministry of Interior and National Administration of Conservation Areas of Mozambique (ANAC) to consult and prepare an action plan (with detailed budget and timeline) for deploying a Vietnamese police attaché in the Viet Nam embassy in Mozambique.



This is a change in our project design and we welcome feedback from the IWT Challenge Fund and are happy to provide further details.

Output 3: Viet Nam and Mozambique proactively share information and actionable information on African rhino horn and ivory trafficking networks

Activity 3.1: Investigate and collect data on trafficking networks

From July 2017 to March 2018, WCS has continued to collect Open Source data on seizures that involved Viet Nam and African countries and shared with relevant enforcement agencies in Vietnam and Mozambique. We have found that there were 13 seizures with a total of 5,033 kilograms of elephant ivory and 28.5 kilogram rhino horn, which originated from Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria. Viet Nam was identified as a destination in six cases, and as

a transit point in one case (with Cambodia as the destination). These 13 Vietnamese suspects were arrested, and two Vietnamese companies were disclosed in those seizures.

In this reporting period, we also shared information of offenders arrested in foreign countries to relevant Vietnam law enforcement agencies for further investigation. Those included cases of three smugglers with 7.4 kilograms of rhino horns confiscated in Thailand, one young Vietnamese arrested in Maputo, Mozambique with seven kilograms of rhino horns, and one Vietnamese company trafficked elephant skin in Maputo, Mozambique.

WCS Vietnamese staff found illegal sales of ivory and other wildlife products in the Central market and the Feima craft market in Maputo, Mozambique during our field surveys in March 2018 and reported to the National Administration of Conservation Areas of Mozambique (ANAC).



To facilitate data collection on trafficking networks of rhino horns and elephant ivory from Africa/Mozambique to Viet Nam, WCS hosted a training for law enforcement officers (policemen and prosecutors) of Ha Noi. The activity was co-funded by MacArthur Foundation.

- The training was organized on December 13-14, 2017 in Tam Dao, Vinh Phuc province for 20 participants from the People's Procuracy of Ha Noi, Environment Police Division of Ha Noi Police Department, the Anti-Environment Related Crime Faculty of the People's Police Academy, the People's Procuracy and Police of Thuong Tin district.
- The trainees were updated with legal framework and prosecution process including the newly effective Penal Code, species identification skill with an introduction of internet-based wildlife identification tool (at www.giamdinhloai.vn). This training also aimed at strengthening relationship and building trust between police officers, prosecutors, and species experts for sharing information on wildlife trafficking networks and facilitating cooperative enforcement actions.

Additionally, upon Mozambique PGR's request to Viet Nam SPP for collaboration in building capacity for Mozambican prosecutors, WCS plan to use a part of funding under this project to support Hanoi Procuratorate University of Viet Nam SPP to provide a tailor-made CWT related training to Mozambique PGR's prosecutors in the next year of the project. This will be the first collaborative action under the MOU signed between the two agencies in August 2017.

Output 4: Vietnamese residents in Mozambique perceive a greater risk in partaking in wildlife crimes

Activity 4.1: KAP survey in Mozambique

In collaboration with Viettel Global in Mozambique and with support from the Vietnam Embassy in Mozambique (VEM), WCS has completed a KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) survey in March 2018 to measure the knowledge, attitude and practice of Vietnamese people who are residing in and traveling to Mozambique on wildlife trade issues. The survey results will serve as

baseline data for WCS Viet Nam to develop prevention interventions towards combating IWT targeting Vietnamese people living in and travelling to Mozambique.

This study used both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- To collect quantitative data, WCS distributed a printed questionnaire to Vietnamese community living in Mozambique who attended the event to celebrate 2018 New Year held by VEM in Maputo on January 19, 2018. After the event, WCS Viet Nam also launched an online survey using the same questionnaire to get responses from other Vietnamese community living in Mozambique, mainly Movitel staff (Viettel's mobile telecommunication operator in Mozambique). In total, we have collected approximately 130 responses from over 250 Vietnamese people living in Mozambique.
- To collect qualitative data, WCS staff and a KAP consultant visited Mozambique from March 5-14, 2018. The team conducted four focus group discussions (FGDs) and six in-depth interviews (IDIs) in Mozambique. Before the trip, in February 2018, the team had conducted two other IDIs in Ha Noi. In total, the team conducted four FGDs and eight IDIs for qualitative data collection with a total of 26 interviewees. Data analysis is underway with a KAP survey report to be available in early May 2018.

