

[Type here]

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project 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 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	IWT 040
Project title	Strengthening transcontinental cooperation to combat IWT between Viet Nam and Mozambique
Host country/ies	Viet Nam, Mozambique
Lead organisation	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)
Darwin grant value	£339,716
Start/end dates of project	July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2020
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2018 – March 2019, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Hoang Bich Thuy
Project website/blog/Twitter	None
Report author(s) and date	Hoang Bich Thuy, April 30, 2019

1. Project rationale

Effective, strategic, intelligence-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 the WCS Viet Nam's intelligence database, only ten people have been

jailed in Viet Nam for rhino horn crimes in the last eight years (2010-2017) despite numerous seizures being made. 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 does not automatically lead to reduction of illegal wildlife trade, unless they are translated into enforcement actions in the field, where it is most needed.

Similarly, legal frameworks are insufficient to enable proactive intelligence 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.

<p>Map of Mozambique</p>	<p>Map of Viet Nam</p>
<p>Source: https://www.mapsofworld.com/mozambique/</p>	<p>Source: http://vietnamtriponline.com/en/destinations</p>

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.

- The Supreme People’s Procuracy of Viet Nam (SPP), which 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) will lead the information sharing, especially intelligence on wildlife crime with their counterparts in Mozambique, and initiate the development of a standard operating protocols for sharing information among police and other relevant agencies of the two countries.
- 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 liaison officer to exchange criminal information.

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

- **With Viet Nam SPP:** A Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) on criminal matters was officially signed by Mr. Le Minh Tri - Prosecutor General of the Supreme People's Procuracy (SPP) of Vietnam and Mr. Joaquim Verissimo – Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs of Mozambique on December 3, 2018 in Maputo. Notably, this signing ceremony was listed in the working agenda of a senior delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party led by Mr. Tran Quoc Vuong - member of Viet Nam's Politburo and Standing member of the Party Central Committee's Secretariat in their high-level visit to Mozambique from December 2 - 5, 2018. The participation of a top leader in this signing ceremony demonstrated Viet Nam's political will in strengthening international collaboration against transnational crimes, including wildlife trafficking. This also recognized the collaborative efforts among SPP Viet Nam, Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs (MOJ) of Mozambique and WCS starting in 2015. Furthermore, SPP has been working closely with WCS's support to implementation the MOU signed between Viet Nam SPP and PGR of Mozambique in August 2017, as well as the realization of this newly signed MLAT.

With leveraged funds from the United State government through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), from March 9 - 17, 2019, in Ha Noi, WCS in collaboration with the Department of International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance and Hanoi Procuratorate University under Vietnam Supreme People's Procuracy organized a joint training for 12 Mozambican and 8 Vietnamese prosecutors, focusing on judicial skills and knowledge to handle transnational wildlife trafficking cases, specifically those involving Vietnamese citizens. The training was to realize the signed MOU between SPP and PGR, to enhance the partnership between the two agencies and to build trust among their officers for effective cooperation in transnational crime prevention. It has helped strengthen the technical capacities of the prosecutors of the two countries who are in charge of investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes and providing mutual legal assistance to handle wildlife trafficking cases and other related offences.

- **With Viet Nam MPS:** From January 12 - 21, 2019, WCS cooperated with MPS to send a delegation of Viet Nam police, including the International Office of Investigative Police Agency (C01), National Environment Police Department (C05) and Economic, corruption

and Anti-Smuggling Police Department (C03) to Mozambique to work with their counterparts including National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) under Ministry of Interior (MINT), INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) under MINT, National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) under the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and Attorney General's Office (PGR). During this trip, participants exchanged information on trafficking cases related to Mozambique and Viet Nam, and discussed a Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) among enforcement forces of the two nations. As a start, Interpol offices in two countries were appointed be focal contacts for information sharing between two countries.

- **With Mozambique ANAC:** WCS continued to support and share information with ANAC, as well as facilitating the information gathering and sharing between ANAC and relevant law enforcement agencies in both Viet Nam and Mozambique. In this reporting period, ANAC has shared with Viet Nam National Environmental Police Department (C05) and WCS preliminary data on 14 Vietnamese suspects and one company involving in rhino horn and ivory trafficking from Mozambique. In addition, a Vietnamese liaison officer has been successfully recruited, trained and has started her deployment in Mozambique in November 2018. In her liaison role, she has been supporting ANAC with information sharing between Mozambique and Viet Nam, and gathering information on the Vietnamese community.

