



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 047
Project title	Developing Investigation and Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola’s Elephants
Country/ies	Angola
Contract holder Institution	Stop Ivory
Partner institution(s)	INBAC, EIA, WI and IELP
IWT grant value	£58,190 (originally £69,690 in year one but DEFRA IWT accepted carry over of £11,500 of funds to year two).
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2017, 30 th April 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	Mr John Stephenson
Project website/blog/social media	www.stopivory.org or www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org
Report author(s) and date	Ms Sophie Ledger

1. Project rationale

This project will address:

- a) Angola’s severe elephant poaching crisis.
- b) the weak criminal justice system pathway for illegal wildlife trade in Angola, the lack of capacity within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, and the lack of successful prosecutions.
- c) the large-scale domestic ivory trade and trans-boundary trafficking of ivory through Angola.

The current level of threat to the target species:

Angola’s main elephant population in Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), described as the last stronghold for 60% of African elephants, was being poached at 10%/yr. Angola could support the largest remaining African elephant range; protecting its

elephants is of crucial international importance. See map below for location of the Luengue-Luiana National Park (LL), which is part of KaZa.

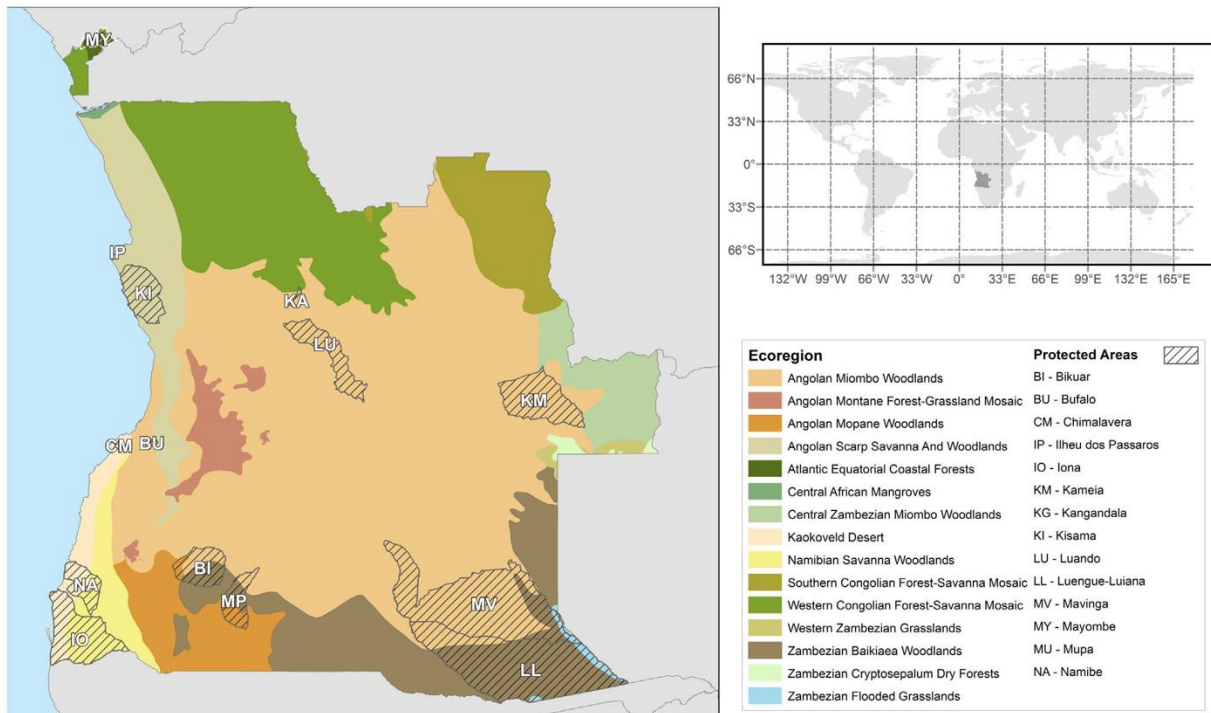


Figure 1. An Ecoregion and protected areas map of Angola, area “LL” on the map represents KaZa area national park Luengue-Luiana. (Map sourced from doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0103403.g001).¹

Angola is a major ivory trafficking hub and arguably the largest such market in Africa; identified as “of importance to watch” by the Elephant Trade Information System which identified commercial scale exports of raw and worked ivory in 2016. Since June 2016, Angola has been implementing measures to close its domestic ivory market.

Impact of this project on target species:

In the short-term this project aims to reduce the poaching of elephants and ivory trafficking through improved awareness and capacity of prosecutors and the judiciary, leading to successful prosecutions. Assessment and analysis of the ivory trade in Angola and the investigations into the networks poaching elephants and trafficking ivory will provide evidence for successful prosecutions. This may identify networks expanding beyond Angola. Successful prosecutions will act as a disincentive, and lead to a decrease in poaching.