Activity 4.2: Develop a mitigation strategy and intervention development

The activity will be implemented based on the result of the above mentioned KAP survey and updated in the next reporting period.

Activity 4.3: Develop model zero tolerance policies for wildlife trafficking and gift giving by staff among Vietnamese companies in Mozambique

WCS kept engaging Viettel Global staff, i.e. staff from communication and training departments to facilitate their dissemination of the SMS and IEC (information, education and communication) materials to Viettel staff in African countries to raise awareness on risks of involving illegal wildlife trade.

During the KAP survey with Movitel in Mozambique, WCS also assessed the effectiveness of SMS and IEC materials distributed in 2017. The survey respondents highly recognized information about punishments for involving in illegal trade. Movitel, a Viettel branch in Mozambique integrated the zero tolerance policy towards wildlife products into their current staff policy which prohibits bringing or transporting any wildlife-sourced products and materials from Mozambique to Viet Nam and vice versa. All Movitel staff must submit a signed commitment form before leaving Mozambique stating that they would be subjected to termination of employment due to violation of the company's rules and policy.

Based on the findings from the KAP survey, WCS are working on our new approach for developing zero tolerance policies for other companies having duty station or staff working in Mozambique such as Long Son Joint Stock Company -- purchasing cashew nuts in Mozambique and some African countries for processing and exporting and the newly established Vietnamese Buddhist Association in Mozambique.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Political commitment for cooperation between Viet Nam and Mozambique to combat IWT is strengthened through legal mechanisms and improved protocols.

Significant progress has been made towards this output. WCS's effort to coordinate and support Viet Nam SPP resulted in a successfully negotiated MLAT between Viet Nam and Mozambique in March 2018.

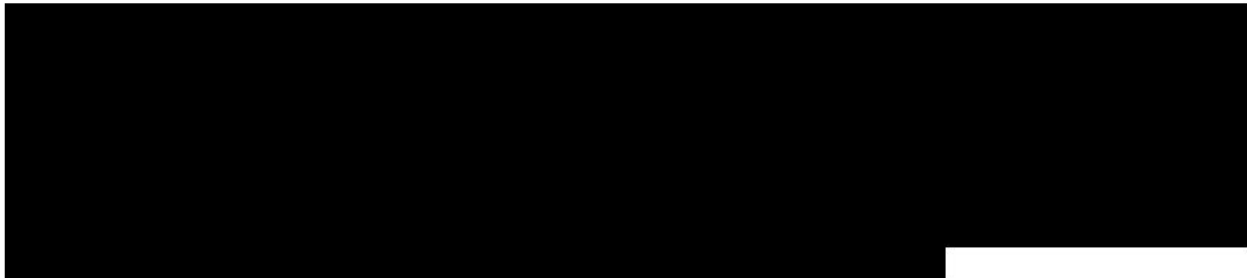
In order to prepare for the negotiation, WCS provided support to SPP in the consultation process with relevant agencies in Viet Nam. We also managed to connect Viet Nam SPP with their key partners -- PGR and MOJ -- in Mozambique for their direct discussion about contents, schedule and stakeholders involved in the negotiation process.

The MLAT official signing ceremony which is tentatively scheduled in the second half of 2018 between the Governments of Viet Nam and Mozambique will be a useful tool for sharing information to build cases between Viet Nam and Mozambique.

Output 2: Enhanced capacity for cooperative law enforcement actions on IWT between Mozambique and Viet Nam

After many discussions, encouragement and meetings between WCS and the Viet Nam MPS, and previous verbal and written support, to both WCS and the UK embassy in Viet Nam, the current position in MPS is that they are not prepared to deploy a Vietnamese police attaché to Mozambique. Therefore, to fulfil the roles of this position and meet the desired outcomes of the project, WCS is proposing to bring the added capacity to our partners in Mozambique and second a VLO to ANAC in Mozambique. This liaison officer will work closely with ANAC, PGR and probably with Mozambican police to provide on the job support and improve capacity for their officers by encouraging sharing of knowledge and information related to wildlife trafficking. It is expected that cooperative enforcement actions between Mozambique and Viet Nam will increase when we have this liaison officer in place.