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 1.2: Secure agreement on MLAT and protocols for enforcement cooperation

In this reporting period, a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) on criminal matters was officially signed between the Supreme People's Procuracy (SPP) of Vietnam and the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs of Mozambique on December 3, 2018 in Maputo, Mozambique. Notably, this signing ceremony was witnessed by Mr. Tran Quoc Vuong, member of Viet Nam Politburo and Standing Member of Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee's Secretariat in his working visit to Mozambique from December 2 - 5, 2018. The participation of top leaders in this signing ceremony demonstrated Viet Nam's political will in strengthening international collaboration against transnational crimes, including wildlife trafficking.

The signed MLAT will serve as a reliable and essential foundation for executive and judicial agencies of Mozambique and Vietnam, i.e. police, prosecutors and judges, to support one another effectively during investigation, prosecution and conviction of criminal offences, including wildlife trafficking. The MLAT was officially ratified and came into force on January 3, 2019 in Mozambique, while Viet Nam's ratification should take place by the end of 2019 because of changes in its Presidency.

WCS supported four senior officers of the Viet Nam SPP to attend this MLAT signing event, and facilitated a bilateral meeting between SPP and Attorney General' Office of Mozambique (PGR), which took place on December 3 in Maputo, to discuss implementation of the newly signed MLAT, and update each other with progress regarding the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the two agencies in August 2017. The results of this bilateral meeting included an agreement to conduct a joint training which took place in March 2019 for 20 Mozambican and Vietnamese prosecutors to handle transnational wildlife criminal cases, with

continued support from WCS through other grant (the US government's INL) as briefed in the above result section.

From January 12 - 21, 2019, the Office of Investigative Police Agency (C01) under Ministry of Public Security (MPS) of Vietnam and National Criminal Investigation Service (SERNIC) under Ministry of Interior (MINT) and WCS co-hosted a bilateral meeting among law enforcement agencies of Viet Nam and Mozambique in Maputo, with strong engagement from the Embassy of Viet Nam to Mozambique. There were 29 participants attended the meeting including representatives from co-hosting organizations, officers from Viet Nam National Environment Police Department (C05) and Economic, corruption and Anti-Smuggling Police Department (C03) under MPS of Viet Nam and from Mozambique INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) under MINT, National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) under the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and Attorney General's Office (PGR). In this event, participants discussed and exchanged information on trafficking cases related to Mozambique and Viet Nam, and each agency's efforts, challenges and experiences in counter wildlife trafficking. Remarkably, participants discuss on the development of a Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) on exchanging information related to wildlife trafficking cases that involve Viet Nam and Mozambique. As a start, Interpol offices in two countries was appointed to be focal contacts for information sharing. The meeting concluded with a consensus of having a review meeting an annual basis. The first review meeting was proposed to take place by mid-2020.

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

Activity 2.1: Finalise preparations for the Vietnamese liaison officer

[REDACTED]

[Redacted]

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

Activity 3.1: Investigate and collect data on trafficking networks

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

¹ Articles about Uganda authorities seeking Vietnamese in connection with the seizure of ivory and pangolin: <https://www.apnews.com/c8962bbc6c754c8986a1a699eb4ebb0d>; <https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Uganda-seeking-arrest-18-Vietnamese-over-ivory-trafficking-/688334-4973330-11r2mil/index.html>.

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

Activity 4.1. Conduct KAP survey in Mozambique

Upon the completion of a KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) survey which was conducted from March 6-11, 2018 with 120 Vietnamese citizens who are living or used to live in Maputo, Mozambique, WCS has done an in-depth analysis on the respondents and the survey methods to gain insights on wildlife trade and use. We propose to conduct a follow up survey to verify issues as follows:

- The illegal consumption of wildlife products within Mozambique is not yet recognized as a crime by Vietnamese community, especially with low profile products such as bushmeat. Meanwhile, of the total 120 respondents, 113 are staff of Viettel Group/Movitel who had been thoroughly briefed during the company's pre-departure program. These Viettel Group/Movitel staff are well aware that smuggling/trafficking of elephant ivory and rhino horn in and out of Mozambique is a serious crime that leads to imprisonment and high monetary penalties. WCS wants to deploy an indirect survey method, Unmatched Count Technique/Item Sum Technique, that can help overcome under-reporting of this sensitive issue and illegal behaviours.
- There is high potential to develop an effective online communication channel to reach the Vietnamese community in Mozambique, as it was cited as the most frequent way to update news and get information by surveyed Vietnamese in Mozambique.
- Global for their infrastructure building in

An outline for this follow-up survey has been developed with questionnaire for in depth interview. Data collection plan has been scheduled tentatively in May 2019.