In the medium term we plan this project to act as a catalyst to the Angolan government and donors to implement other elephant protection measures and activities to combat ivory trafficking, as outlined in the National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP). Long-term the project impact will be a growing elephant population; safe from poachers and Angola will no longer be a central market for ivory trading in Africa

The increased capacity and awareness of prosecutors and judiciary of the wildlife trade in general will increase the number of successful prosecutions for other species as well. These will also be recorded in the National Wildlife Crime Recording Database. As with elephants, these law enforcement improvements will move wildlife crime from a low risk to a high risk crime, therefore decreasing the incentive to be involved in wildlife crime generally.

Impact of this project on communities:

¹ Romeiras MM, Figueira R, Duarte MC, Beja P, Darbyshire I (2014) Documenting Biogeographical Patterns of African Timber Species Using Herbarium Records: A Conservation Perspective Based on Native Trees from Angola. PLoS ONE 9(7): e103403.

This project will benefit: The National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), Ministry of Environment, Angola and prosecutors and the judiciary.

INBAC staff will benefit from the institutional capacity building and personal development opportunities delivered throughout this project. A similar project in Malawi significantly increased the Wildlife Department's capacity to deliver IWT programmes and helped to leverage funding for additional projects. Key government staff involved in the Malawi programme have since chaired the Inter-Agency Committee on Combating Wildlife Crime and have become the experts within their agencies on IWT.

Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary: Training provided through this project will directly upskill at least 50 officials drawn from the prosecutors office and the judiciary. This will develop both personal and institutional capacity, improving the individuals' ability to carry out their professional duties and developing recommendations to embed policies and practices within the institutions leading to institutional level change. Indirectly the project will benefit all prosecutors and judicial staff through cascade awareness raising and the sharing of tools through the course participants.

2. Project partnerships

Government Partners

National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), Ministry of Environment, Angola

Whilst Stop Ivory leads this project, at every step of the planning and implementation, INBAC and the Minister of Environment have been directly involved. Angola became an EPI member in 2015, and in January 2016, the Angolan Ministry of the Environment signed a Cooperation Agreement with Stop Ivory under which Stop Ivory agreed to provide financial and technical assistance to the government of Angola. This project was developed in response to the Angolan government's request for support from Stop Ivory in fulfilling the priority action to "reduce illegal slaughter of elephant and illegal trade on elephant products" (NEAP, Objective 1, November 2016.). The project includes the activities funded under the IWTCF and additionally (through a separate funder) anti-poacher ranger training and improving protected area management activities, which address a separate NEAP priority action.

Over the course of year one activities, we have continued to develop this collaborative relationship through face-to-face meetings, Skype calls and emails (for evidence see annex 5, the technical meeting report). The report in annex 5 details regarding other key contacts within the Angolan ministry and their allocated responsibilities relevant to this project. Our key point of contact within INBAC is through the Director himself, Mr. Aristófanés Romão da Cunha Pontes with whom we have met twice in person for IWT purposes (two further occasions for the purposes of ranger activities); and had regular email and phone correspondence. We are also directly in contact with the Minister for the Environment, Madame Paula Francisco Coelho and the consultant to the Ministry of Environment of Angola (MINAMB), Dr Tamar Ron.

The Year One objectives are drawn from the Government-identified priorities in the National Elephant Action Plan and National Ivory Action Plan. INBAC works under the direction of the Ministry and requires formal sign off for new activities. Madame Paula Francisco Coelho is fully aware of, and in support of Stop Ivory, the EPI and this project, and has ultimate decision making and sign off authority on every activity.

Key benefits of the close collaboration with our Angolan partners are the strong sense of Angolan ownership of the project, its uptake within government agencies and implied longer-term success as a result. However, such a close alignment of the project and its deliverables with government officials for direct sign off can impede delivery due to limited capacity within departments and the busy nature of their roles. Furthermore, when sign off is received after a significant delay, personnel involved then have very short notice to carry out the agreed tasks.

To mitigate this challenge, we take every step to ensure that we are well prepared by using the lag time between requests and official sign off to make initial preparations and factor in any potential delays to our work plans. For example, it was our expectation that Stop Ivory would meet with the minister in person on a more regular basis, to ensure project progression and

official sign off in a timely fashion. We anticipated a trip in January 2018, and allocation of a legal adviser to coincide with this trip, however, due to official business and important other duties, the minister was travelling and unavailable through the months of January to May, and so the trip was rearranged to May, 2018 with ministerial confirmation. In the minister's absence, a separate, match funded trip was undertaken in order to meet with INBAC personnel and keep momentum moving forward in March. Furthermore, in February, Stop Ivory's senior board member delivered a letter by hand to the minister's office detailing progress and outlining outstanding actions.

NGO Partners

Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)

EIA has been involved in the project since the application stage and has led the development of the methodology for, and delivery of the assessment of the domestic and trans boundary ivory trade and investigation of criminal networks trading in ivory in Angola (see annex 6 for the MoU).