Output 3: Viet Nam and Mozambique proactively share information and actionable information on African rhino horn and ivory trafficking networks

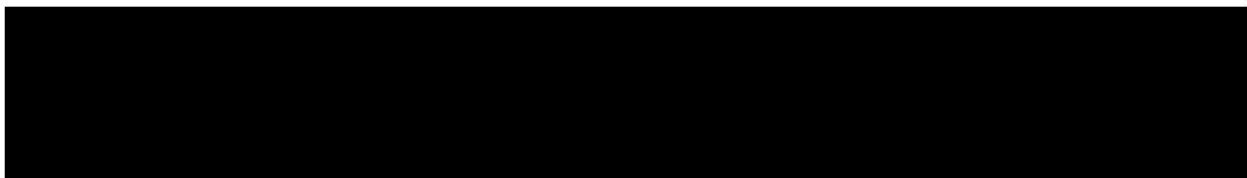


Output 4: Vietnamese residents in Mozambique perceive a greater risk in partaking in wildlife crimes

Initial analysis from WCS's recent KAP survey showed that Vietnamese citizens residing in and travelling to Mozambique have good knowledge related to IWT. They believed that protecting wildlife animals is necessary and involving in trade or transportation of wildlife in Mozambique is illegal and will be fined or imprisoned. However, not many of them knew the details of penalties under Mozambican and Vietnamese legislations. From the survey, we were also not surprised that high potential violators mainly are those who have high awareness on the risk of IWT but are driven by high profits and high corruption in Mozambique. The KAP survey also recognized that although Viettel staff has pre-departure orientation and commitment letters, not all Movitel staff groups had the same understanding and knowledge about risks of partaking in illegal wildlife trade. WCS will continue working with Viettel to appropriately design behaviour change interventions for their different groups of staff members.

Progress towards the project Outcome

Our first outcome indicator seeks to increase in the number of arrests and convictions for wildlife trafficking between Mozambique and Viet Nam from 5 to 10 by the end of the project. In the first year of the project, we aimed to build trust, create formal mechanism and begin information sharing process so that law enforcement agencies will be more active and self-reliant. WCS Vietnam has shared information of some traders operating between Mozambique and Vietnam to ANAC for discussion. In addition, WCS continued to strengthen our relationship with key players in law enforcement agencies in Viet Nam.



The second outcome indicator seeks the signs of disruption and degradation of criminal wildlife trafficking networks between Viet Nam and Mozambique. WCS Viet Nam and WCS Mozambique were and will continue collecting, analyzing, and classifying data on the situation of IWT related to Viet Nam and Mozambique, focusing on the scope of major trafficking routes, especially the active traders/kingpins operating between the two countries. We will follow up and report in the next reporting period.

The last indicator focuses on how the Secretariat, Rhino Working Group and IUCN Specialist Group of CITES Standing Committee judge the progress in enforcement cooperation between Mozambique and Viet Nam. The indicator will be partially reflected in the proceedings of CITES Standing Committee in Sochi in October 2018.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions	Comments
Outcome	
(i) Re-shuffling of central government level officers does not have negative impacts on project implementation.	The reshuffling and current reform within the MPS have affected our ability to deploy a police attaché as planned.
(ii) WCS maintains itself as a credible, loyal and trusted partner with the Vietnamese and Mozambique government agencies in the field of conservation, and continues to cooperate with a range of agencies at multiple levels.	Still holds true: WCS maintains our good relationship with diverse government partners in both Viet Nam and Mozambique
(iii) Corruption and inefficiency of law enforcement officers and the judiciary does not prevent effective enforcement	According to recently launched Vietnam PAPI 2017, there was notably greater optimism of citizens about government performance in “Control of Corruption in the Public Sector” in 2017. We are considering corruption as a key factor leading to inefficiency of law enforcement for WCS’s work on CWT.
(iv) Political and economic relationships between Viet Nam and Mozambique continue to develop positively	Still holds true: Mozambique’s Prime Minister paid an official visit to Vietnam during 31 Jul – 3 Aug 2017 to further strengthen the existing close relationship between the two countries. During his trip, an MOU on conservation cooperation was signed to promote mutual collaboration in the management and protection of fauna and flora, against poaching and trafficking in wildlife products; VN-MZ business forum was organized aiming at fostering mutual trade to another level reaching over [REDACTED] (as achieved in 2016); the 1st VN-MZ high level political consultation was also held in Hanoi to review and develop multi-sector cooperation including legal framework, agriculture and air transportation, etc.
Outputs	
i) SPP, MPS, ANAC and the Attorney-General’s office in Viet Nam and Mozambique continue to support collaboration with WCS on IWT issues and maintain commitment to furthering bi-lateral enforcement cooperation	Still holds true: With WCS support, SPP is more interested in IWT issues and shows strong commitment to strengthen bilateral enforcement collaboration with PGR. They discussed a roadmap for implementation of the current MOU. We keep our close relations with ANAC for sharing IWT information and MPS for capacity building activity.