Activity 4.2 Develop a mitigation strategy and intervention development

Results of the above mentioned follow up survey in this May 2019 and the one completed in March 2018 will be consolidated to design mitigation activities targeting Vietnamese living in Mozambique, starting in July 2019.

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

While working to get additional information and revamp our understanding of Vietnamese community in Mozambique, WCS has progressed our collaboration with Viettel Construction based in Hanoi - a sub-contractor of Viettel Global for their infrastructure building in Mozambique. We worked with Viettel Construction to increase awareness in risk of partaking in wildlife trafficking for their staff, both long and short-term employees who are recruited by Viettel Global sub-contractor such as Viettel Construction. In addition, we also target Viettel Construction's staff who they will be sent to other African and Asian countries in future, facing with the risk of engaging in wildlife crime aboard. The memorandum of understanding (MOU) between WCS and Viettel Construction has been ready for signing, with their financial and in-kind contribution, creating basis for execution of a series of staff education, awareness raising and top leaders' engagement in counter wildlife trafficking.

Also, in the reporting period, WCS has reached out the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) - a national overarching organisation that leads business in corporate social responsibility and advise Viet Nam government on development of the business sector. We are in discussion with VCCI to integrate CWT-related topics into their on-going corporate social responsibility programs, given that they have well-established networks and great influence with international and Vietnamese businesses. A 5-year partnership between WCS and VCCI is being discussed to set avenue for us to engage business sector on addressing IWT-related issues.

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.

The official MLAT signing in December 2018, with the witness of a top leader of Viet Nam, was a significant achievement of WCS and its partner - SPP in this reporting period. More efforts required to follow-up with ratification from Vietnam, and to support for further bilateral communications, information sharing between judiciary agencies of Viet Nam and Mozambique.

Also, through a series of meeting between law enforcement agencies of Viet Nam and Mozambique in Maputo in Jan 2019, a draft SOP was brought to table and received support of both sides as an essential mechanism for enhancing collaboration between two countries. For now, Interpol offices at Viet Nam and Mozambique will be national focal contacts for information sharing between two countries. WCS will continue to help facilitate frequent review of collaboration progress, and the development of SOP between law enforcement agencies of these two countries.

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



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



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

The KAP survey in March 2018 helped WCS measure level of knowledge of Vietnamese community in Mozambique on illegal wildlife trade, and detect their 'knowledge gaps', for instance, not all Movitel staff groups have the same level of understanding and knowledge about risks of partaking in wildlife crimes. Furthermore, as WCS identified gaps in methodology of the 2018 survey, with the 2019 survey scheduled to complete by May 2019, we aim to understand motivations and practices of Vietnamese community regarding wildlife trade and wildlife consumption in order to execute strategic interventions targeting this community. Having the VLO based in Maputo can now help communicate effectively with Vietnamese citizens, and build a strong relationship with the Embassy of Viet Nam in Mozambique, WCS believe to gain more from its outreach activities targeting Vietnamese citizens.

Also, thanks to insights from the KAP survey in 2018, WCS has been working with Viettel Construction to design education program for their staff on counter wildlife trafficking to make sure that their staff will be fully aware of risk when working in and/or travelling to African countries, and to support them to develop zero tolerance policy on IWT.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Our first outcome indicator seeks to increase the number of arrests and convictions for wildlife trafficking between Mozambique and Viet Nam from five to ten by the end of the project. To date, there were five violators trafficking wildlife between Mozambique and Viet Nam were arrested and convicted in both Mozambique and 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 has collected, analyzed, and classified IWT data related to Viet Nam and Mozambique, focusing on the scope of major trafficking routes, especially the active traders/kingpins operating between the two countries. At the present, WCS has discovered one new route being employed for rhino horn trafficking and been gathering information on traders involved. Upon analysing information, we will work with trusted partners in Mozambique and Viet Nam to disrupt that route. WCS 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. Though no remarkable assessment was made on such cooperation in the proceedings of CITES Standing Committee in Sochi in October 2018, it should be noted that the CITES Management Authority (MA) of Viet Nam themselves recognized the negotiation and signing of the Bilateral Mutual Judicial Assistance Agreement between Vietnam and Mozambique as an advance in the implementation of National Rhino and Ivory Action Plan (NIRAP). With the official signing of a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) between Viet Nam and Mozambique in December 2018, WCS aim to progressively support the realization of this MLAT as well as other signed commitments between the two countries to attribute more valid results in the next NIRAP progress report of Viet Nam.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions	Comments
Outcome	