EIA has been in regular contact with Stop Ivory through email, conference calls and, three face-to-face meetings with the CEO of EIA. Through progressing the Year One objectives 2.1. and 2.2, the CEO of EIA has been introduced via Stop Ivory to personnel from the Angolan ministry, including INBAC and to the Minister of Environment and has gained approval to continue with delivering these objectives. During the undertaking of these objectives, EIA has also sought out meetings with technical specialists within Angola including members of local conservation NGO Kissama Foundation, UNDP and UNDOC as well as interviewing local art market traders.

An IWT change request was submitted and approved regarding changing one of the original partners, the Kissama Foundation. Following advice from the Ministry, we have now engaged two different partners, which are already working closely with the Ministry on similar projects. We have now signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Wildlife Impact (WI) and International Environmental Law Project (IELP) However, these partners do not play the same on the ground role that Angolan based Kissama Foundation were planned to do, and so a further partnership with an Angola based partner will be investigated to ensure momentum and provide in country support (see section 10 for details).

Wildlife Impact (WI) and International Environmental Law Project (IELP)

Through instruction from the Minister of Environment and support from her consultant Dr Tamar Ron, Stop Ivory and WI developed a partnership to provide a cohesive approach on related streams of work. WI are to undertake a project on "Building the Capacity of the Government of Angola in Countering Wildlife Trafficking in Cabinda Province" supported by United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with legal technical support from IELP. The agreed partnership has been beneficial due to its ministry initiation and therefore approval, available technical expertise and collaborative spirit regarding information sharing. WI and IELP are progressing the delivery of objectives 1.1. Furthermore, in agreement with the principles of the EPI and the work of Stop Ivory, WI has since signed a Partnership pledge to the EPI (for evidence see annex 7, for a copy of LoU and the pledge is available upon request). We have met in person with US based project manager Julie Sherman in February, 2018 and had three conference calls on project progression with Julie and Erica of IELP as well as regular email communications on the subject with both parties.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Law enforcement agencies have increased capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching+ ivory trafficking cases; judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime

The activities towards attaining output 1 have included:

0.1 Project launch meeting with Minister including representatives from all law enforcement agencies, project partners and media.

The launch was proposed to occur in the 1st and 2nd quarter of Year One, however, there was a delay due to the presidential elections, which were held on the 23rd August 2017. The Angolan Parliament went on recess for the official campaign period from the 22nd July, and the newly elected President Joao Lourenco, who was inaugurated on the 26th September, formed his new cabinet on the 27th September.

The Launch was held on 4th December at The British Embassy in Luanda (see annex 11). Invitations and event program and other materials regarding the event were provided in Portuguese and English (See annex 8). The event was hosted by HE John Dennis, British Ambassador and held in the presence of Secretary of State for the Environment Mr. Joaquim Lourenço representing Her Excellency Paula Coelho, Minister for the Environment. Attendees included: Stop Ivory board members David Stulb and Alexander Rhodes; a high-level cross-departmental delegation from the Angolan Government; the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Pier Paolo Balladelli; and NGO partners, including Mary Rice, CEO of EIA (See annex 5). The launch was an excellent opportunity to inform all partners and stakeholders of the aims and activities of the project and also achieved broader recognition through media coverage of the event. One of the articles published locally by Agência Angola Press (ANGOP), the official news agency for Angola, is attached in annex 9.

1.1 Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime – INBAC and Stop Ivory will develop terms of reference and the review will be carried out by an Angolan lawyer.

This activity was planned to take place over the final half of Year One. The delay caused by the afore mentioned election process and change of cabinet also delayed the formal appointment of a legal consultant by the Minister and consequently the start of this activity (issues regarding unavailability of the minister are discussed in section 2). However, Stop Ivory and INBAC developed and agreed the terms of reference of the consultant as planned and successfully appointed Mr. de Carvalho Ribeiro Guimarães on 26/03/2018 (see annex 13 for LoU for evidence).

It was initially proposed in the application that the activity would be undertaken in full by said Angolan candidate. However, in light of the delay in this appointment, approaching deadlines, and under the instruction of the Minister; it was agreed that Stop Ivory, WI and IELP would commence working in partnership on this activity and that the Angolan expert would be involved as soon as appointed (see annex 7).

The Legal Consultant Erica Lyman of IELP was tasked to commence the legislative review. Stop Ivory has provided translation support of Portuguese legislation and has been in regular contact via email and Skype with both Julie Sherman of WI and Erica Lyman of IELP on the progression of this task. To date Erica has kept to all agreed deadlines on itemised tasks in the agreed workplan, see preliminary review attached in annex 12. The review includes; 1) a table of all relevant offences and related penalties for wildlife crime, 2) an assessment rubric of an initial evaluation of Angola's legislation against ICCWC standards and indicators and 3) preliminary recommendations for the enhancement of Angolan legislation regarding wildlife trade.