(ii) The Vietnamese embassy and corporations in Mozambique continue to be supportive to IWT issues and collaboration with WCS	Still holds true: Vietnamese Embassy in Mozambique are still supportive to WCS's project activities though there is a new Vietnamese Ambassador to Mozambique in April 2018
(iii) The Viet Nam MPS continues its plan for wider deployment of police attachés globally and Mozambique remains a pilot case.	WCS was proposing an alternative of a Viet Nam Liaison Officer as described above to meet the stated goals of this work by bringing the additional capacity to our partners in Mozambique and not to the Vietnamese Embassy.
(iv) Vietnamese people and businesses continue to work and visit Mozambique	Still holds true: Investment into Africa in general and Mozambique in particular has increased recently. By 2017, Mozambique ranks 11 out of 72 countries and territories where Vietnam is investing. Viettel remains biggest Vietnamese investor to Mozambique with total investment to Movitel around [REDACTED]
(v) Vietnamese residents in Mozambique continue to be open to participating in events organised by the Vietnamese embassy	Still holds true: Vietnamese community are always willing to join events organized by Vietnamese embassy. When Vietnamese Buddhism Association in Mozambique officially comes into operation and a pagoda is built, Vietnamese are expected to be even more open to future events.

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

Our project was built upon the results of our previous IWT002 project that influenced high-level political commitments in Vietnam and Mozambique to combat wildlife trafficking. This project has contributed to foster those political commitments into actions.

- The South to South political coordination has increased by signing MoU, developing and concluding the negotiation for the MLAT, a binding legal mechanism for more effective law enforcement against transnational crimes in general and wildlife trafficking in particular. The MLAT once in place will accelerate the transnational investigative stage of the criminal proceedings because in most cases, inability to access to evidence results in delayed proceedings. This will help to increase the rate of prosecution and conviction of transnational wildlife criminals.
- The establishment of information-led enforcement has been enacted. A Vietnamese liaison officer will be deployed and seconded to the Mozambique National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) support information gathering and facilitating collaboration between Viet Nam and Mozambique authorities on IWT. Moreover, WCS takes advantage of our IBM-i2 Wildlife Trafficking Database to produce and share products with relevant government agencies as well as between law enforcement agencies of Viet Nam and Mozambique.
- Viettel Global, a key Vietnamese corporate working in Mozambique has shown their commitment to zero tolerance policies for wildlife trafficking and gift giving applied for their staff by integrating it into current staff policy.
- This project is strengthening law enforcement against wildlife trafficking out of Mozambique to reduce poaching pressure and protect wildlife populations which are crucial to Mozambique's tourism industry because it secures livelihoods for many local people in the country.
- Wellbeing of Vietnamese people living and working in Mozambique will be improved to some extents. Majority of them is Viettel staff who come to work in this country mainly for income generation purpose. If they commit to any violation of legal regulations on wildlife protection of the host country, they will lose the opportunity to improve their economic situation which indirectly affecting their wellbeing, even to their family at home. If raising awareness activities (SMS, pre-departure orientation, human resource policy) are

conducted properly by the project in cooperation with their company, they will be helped to avoid the risks of being involved in wildlife crimes.

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

The project supports to the 2nd theme of the IWT Challenge Fund “Strengthening law enforcement” as explained in Section 1: Project Rationale.

London Conference Declaration: I, XV, XVI

Kasane Statement: 3, 5 & 9

Ha Noi statement: 23 & Section C of Actions part

6. Impact on species in focus

WCS’s strategy to combat wildlife trafficking aims to reduce poaching of wild species by increasing the risk for criminals of being convicted and given an effective penalty that deters them from offending. Under this project, WCS supports partners to identify priority individuals responsible for trafficking wildlife from Mozambique to Viet Nam and catalyse effective enforcement action against them that leads to their arrest and conviction. Through this, we expect to see an increase in effective convictions and penalties and degradation of the criminal network trafficking rhino horn and elephant ivory to Viet Nam. By disrupting these networks, we expect to have a positive impact on wildlife species, particularly African elephant, white rhinoceros and black rhinoceros.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

This project secures political commitment for cooperation between Viet Nam and Mozambique through supporting adoption of MLAT and deployment of Vietnamese liaison officer in Mozambique for more effective law enforcement and enhanced capacity against transnational wildlife trafficking between Viet Nam and Mozambique that will eventually lead to more effective legal enforcement to combat wildlife trafficking networks. This will disrupt supply chains and reduce poaching pressure which threatens the wellbeing of local people in Mozambique. As a result, wildlife is protected for developing tourism and developing livelihoods for Mozambican community living around national reserves. In general, this project will help reduce the negative, destabilizing effects of poaching and organized crime on tourism-based livelihoods and security in these communities.