<p>(i) Re-shuffling of central government level officers does not have negative impacts on project implementation.</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</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>[REDACTED]</p>
<p>(iii) Corruption and inefficiency of law enforcement officers and the judiciary does not prevent effective enforcement</p>	<p>According to recently launched Vietnam PAPI 2018, there was notably greater optimism of citizens about government performance in “Control of Corruption in the Public Sector” in 2018. Recognizing corruption as a key factor leading to inefficiency of law enforcement work on CWT, WCS has been incorporating into its training and policy briefs to start addressing this in Viet Nam and regional programs.</p>
<p>(iv) Political and economic relationships between Viet Nam and Mozambique continue to develop positively</p>	<p>Still holds true: Mr. Tran Quoc Vuong member of Viet Nam Politburo and Standing Member of Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee’s Secretariat paid a high-level working visit to Mozambique from December 2 - 5, 2018. During his trip, he witnessed the signing of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between Viet Nam and Mozambique.</p> <p>The Minister of the MPS will pay a visit to Mozambique, tentatively in later 2019 shows political support and long-term collaboration between Mozambique and Viet Nam not only in economic development, education but also in tackling transnational crimes in general and wildlife crimes in specific.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p>Still holds true: With WCS support, the Viet Nam SPP and Mozambique PGR completed their joint training for Vietnamese and Mozambican prosecutors in March 2019. WCS also keeps our close relations with ANAC for sharing IWT intelligence and MPS for capacity building activity. The Vietnamese liaison officer will also help us strengthen our collaboration with and facilitation among law enforcement agencies of both countries and reaching out to the Vietnamese community in Mozambique.</p>
<p>(ii) The Vietnamese embassy and corporations in Mozambique continue to be supportive to IWT issues and collaboration with WCS</p>	<p>Still holds true: Vietnamese Embassy in Mozambique are still supportive to WCS's project activities.</p>
<p>(iii) [REDACTED]</p>	<p>While the Vietnamese Liaison Officer has started her/his deployment in Mozambique with specific roles and responsibilities to help secure the project outcome, [REDACTED]</p>
<p>(iv) Vietnamese people and businesses continue to work and visit Mozambique</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Viettel telegroup remains the biggest Vietnamese investor to Mozambique with total investment to Movitel (local branch of Viettel telecom in Mozambique) around 350 million USD.</p>
<p>(v) Vietnamese residents in Mozambique continue to be open to participating in events organised by the Vietnamese embassy</p>	<p>Still holds true: Vietnamese community are always willing to join events organized by Vietnamese embassy.</p>

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity 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 and MLAT, binding legal mechanisms for more effective law enforcement against transnational crimes in general and wildlife trafficking in particular. The signed MLAT between Mozambique and Viet Nam in December 2018 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 intelligence-led enforcement has been enacted. A Vietnamese liaison officer has been deployed and seconded to the Mozambique National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC) to support information gathering and facilitating collaboration between Viet Nam and Mozambique authorities on CWT. Moreover, WCS takes advantage of our IBM-i2 Wildlife Trafficking Database to produce and share intelligence 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. Also, Viettel Construction – a key partner of Viettel Global in operations in oversea markets has shown their interest in developing the same kind of policies.
- 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 families at home country. If raising awareness activities (SMS, pre-departure orientation, human resource policy) are conducted properly by WCS in cooperation with Viettel Global and Viettel Construction, they will be helped to avoid the risks of being involved in wildlife crimes.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

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. Specifically, this project aims to reduce poaching of wild populations of rhinoceros and elephant in Southern and East Africa through disruption of trans-continental wildlife trafficking networks. By doing that, this project will contribute to achieving two out of nine targets of the Goal 15 of the SDGs including to take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species (15.5) and Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products (15.7)

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

As a strong supporter of CITES through technical inputs and attendance in meetings of the Conference of the Parties since CoP7 in 1989 and the upcoming at the Eighteenth meeting of CoP18, WCS will continue to support its in country partners to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species through having enabling policy framework and promoting more intelligence-led policing actions on key traders of the illegal trade networks operating from Africa to Asia countries. Having MLAT, MOU and SOP established and executed between Mozambican and Vietnamese Governments will ensure the legal and formal mechanism for timely intelligence sharing and taking actions by their enforcement agencies.