Mr. de Carvalho Ribeiro Guimarães is working collaboratively with Erica Lyman in order to finalise this body of work (see annex 13 for LoU). It is planned that a roundtable will take place in Luanda for official validation and sign off in June, 2018 (on receiving the review, annex 12, we have been informed of a further USFWS delay and the workshop will take place in September). This delay in roundtable sign off is partly due to the delay in appointing an Angolan legal adviser and in part due to the lengthy processes involved in USFWS sign off for travel permissions of project staff. In any case, the sign off will provide a further opportunity for stakeholder engagement and Angolan ownership which is vital.

1.2 Best practice handbook on wildlife crime developed (planning + delivery)

An IWT change request was submitted and accepted regarding the carry-over of funding of this task into Year Two. In accordance with instructions from the Minister of Environment, Stop Ivory

will work in partnership with Legal consultant Erica Lyman of IELP, and Angolan legal consultant, Mr. de Carvalho Ribeiro Guimarães on the delivery of this objective and it will be reported on in Year Two.

Output 2: Strategic assessment of domestic and transboundary ivory trade and analysis of key trade networks and personnel

The activities towards attaining output 2 have included:

2.1 Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade and comparison with previous 2014 Martin/Vigne study, and;

2.2 Scoping visit to Luanda – on-site assessment of ivory markets, interviews with traders and law enforcement officials and production of report for investigations.

Stop Ivory and the CEO of EIA met twice in person (21/04/2017 and 06/06/2017) to develop an MoU with defined workplan and timeline for the deliverables on these activities which was signed pending a further planning call for the launch trip in Luanda on the 24/11/2017 (see annex 6 for MoU as evidence). Ministerial sign off was required prior to commencing activities and this was granted during the technical meeting at the launch in Luanda (for evidence see annex 5). Since approval was granted, Stop Ivory and EIA have had two follow up face to face meetings (11/12/2017 and 18/04/2018), regular emails and Skype calls.

During the meeting on the 11th of December, Stop Ivory and EIA reviewed progress made in Luanda on the technical meeting and on the production of the report for 2.1. The finalised reports (desktop review and scoping trip) are both due on the 30th of April, 2018, which is slightly delayed from our original proposed delivery of the end of the 3rd quarter of year one, due to awaiting ministerial sign off (see sections 2 and 3.1) and hence it is a challenge to report on exact findings without the reports in hand. To mitigate this, a conference call after the scoping trip on the 12th of March and a face to face meeting on the 20^h of April in were arranged to gather pertinent information.

Activity 2.2: During the course of the open scoping trip, it was found that there is still an ivory trade in operation within Angolan artist markets, however it is not to the same level as recorded in the 2014 Martin/Vigne study and it no longer found openly within the markets. EIA's communications with market traders revealed that enforcement is not considered a concern regarding ivory sales, and that it is common for buyers to get through Angolan airports whilst wearing ivory without any need for concealment. The report will contain more details on the findings as well as helpful recommendations for the consideration of the Angolan government, such as an educational poster campaign in relevant languages at the airports to raise awareness and counter open flaunting of the laws whilst being cost effective. The findings of this report will be presented to the minister in person in Luanda in May, 2018.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Law enforcement agencies have improved capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching and ivory trafficking cases, and the judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime

Measurable indicators 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 all refer to activities which take place in Year two and three, thus it is not possible to report on these indicators. However, within year one, the baseline data on poaching/trafficking and sentencing has been researched as part of the desktop review on historical and current ivory trade. The final report is due on the 30th of April (see annex 6 for supporting evidence). Feedback from EIA has revealed that INBAC and the Angolan governmental departments are at zero capacity for communications, data sharing and recording, so the report has drawn data on trafficking from other sources. EIA and members of INBAC repeatedly reached out to the assigned legal focal point, Rodriguez (see annex 5), however, on all occasions he was unattainable. This was an unexpected hindrance to obtaining direct access to Angolan official records and consequently gathering data for the monitoring of progress of the

project. EIA and INBAC are currently discussing how to address this gap and EIA will provide recommendations within their report, which will be shared directly with the Angolan ministry in May, 2018.

Output 2. A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of key trade networks and personnel.

Measurable indicator: 2.1 Report on Angola's ivory trade at markets and through borders accurately identifies key personnel/ networks/location targets for the investigations.

- Means of verification 2.1 Scoping report and data analysis following desktop research on ivory trade in Angola and first site visit to Luanda. Compare to findings of 2014 study by Martin and Vigne.

Progress in year one: The final report produced by EIA is due on the 30th of April (see annex 6 for supporting evidence). As previously mentioned, a serious lack of capacity within INBAC and the Angolan Ministry for Environment on communications and data sharing has been identified by EIA, who will be sharing the ivory trafficking data linked to Angola, with the hope that INBAC can trace these recorded actions back and trigger momentum on this recording process.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Ivory trading and trafficking in Angola is reduced, through strengthened capacity of the wildlife department, prosecutors and judiciary and implementation of recommendations from the ivory trade analysis and investigation to facilitate successful prosecutions.

Measurable indicator 0.1: Arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking resulting in prosecution/currently in court baseline measured.