Moreover, the project also reaches out Vietnamese residents living and travelling to Mozambique through KAP survey to understand their knowledge, attitude and practices towards IWT. The survey findings will provide a baseline to design appropriate intervention strategy to increase awareness for Vietnamese on risk of partaking in wildlife trafficking. We believe that our awareness raising strategic with information about strict penalties for wildlife crimes will help reduce the number of unintended violators and prevent them from getting poor due to being imprisoned.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

Our work might not have direct effects on gender equality but through our project activities we tried to point out some gender issues such as:

- The number of Viettel staff working in Mozambique is male dominant. Among 107 people participating online survey, there were only seven women. This information gave us an opportunity to reflect on characteristics of staff members of Viettel in order to design suitable interventions to this targeted group after finalizing the KAP analysis;
- Most of the high end of illegal wildlife trade involved men. During the first year of this project, from our public data and share information with enforcement agencies, among eight high profile suspects and traders who were monitored and reported, there were three women. This explained the dividend of labour and participation of men and women in trading illegal wildlife.

Our Project Leader and program officer in charge are both women who provide strong leadership and facilitating roles in this project. Our efforts to include people of all genders and the strong female leadership on this project will help to promote gender equality in the law enforcement, which is currently heavily male-dominated, in both Mozambique and Viet Nam.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

To demonstrate that the outputs and activities of the project actually contribute to the project outcome, we based on our logic model which was used to design our ideas and develop the project proposal. The logic model was reflected comprehensively in the project monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework. We have also added “Learning” into our “Monitoring and Evaluation” plan as a way to manage, review and adapt to changes during the project implementation.

We had quarterly and yearly monitoring and evaluation plans in order to track the project’s progress. When implementing any project activity, we also require relevant staff prepare a detailed activity report to make sure our activities are conducted to meet the project objective and respond to expected indicators.

10. Lessons learnt

Viet Nam SPP and MPS are two key partners of the project so we are heavily dependent on their plans to implement project activities. Understanding that, we maintain regular communication and coordinate partners’ schedule within the project planned timeline.

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

N/A

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

13. Sustainability and legacy

The dynamic nature of organised wildlife crime requires a similarly dynamic response of governments and civil society. This project is therefore unlikely to ever reach an ‘end point,’ although the threat of poaching can be significantly reduced with effective enforcement that targets both criminal networks and weak and/or corrupt enforcement officers involved in wildlife trade. However, by working closely with relevant government agencies in both Viet Nam and Mozambique, piloting new approaches to bi-lateral cooperation that can be extended with state support, and supporting the adoption of MLAT as a legal instrument to combat transnational wildlife crimes, we will have impact beyond the project period. New MLAT can be supported to develop upon the priority of the Viet Nam SPP and available support from WCS in the future.

The i2-IBM Wildlife Trafficking Database, will continue to be managed by WCS with reports generated and shared to relevant law enforcement agencies to promote information-led policing. WCS started to discuss and strongly supports the transition of database management to local government agencies. However, this transition will depend on available government resources, priorities, and investment decisions, as well as agency capacity to manage the database in the long term. Regardless, WCS is fully committed to maintaining this database and continuing to work closely with relevant government agencies to use data to combat wildlife trafficking well into the future. Our planned exit strategy still works at the time of writing this report.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

WCS has been framing activities as those of our key partners SPP and MPS with technical support from WCS and funding from the UK Government through IWT Challenge Fund. UKAid Logo and IWT Challenge Fund appear on all printed handouts, speeches and reports to recognize UK Government as the funder of this project. SPP have acknowledged receiving

criminal cases. Without MLAT, there would be no strong, specific and sufficient legal instrument for Vietnamese and Mozambican judicial authorities to obtain evidentiary information, document, objects and statements under a formal mechanism to successfully address wildlife criminals” – said Mr. Le Tien, Director of Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance, of Supreme People’s Procuracy of Viet Nam (SPP) who headed Viet Nam delegation to the official MLAT negotiation.