6. 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. 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 reduce the behaviour 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.

7. Project support to 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;
- Our Project Leader, program officer in charge and the Vietnamese liaison officer are 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.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

In addition to our internal tracking system on cases and the project monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework on activity progress, in this reporting period, WCS collaborated with the designated departments in the Viet Nam SPP (Department of Criminal Justice Statistics and Information Technology (C2) and Department of Public Prosecutions and Supervision over the Investigation of Economic Crimes (V3)) to conduct field visits at four prominent provinces in Viet Nam where there are high numbers of trafficking cases (Da Nang, Lao Cai) and with high numbers of offenders (Quang Binh, Vinh Phuc). These field visits were to gather information and opinions from local authorities (police, customs, forest protection, border army, procuracy, court) on situation of wildlife crime in general and those between Viet Nam and Mozambique, as well as challenges in law enforcement responses.

While we recorded 50% of cases related to ivory and rhino horn originated in African countries, including Mozambique, we have learned that enforcement agencies in the four surveyed provinces faced difficulties in investigating real owners of shipment and getting legal assistance from foreign country regarding tracing the origins of ivory, rhino horn and pangolin scales. In most cases, local authorities could only arrest transporters and seized products, yet have not found connections between traffickers in Vietnam and Mozambique. Uncoordinated cases investigations, lack of comprehensive crime statistics and pressure on completing criminal

proceedings are listed as most prominent hindrances. Therefore, WCS aims to realize the newly signed MLAT in the project timeframe, not only at central level but also at provincial level, to exchange more real-time case investigation and operation and to provide on-the-job support for local law enforcement agencies in Viet Nam and Mozambique to dismantle the wildlife trafficking network connecting the two countries.

9. Lessons learnt

[Redacted content]

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

Upon receipt of comments and suggestions from reviewers on our Year 1 Annual Report, we revised our originally proposed log frame to reflect actual situational changes, i.e. the recruitment of a Vietnamese liaison officer to replace a police attaché, and to provide source of evidences used to prove our work progress and results to date.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A.

12. 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 ‘endpoint,’ 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 bilateral 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 with other African countries can be supported to develop upon the priority and lesson learned of the Viet Nam SPP and available support from WCS in the future.

[Redacted content]





13. Darwin identity

WCS has been framing activities as those of our key partners including Viet Nam 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 visual communications, including but not limited to printed handouts, event backdrops, speeches, press releases and reports to recognize UK Government as the donor of this project.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Reduced poaching of wild populations of rhinoceros and elephant in Southern and East Africa through disruption of trans-continental wildlife trafficking networks.</p>			
<p>Outcome</p> <p>By catalysing judicial and law enforcement processes through the establishment of intelligence-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 by government agencies, relevant international organizations and NGOs 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>[Redacted progress text]</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p>


Output 1. Political commitment for cooperation between Vietnam and Mozambique to combat IWT is strengthened through legal mechanisms and improved protocols.	<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/intelligence sharing protocols are developed and agreed upon (baseline = no SOPs or formal protocols exist)</p>	In this Y2, a MLAT was officially signed between Viet Nam and Mozambique. Interpol offices of Viet Nam and Mozambique were selected and designated by MPS of Viet Nam and SERNIC of Mozambique as two focal contacts for information sharing among two countries. Police forces of two nations also initiated discussion on a SOP for information sharing and agreed to continue this discussion in one year after piloting with two focal contact mechanism.	
Activity 1.1 Prepare draft MLAT and SOPs with Vietnamese agencies		Completed.	Follow-up with MLAT ratification from Viet Nam side, and SOP development among relevant law enforcement agencies of Viet Nam and Mozambique.
Activity 1.2. Secure agreement on MLAT and protocols for enforcement cooperation		Completed.	
		Completed	
		On-going	
		Completed	