- Means of verification 0.1: Data from national park staff on poaching events and INBAC/Police/courts on poaching and ivory prosecutions.

Measurable indicator 0.2: Average fines for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking baseline measured.

- Means of verification 0.2: INBAC/police/court data

Measurable indicator 0.3 refers to a Year Three activity and so has been omitted.

Measurable indicator 0.4: Ivory trade assessment provides new baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola following the 2016 domestic trade ban on ivory compared to 2014 Martin/Vigne study.

- Means of verification 0.4 Data and analysis from Environmental Investigation Agency scoping and investigation reports.

The indicators and means of verification 0.1, 0.2 and 0.4 for the overall outcome from Year One activities all relate to data gathered via INBAC and EIA during the process of delivering the ivory trade desktop assessment. The assessment by EIA will be completed by the 30th April, 2018. As previously mentioned in section 3.2, there were issues with finding a comprehensive government source for these data. Alternative sources of data were sought by EIA and it is recognised that going forward, it is not feasible for INBAC to undertake the data monitoring and gathering process due to lack of capacity. Instead we are exploring alternative means of data monitoring which will be triangulated with data collated by EIA. Stop Ivory set up the Stockpile Management System (SMS) database in Angola to maintain an inventory of the national ivory stockpile, and data from this database will supplement other baseline information.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome: Ivory trading and trafficking in Angola is reduced, through strengthened capacity of the wildlife department, prosecutors and judiciary and implementation of

recommendations from the ivory trade analysis and investigation to facilitate successful prosecutions.

Assumption: The Government of Angola remains committed to enforcing the domestic ivory trade ban and to improved investigations and prosecutions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking.

Comments: This is a key component for project success. To date the Angolan government has been involved in all decision making and formal sign off for IWT grant related activities. We are fortunate to have strong support from the Minister of the Environment and are confident that this will continue throughout the project. As mentioned above, despite the commitment, the serious lack of capacity within government departments (partly what this project aims to improve) does at times result in delays, which we manage with adaptable work plans wherever possible. This project directly addresses priority actions of the Angolan NEAP.

Output 1. Law enforcement agencies have improved capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching and ivory trafficking cases, and the judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime

Assumption: Prosecutors actively engage in training programme and are able to implement lessons learnt to improve prosecutions on wildlife crime.

Assumption: Judiciary actively participate in the training programme and recognize the seriousness of wildlife crime in sentencing.

Assumption: Co-operation with all law enforcement agencies is achieved to ensure national wildlife crime recording database is used as central repository for all wildlife crime data.

Comments: The assumptions listed above for Output 1 all relate to year 2 and 3 activities and therefore will not be evaluated in this year one report.

Output 2. A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of key trade networks and personnel.

Assumption: Effective engagement of key personnel in the ivory trade assessment.

Comments: This is an essential component for project success. Regular communications and visits with INBAC has kept up momentum and ensured engagement with the project (see annex 5 for meeting report).

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

Project impact: Elephant populations in Angola increase to sustainable levels, making it a stronghold for elephants in southern Africa following a sharp decline in poaching and ivory trade. This is achieved through; increasing the capacity of law enforcement agencies, leading to an increase in successful prosecutions; and by implementation of recommendations to combat domestic and trans-boundary ivory trade.

Beneficiaries:

INBAC staff will benefit from the institutional capacity building and personal development opportunities delivered throughout this project: Within year one, regular communications and visits between Stop Ivory staff, partner organisations and INBAC staff have proved beneficial for relationship building and have identified priority areas for capacity building e.g. data sharing and internal communications (details will be provided in the reports produced by EIA as part of activity 2.1 and 2.2).

Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary: Whilst the training course does not start until year two, we have initiated the essential building blocks for the upskilling, and

personal and institutional capacity building process through activity 1.1; commissioning a local and an international legal expert to work collaboratively to compile a review of legislation regarding wildlife crimes in Angola (see annex 7 for LoU).

In keeping with our Open Access commitments and pledge to ensure that where appropriate activities in this project are well publicised nationally and internationally; during activity 0.1 we engaged with Angolan press agencies and Stop Ivory social media services to publicise the formal launch of the project in Luanda (see article in annex 9). Media outlets and their readers and viewers will therefore also be beneficiaries of the project.

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

This project contributes to the IWT Challenge Fund objective 2: Strengthening Law enforcement. Over three years this project will contribute the following objectives of the London Conference Declaration: I, I VIII, X, XI, XIII, XIV and XV and the following objectives of the Kasane Statement: 4, 5 and 9.

Within year one this project has taken action towards meeting Kasane Statement 4, through completing activity 1.1. Activity 1.1 also assembles all the necessary materials and creates the initial framework relevant for addressing London Conference Declaration VIII and X. The publicity and outreach in the surrounds for activity 0.1, and the resulting guidance for government and reports produced in activities 2.1 and 2.2 act to meet London Conference Declaration I.