The idea of developing an MLAT between Viet Nam and Mozambique was initially started in May 2015 during a first time ever working visit of a delegation of Viet Nam Wildlife Enforcement Network (VN-WEN) to Mozambique. The trip was also funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) through Darwin Initiative. With the most recent trip to Maputo, Mozambique in March 2018 under this project, an official MLAT negotiation took place at Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, in Maputo with the representatives from the Viet Nam SPP, Ministry of Justice, Supreme People’s Court, Ministry of Public Security, Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mozambican counter partners from Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of the Interior. In the two-day meeting, 23 provisions of the draft MLAT was discussed in detailed and initialled by leaders from both sides on March 8, 2018. Both sides are eager to move forward with preparation for the official signing of MLAT in this second half of 2018.

With this MLAT, Viet Nam and Mozambique have all reasons to believe in a firm collaboration pathway to the effective prosecution, conviction and penalties, and degradation of the criminal network trafficking rhino horn and elephant ivory to Viet Nam.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	
<p>Output 1. Political commitment for cooperation between Vietnam and Mozambique to combat IWT is strengthened through legal mechanisms and improved protocols.</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of Y3, an MLAT between Vietnam and Mozambique has been enacted (baseline = agreement on MLAT development in place, no further actions to date)</p> <p>1.2 By the end of Y2, communication and bilateral information sharing protocols are developed and agreed upon (baseline = no SOPs or formal protocols exist)</p>	<p>1.1 In this Y1, WCS's effort to coordinate and support Viet Nam SPP resulted in a successfully negotiated MLAT between Viet Nam and Mozambique in March 2018. The official signing of MLAT which is tentatively scheduled in the second half of 2018 between the Governments of Viet Nam and Mozambique will act as a sign of strong commitment for bilateral enforcement cooperation to combat transnational crimes. <i>(Evidence provided in 4. Trip report: MLAT negotiation, March 2018 (see Annex 4))</i></p> <p>1.2 In this Y1, in parallel with having MLAT in place, WCS Mozambique and WCS Vietnam have been looking into increased engagement of local relevant agencies especially with ANAC, PGR, police and procuracy agencies from both countries onto the development of SOPs on initiating wildlife cases. The potential VLO would facilitate this SOP development process.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Prepare draft MLAT and SOPs with Vietnamese agencies</p>		<p>Supported a trip for Mozambique's PGR to Viet Nam from August 20-15, 2017, to sign an MOU with Viet Nam SPP on collaboration to fight against transnational crimes. It was then followed by a multi-agency roundtable meeting to share experiences on countering wildlife trafficking and discuss the implementation plan of the newly signed MOU between Viet Nam and Mozambique. <i>(Evidence provided in 1. MOU signed between Mozambique PGR and Viet Nam SPP, Aug. 2017; 2. Meeting minutes: MOU implementation between Mozambique PGR and Viet Nam SPP, Aug 2017 (see Annex 4))</i></p> <p>Supported V13 of Viet Nam SPP to revise draft MLAT in criminal matters based on comments and inputs from relevant stakeholders through a series of consultation meetings</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Secure agreement on MLAT and protocols for enforcement cooperation</p>		<p>Coordinated and supported an inter-agency delegation of Viet Nam to visit Mozambique from March 5-12, 2018 to negotiate in details the content of MLAT.</p>	


Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>The negotiated MLAT was initialled on March 8, 2018 in the first round of negotiation.</p> <p>Continued discussion with ANAC on the development of protocol(s) on initiating wildlife cases, communication and feedback mechanism.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Enhanced capacity for cooperative law enforcement actions on IWT between Mozambique and Vietnam</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>Will update in next reporting period</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>Will update in next reporting period</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>Output 3. Vietnam and Mozambique proactively share information on African rhino horn and ivory trafficking networks</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.1. Investigate and collect data on trafficking networks			<p>Conducted a training to target law enforcement officers (policemen and prosecutors) of Ha Noi who play the key roles in combating elephant ivory and rhino horn traders (<i>Evidence provided in 3. Training report in Dec. 2017 (see Annex 4)</i>)</p>
Output 4. Vietnamese residents in Mozambique perceive a greater risk in partaking in wildlife crimes	<p>4.1. Among Vietnamese people living and travelling to Mozambique, awareness and perceived risk of wildlife trafficking increases by at least 50% between Y1 and the end of Y3</p> <p>4.2 By the end of Y3, 75% of the Vietnamese community in Mozambique has participated in awareness-raising activities (baseline = 0%)</p> <p>4.3. By the end of Y3, at least one major Vietnamese corporation in Mozambique has publicly enacted a zero tolerance policy for wildlife trafficking and gift giving by staff (baseline = 0)</p>	<p>4.1 By the end of Y1, WCS completed a KAP survey to collect baseline data on awareness and perceived risk of wildlife trafficking among Vietnamese people living and travelling to Mozambique. Intervention will be designed and monitored to measure changes in awareness and perceived risk of IWT. More to be reported in the next reporting period</p>	
Activity 4.1 Conduct KAP survey in Mozambique			Conducted a KAP survey in March 2018 to gauge knowledge, attitude and practice of Vietnamese people who are residing in and traveling to Mozambique on illegal wildlife trade issues.
Activity 4.2 Develop a mitigation strategy and intervention development			The activity will be implemented based on the result of the above mentioned KAP survey and updated in the next reporting period.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.3 Develop model zero tolerance policies for wildlife trafficking and gift giving by staff among Vietnamese companies in Mozambique		Continued to work with Viettel Global to integrate the zero tolerance policy towards wildlife products into their current staff policy. Working on engaging other companies having duty station or staff working in Mozambique such as Long Son Joint Stock Company -- purchasing cashew nuts in Mozambique and some African countries and the newly established Vietnamese Buddhist Association in Mozambique for developing and executing zero tolerance policies for staff members and Vietnamese community.	

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: Reduced poaching of wild populations of rhinoceros and elephant in Southern and East Africa through disruption of trans-continental wildlife trafficking networks			
<p>Outcome: By catalysing judicial and law enforcement processes through the establishment of information-led policing, increased south-south political coordination, and greater compliance amongst overseas Vietnamese communities, the illegal trafficking of wildlife along a major Africa-to-Asia route involving Mozambique and Vietnam is significantly and demonstrably curtailed.</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of Y3 the number of people arrested and convicted for wildlife trafficking between Mozambique and Vietnam has at least doubled from the 2015 baseline of 5 to at least 10</p> <p>0.2 By the end of Y3 criminal networks trafficking wildlife between Mozambique and Vietnam show signs of disruption and degradation (e.g. Reduced criminal activity, key individuals prevented from operating, new routes being established, network 'collapse') resulting in lower activity</p> <p>0.3 By the end of Y3, the reports submitted to the CITES Standing Committee and IUCN Specialist Group are in consensus that progress in enforcement cooperation is being made between Mozambique and Vietnam.</p>	<p>0.1. Law enforcement reports to CITES-SC, Vietnam WEN</p> <p></p> <p>0.3 CITES Standing Committee documents/proceedings</p>	<p>(i) Re-shuffling of central government level officers does not have negative impacts on project implementation.</p> <p>(ii) WCS maintains itself as a credible, loyal and trusted partner with the Vietnamese and Mozambique government agencies in the field of conservation, and continues to cooperate with a range of agencies at multiple levels.</p> <p>(iii) Corruption and inefficiency of law enforcement officers and the judiciary does not prevent effective enforcement</p> <p>(iv) Political and economic relationships between Vietnam and Mozambique continue to develop positively</p>
<p>Outputs: 1. Political commitment for cooperation between Vietnam and Mozambique to combat IWT is strengthened through legal mechanisms and improved protocols.</p>	<p>1.1 By the end of Y3, an MLAT between Vietnam and Mozambique has been enacted (baseline = agreement on MLAT development in place, no further actions to date)</p> <p>1.2 By the end of Y2, communication and bilateral information sharing protocols are developed and agreed</p>	<p>1.1 Signed MLAT</p> <p>1.2 Vietnam WEN meeting minutes</p>	<p>(i) SPP, MPS, ANAC and the Attorney-General's office in Vietnam and Mozambique continue to support collaboration with WCS on IWT issues and maintain commitment to furthering bi-lateral enforcement cooperation</p> <p>(ii) The Vietnamese embassy and corporations in Mozambique continue to</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	upon (baseline = no SOPs or formal protocols exist)		be supportive to IWT issues and collaboration with WCS
2. Enhanced capacity for cooperative law enforcement actions on IWT between Mozambique and Vietnam	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>2.2 By the end of Y2, cooperative law enforcement actions between Vietnam and Mozambique have increased from a baseline of 0 to at least 5.</p>	<p>2.1. Activity reports of the attaché</p> <p>2.2. Law enforcement agency reports to Vietnam WEN and CITES Standing Committee</p>	<p>(iii) The Vietnam MPS continues its plan for wider deployment of police attachés globally and Mozambique remains a pilot case.</p> <p>(iv) Vietnamese people and businesses continue to work and visit Mozambique</p> <p>(v) Vietnamese residents in Mozambique continue to be open to participating in events organised by the Vietnamese embassy</p>
3. Vietnam and Mozambique proactively share information on African rhino horn and ivory trafficking networks	<p>3.1. The number of criminal cases initiated based upon information shared between the two countries increases from 0 (2015) to at least 4 by the end of Y3</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>3.1 Law enforcement agency reports to CITES SC/Vietnam WEN</p> <p>3.2. Report archive</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4. Vietnamese residents in Mozambique perceive a greater risk in partaking in wildlife crimes</p>	<p>4.1. Among Vietnamese people living and travelling to Mozambique, awareness and perceived risk of wildlife trafficking increases by at least 50% between Y1 and the end of Y3</p> <p>4.2 By the end of Y3, 75% of the Vietnamese community in Mozambique has participated in awareness-raising activities (baseline = 0%)</p> <p>4.3. By the end of Y3, at least one major Vietnamese corporation in Mozambique has publicly enacted a zero tolerance policy for wildlife trafficking and gift giving by staff (baseline = 0)</p>	<p>4.1. Knowledge, Attitude and Practices research report</p> <p>4.2. WCS Activity reports</p> <p>4.3 Published corporate policies</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. Prepare draft MLAT and SOPs with Vietnamese agencies