<p>Output 3. Vietnam and Mozambique proactively share information and actionable intelligence on African rhino horn and ivory trafficking networks</p>		
---	--	---

<p>Activity 3.1. Investigate and collect data on trafficking networks</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>WCS continue to gather data and analyze the intelligence on trafficking networks in collaboration with other country program in Africa and Asia</p>
<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 4.2 By the end of Y3, 75% of the Vietnamese community in Mozambique has participated in awareness-raising activities (baseline = 0%) 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>WCS has designed an additional KAP survey, scheduled to complete by May 2019, to understand motivations and practices of Vietnamese community regarding wildlife trade and wildlife consumption, based on insights from the survey completed in 2018. The VLO will lead this survey.</p> <p>With the insights from the KAP survey in 2018, WCS has been working with Viettel Construction to design training program for their staff on counter wildlife trafficking to make sure that their staff will be fully aware of risks when working in and/or travelling to African countries, and to support them to develop zero tolerance policy on IWT</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Conduct KAP survey in Mozambique</p>	<p>First KAP report completed</p>	<p>Conduct an additional KAP in first half of 2019.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Develop a mitigation strategy and intervention development</p>	<p>Will be started in June 2019.</p>	<p>Design and implementation of these intervention will be grounded by the solid understanding from two KAP surveys. We will engage the VLO and Vietnam Embassy, Movitel and</p>

		Vietnamese Expat Group in Maputo in our activity implementation.
Activity 4.3 Develop model zero tolerance policies for wildlife trafficking and gift-giving by staff among Vietnamese companies in Mozambique	In year 2, we have agreed with Viettel Construction our goal and scope of collaboration on CWT, a memorandum of understanding is now ready for signing. Details on collaboration results will be updated in next reporting period.	Continued to work with Viettel Global and Viettel Construction to integrate the zero-tolerance policy towards wildlife consumption and wildlife trafficking in their policy system.

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

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			
Outcome: By catalysing judicial and law enforcement processes through the establishment of intelligence-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>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 by government agencies, relevant international organizations and NGOs to the CITES Standing Committee and IUCN Specialist Group are in consensus that progress in enforcement</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>

	cooperation is being made between Mozambique and Vietnam.		
Outputs: 1. Political commitment for cooperation between Vietnam and Mozambique to combat IWT is strengthened through legal mechanisms and improved protocols.	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) 1.2 By the end of Y2, communication and bilateral information/intelligence sharing protocols are developed and agreed upon (baseline = no SOPs or formal protocols exist)	1.1 Signed MLAT 1.2 Vietnam WEN meeting minutes	(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 (ii) The Vietnamese embassy and corporations in Mozambique continue to be supportive to IWT issues and collaboration with WCS
2. Enhanced capacity for cooperative law enforcement actions on IWT between Mozambique and Vietnam	[REDACTED] 2.2 By the end of Y3, cooperative law enforcement actions between Vietnam and Mozambique have increased from a baseline of 0 to at least 5.	[REDACTED] 2.2. Law enforcement agency reports to Vietnam WEN and CITES Standing Committee	[REDACTED] (iv) Vietnamese people and businesses continue to work and visit Mozambique
3. Vietnam and Mozambique proactively share information and actionable intelligence on African rhino horn and ivory trafficking networks	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 [REDACTED]	3.1 Law enforcement agency reports to CITES SC/Vietnam WEN 3.2. Intelligence report archive	(v) Vietnamese residents in Mozambique continue to be open to participating in events organised by the Vietnamese embassy

<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's 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.

[REDACTED]

2.2. Conduct bilateral meeting to formalise the liaison officer deployment plan
We will provide technical and financial support for a formal meeting with participants from the Ministry of Interior and ANAC to finalise the deployment plan. The selected liaison officer will have sufficient orientation training by WCS to understand the criminal context in Mozambique, African – Asia illegal trade networks and build relationships with law enforcement partners in Mozambique.

[REDACTED]



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.

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.

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

Annex 3: Standard Measures

N/A

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

List of minutes and reports reflecting our cooperation with local partners in Viet Nam and Mozambique in details:

1. [REDACTED]
2. Media coverage on the MLAT signing, December 2018.
3. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Vietnamese citizens residing in and travelling to Mozambique, Final Report, October 2018
4. Meeting Minutes: Meeting with Viettel Construction, October 2018

Checklist for submission:

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	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.	