6. Impact on species in focus

The key impact we are working towards is the reduction of poaching and ivory trafficking within Angola through delivering priority actions in Angola's National Ivory Action Plan and National Elephant Action Plan. A more detailed overview of the planned impact on the species in focus can be found in section 1 of this report.

Improved awareness and capacity of prosecutors and the judiciary

Year one activity 1.1 the legislative review will provide materials for enhancing the capacity of Angolan law enforcement through providing:

1. An overall summary of the domestic laws in Angola which can be applied to wildlife crimes and within the wider context of international wildlife trade;
2. A full list of pertinent acts, and the text for the relevant section of each Act as applied to wildlife crimes and;
3. An analysis of gaps in the current laws and recommendations on legal text that could be utilised to strengthen the wildlife laws.

Assessment and analysis of the ivory trade in Angola and the investigations into the networks' poaching elephants and trafficking ivory will provide evidence for successful prosecutions:

Year one activities 2.1. a desktop study on Angola's historical and current ivory trade and; 2.2. a report on an overt scoping visit in Angola for an onsite assessment of the ivory markets both act to provide indicator 0.4; baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

How the project is contributing to a reduction in poverty

Angola suffers high poverty levels, low institutional and technical capacity, high levels of corruption, deficient data on elephant populations, and weak law enforcement. This project will reduce poaching and ivory trafficking to promote a sustainable elephant population in one of Africa's last strongholds for elephants. SI and the MofE's partnership will develop sustainable

solutions for Angola and will model a proof of concept for the implementation of NEAPs in countries with strong political will that can be replicated elsewhere.

Expected beneficiaries: the key beneficiaries are INBAC staff; law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Further detail on the expected benefits to beneficiaries from year one activities are outlined in section 4.

Indirect contribution of the project to poverty alleviation: this project aims to address the weak criminal justice system pathway for illegal wildlife trade in Angola, the lack of capacity within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, and the lack of successful prosecutions. Year one activity 1.1 has started this process, further details are outlined in section 6.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project has been designed in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 5 and the International Development (Gender Equality) Act. The INBAC and SI teams working on and implementing the project are gender balanced.

We recognise the need to ensure gender equity and gender equality throughout this project. All capacity building initiatives with the prosecutors and judiciary will request as equal a gender representation on training as possible; this may be difficult to achieve as in many countries these professions remain male-dominated. Monitoring data on training course evaluations will differentiate between male and female participants to ensure data can be gender disaggregated. This will be reported on following year two and three training activities.

We invited the female Minister of Environment and the female Secretary of State to represent the project at its launch, year one activity 0.1 and will do so for the official opening ceremonies for future activities such as training courses in year two and three. The technical meeting in the surrounds of the launch identified a female lead for CITES related communications and was attended by the female CEO of our partner organisation EIA (see annex 5 for meeting report).

9. Monitoring and evaluation

The logframe and project implementation plan have been used to monitor progress against agreed project indicators, which feed into addressing the project outcome. The ongoing mentoring provided to participants through regular monitoring visits and phone calls has also been a key component throughout the project. Meetings with INBAC staff were held in person (using match funding) in Luanda on the 21st of March to discuss year one project progress, assess ongoing mentoring requirements and discuss feedback. Regular face-to-face and conference calls meetings have been held with partners; EIA to monitor progress on activities 2.1 and 2.1; and, WI and IELP to monitor activity 1.1. There have not been any changes made to the M&E plan over the reporting period in year one and this ongoing process is monitored by the Project Manager Sophie Ledger, Stop Ivory.

10. Lessons learnt

Over the past year Stop Ivory have navigated a number of difficulties, in particular those that come hand in hand with the benefits of government officials playing a key role in project decision-making and with the challenges of working across languages and having project staff and partners based in multiple countries (see sections 2 and 3.1). In spite of the external challenges faced due to the hiatus in ministerial sign off on activities caused by presidential elections and the resulting new cabinet, and the new minister's busy schedule including extended periods of absence whilst travelling, good progress has been made.

One of the key findings from year one is the importance of regular, in-country representation with a fluent local language speaker when undertaking a project within a country with limited capacity. This has been a challenge due to the minister's request for us to change one of our originally proposed, in-country partners. In the absence of an immediate ministerial approved alternative, we have incurred delays and logistical issues easily resolved with in-country presence. Going forward it is a priority to pursue a ministerial approved, in-country partner (in addition to our legal technical specialist), who can assist in providing general on the ground help setting up year two

activities and provide support to INBAC as directed by Stop Ivory. This will not only benefit the progress and momentum of the project activities e.g. through on the ground logistical support but will also provide INBAC with another pillar of support and encourage complementary partnerships and network expansion within country. This partner will be investigated through reaching out to technical experts and other NGOs on the ground in Angola and followed up by approval by the minister during in person meeting in May, 2018.