WCS will provide technical and financial support to the Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance (Supreme People Procuracy) to organize a series of consultancy meetings in Hanoi for representatives from SPP, MPS (Departments of International Cooperation, Anti-smuggling Police, Environment and Economic Crime police), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affair and the CITES Management Authority to gather recommendations and to finalise drafts of the MLAT and SOPs for joint-enforcement operations.

1.2. Secure agreement on MLAT and protocols for enforcement cooperation

WCS will support a joint-agency 5-day mission to Mozambique for WCS, the Supreme People's Procuracy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of the President to meet with counterpart agencies in Maputo including the Prosecutor General's office, ANAC and Ministry of Interior to negotiate and finalise the MLAT and SOPs. WCS Mozambique Program will support the Prosecutor General's office to prepare for this trip.

2.2. Conduct bi-lateral meeting to formalise the IWT Attaché deployment plan

We will provide technical and financial support for a formal meeting with participants from Vietnam including the Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Foreign Affair and Vietnam Embassy with their counterpart agencies in Mozambique from the Ministry of Interior and ANAC to finalise the deployment plan. The selected IWT attaché will also join the trip to understand the criminal context in Mozambique and build relationships with law enforcement partners in Mozambique.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4.1. Conduct KAP survey in Mozambique In cooperation with the Vietnam Embassy in Maputo, WCS and a KAP survey expert will carry out interviews with over 500 Vietnamese people living in Mozambique. Furthermore, focus groups in-depth interviews (e.g. travel industry, state-owned enterprise leaders, and Vietnamese community leaders) will be carried out to fully understand the demographics, transience and Knowledge-Attitude-and Perceptions of Vietnamese citizens in Mozambique to IWT issues.</p> <p>4.2. Develop a mitigation strategy and intervention development Based on the results from the KAP survey, WCS will coordinate informal and formal consultancy meetings with relevant agencies including MPS, CITES MA, MOFA and the Vietnam Embassy in Mozambique to develop a mitigation strategy and interventions including online/offline tactics to increase perceived risks of law enforcement and build support within these communities, especially focussing on key groups such as the travel industry, state-owned enterprise leaders, and Vietnamese community leaders.</p> <p>4.3. Develop model zero tolerance policies for wildlife trafficking and gift giving by staff among Vietnamese companies in Mozambique Currently, WCS is working with Viettel Group on a Short Message Service program for Vietnamese communities in Mozambique and pre-deployment briefing packs to Vietnamese staff. Through this proposed project, we will extend our activities for the mitigation strategy and intervention to Vietnamese communities in Mozambique. WCS and the Vietnam Embassy in Mozambique will select key Vietnamese enterprises in Mozambique to support the development of zero tolerance policies for wildlife trafficking and gift giving by staff. These policies will first be adopted by the Viettel Group</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

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.	YES
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.	NO
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.	YES
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	NO
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	YES
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	