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

NA

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Two other key factors which have played a part in impacting on project implementation:

1. **Changeover of Stop Ivory Project Management.** Due to unforeseen circumstances, this process has occurred three times since project initiation. Every effort has been taken to provide detailed handovers and introductions with partners and key project staff. However, clearly a consistency in project management is more efficient and the current manager is committed to the full-term of the project.
2. **Limited ministerial capacity.** The lack of capacity for communications within ministerial agencies and effects of changeover of cabinet has been touched on in section 2. An unexpected impact was caused by ministerial acceptance of externally funded projects with closely aligned objectives, which could have led to duplication of effort and potential for confusion. We are pleased to now be working closely with all partners delivering aligned projects, which will lead to a significantly more efficient and effective total project impact, but the following challenges were identified:
 - a. **Alignment with externally funded partners on different time frames.** Due to ministerial instruction, SI has partnered with WI (USFWS funded) to implement activity 1.1. The process of getting USFWS sign off on each activity, travel permissions and in keeping with their pre-approved time frame is very lengthy and has caused further delay regarding activity 1.1's workshop and validation. This was originally delayed to June, 2018, however, on receiving the review in annex 12 on the 27th of April, the workshop is now delayed further until September. However, this is not anticipated to negatively affect the progress of year two activities as preliminary report (annex 12) will provide much of the materials required for future planning of activities. Moreover, momentum and awareness from the workshop activity can be harnessed for undertaking related year two activities.
 - b. **Alignment with externally funded partners with limited availability.** Further delay due to a combination of delayed ministerial sign off in appointing an Angolan legal consultant essential for activities 1.1 and 1.2 was raised in section 3.1. Furthermore, the instruction for SI to work in partnership with WI and legal experts from IELP on the legal aspects of this project has meant that progression of year one activity 1.2 was not possible due to IELP's legal consultant's unavailability. Subsequently, formal acceptance by IWTCF for activity 1.2 to be carried over and be reported on in year two has been granted. The benefits of this include; ministerial approval, consistency and high-quality work produced, as well as consistency in communications with Angolan legal consultant who will also work in collaboration on this task.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Sustainability and scalability has been built into this project through:

This project implements priority actions under Angola's NIAP and NEAP, which spans 2016-2026. Outputs from this project will inform on-going activities under the Plan, led by the Angolan government.

Outreach during year one has been achieved through activity 0.1, the launch of the project in Luanda (details in section 3.1). Materials supporting the event were made available in English and Portuguese to ensure accessibility. National press agencies were contacted and press articles were published as a result (see annex 9). SI also promoted the activity via social media tools: Twitter, Facebook and Instagram (see annex 11). Year two and three activities will involve more public outreach components e.g. the promotion of training courses using national media and ministerial endorsement.

It is difficult to comment at this stage on the level of increase in capacity and interest resulting from the project. However, the legislation handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions planned in year two and training presentations produced in years two and three will provide materials in English and Portuguese which will have relevance for regional enforcement networks such as the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, regional law enforcement agencies and international NGOs working on illegal wildlife trade.

The planned exit strategy is still appropriate. Angola is a key country for elephant conservation and combating the ivory trade; we expect that this project will help to leverage funding, technical advice, awareness and media attention to ensure on-going support for priority actions within the NEAP. Stop Ivory intends to continue to support the Angolan government to deliver the NEAP beyond the end of this project.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The DEFRA logo and acknowledgement towards funding were used on the invitation to the official launch, activity 0.1 (see appendix 10). The DEFRA logo and acknowledgment towards IWT Challenge funding will also be used on the final version of the legislative review. Furthermore, within communications with the Angolan ministry, national and international partners and other NGOs, the IWT Challenge Fund has been recognised as a distinct donor in addition to other projects in Angola that SI are involved with.

Going forward we will continue to promote the project and its sponsors through different means e.g. using SI social media accounts and acknowledging the IWTCF funding through linking posts to @DefraGovUK.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2017-March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	██████	██████	██████	████████████████████ ████████████████████
Consultancy costs	██████	██████	██████	████████████████████ ████████████████████
Overhead Costs	██████	██████	██████	████████████████████ ████████████████████
Travel and subsistence	██████	██████	██████	████████████████████
Operating Costs	██████	██████	██████	████████████████████ ████████████████████
Capital items (see below)	████	█	██████	████████████████████
Others (see below)	██████	██████	██████	████████████████████

TOTAL	£ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
--------------	--------------	------------	------------	------------

Over the course of year one, we have experienced unforeseen delays and challenges (outlined in sections 2, 3, 10 and 12) which have resulted in our not being able to undertake some of the planned activities in year one to the full extent within the year one timeframe and thus, not all the budget has been utilised in full. This has resulted in a lower overall expenditure than anticipated for year one of both the IWT and Stop Ivory matching funds. It was agreed by IWT, the carry-over of funds pertaining to activity 1.2, the production of a legal handbook accounts for a total of £ [REDACTED]. This is broken down between the budget lines as follows;

- £ [REDACTED] for consultancy fees
- £ [REDACTED] consultant overheads
- £ [REDACTED] for operational costs (£ [REDACTED] Conferences, workshops and seminars, £ [REDACTED] Fieldwork operating costs (not travel)).

The updated year one funding total is £ [REDACTED] instead of originally planned £ [REDACTED]

Staff costs: totalled £ [REDACTED] IWT committed £ [REDACTED] Stop Ivory match funded £ [REDACTED] and seeing as IWT funds are time limited, an additional £ [REDACTED] was moved from the IWT operational costs line so that IWT covered £ [REDACTED] towards staff costs. The table above summarises the spending from the IWT grant only. The match funding will be used in future years to cover for any over expenditure on staff costs.

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

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

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact Elephant populations in Angola increase to sustainable levels, making it a stronghold for elephants in southern Africa following a sharp decline in poaching and ivory trade.</p>		<p><i>Impact towards deterring poaching and the ivory trade:</i></p> <p>Activity 0.1 the public project launch acted to raise awareness of the IWT project and Angola's commitment towards countering poaching of elephants and ivory trade which acts as a deterrent against wildlife crime.</p> <p>Activity 1.1 the legislative review will identify the basis for prosecution wildlife crimes in Angola and identify areas for improvement to strengthen the legal system.</p> <p>Activities 2.1 and 2.2 have also provided information regarding the historical and current state of the ivory trade in Angola, vital for providing the Angolan government with a clear picture of the problem at hand and, identifying next steps in countering the trade.</p> <p>Further details on the progress and achievements relative to human communities and poverty alleviation made by project are in sections 3.3, 4, 6 and 7.</p>	
<p>Outcome Ivory trading and trafficking in Angola is reduced, through strengthened capacity of the wildlife department, prosecutors and judiciary and implementation of recommendations from the ivory trade analysis and investigation to facilitate successful prosecutions.</p>	<p>0.1 Arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from baseline measured in Yr1 by 20% by end Yr 2, 50% by end Yr3.</p>	<p>0.1 Data regarding arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking resulting in prosecution/currently in court has been investigated during the course of EIA's communications with INBAC and work on activity 2.1. However, it was not possible to find a centralised</p>	<p>In progress. Data collection of: Arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking and; Average fines for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking will continue to be investigated. However, as mentioned in sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 due to a lack of centralised government database, zero capacity for communications</p>

	<p>0.2 Average fines for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking increase by 20% by end Yr 2 and by 50% by end Yr3 following prosecutor and judiciary training from baseline determined in Yr 1.</p> <p>0.3 By end Yr 3, 100% of wildlife crime cases are included in the national recording database for wildlife crime.</p> <p>0.4 By end Yr 1, ivory trade assessment provides new baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola following the 2016 domestic trade ban on ivory compared to 2014 Martin/Vigne study.</p>	<p>governmental source of these data to complete a solid baseline.</p> <p>0.2 Data on average fines for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking have started to be investigated to create the baseline as part of EIA's work on activity 2.1. However, as above, it was not possible to find a centralised governmental source of these data.</p> <p>0.4 Baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola has started to be collated as part of EIA's 2.1. desktop study and 2.2 open scoping trip. However, as above difficulties were observed and so other open sources of ivory seizure data were utilised.</p>	<p>between ministerial agencies, it will not be fulfilled by INBAC. The means of obtaining these data requires investigation following recommendations made in EIA's report, activity 2.1 and could involve the recruitment of an Angolan partner on the ground as mentioned in section 10.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies have improved capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching and ivory trafficking cases, and the judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p>	<p>(Insert original output level indicators)</p> <p>1.1 National wildlife crime recording database implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at 7 sites and records all wildlife crime cases by Q4 Yr 3. - at least 3 days of training provided to a minimum of 2 people per site <p>1.2. Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 3 days of training provided to 20 magistrates/judges (baseline = 0) - number and % of sentences which adhere to judicial guidance in year 3 compared to baseline collated through year 1 assessment. <p>1.3. Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered:</p>	<p>In progress. As mentioned in section 3.2, it is not possible to report on measurable indicators 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 as they occur in later years. Year one, activities 2.1 and 2.2 have commenced the researching process for baseline data on poaching/trafficking and sentencing. The final reports for both activities are due on the 30th of April (see annex 6 for MoU for supporting evidence and section 3.1 for more details).</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 3 days training provided to 30 prosecutors (baseline = 0) - number of novel cases of poaching/trafficking which result in arrest and successful conviction in years 3 (compared to baseline data assessment in year 1). 	
Activity 0.1 Project launch meeting with Minister including representatives from all law enforcement agencies, project partners and media.		Complete. This activity was successfully completed in Luanda on the 4 th of December, 2017 (see section 3.1 for details and annexes 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 for evidence through photos, invitation, programme).
Activity 1.1 Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime – INBAC and Stop Ivory will develop terms of reference and the review will be carried out by an Angolan lawyer.		In progress. This activity is successfully underway, the preliminary report will be complete by the end of April 2018 (see section 3.1 and annex 7 for LoU, annex 12 for preliminary report for details and evidence). The verification workshop in Luanda is planned for June, 2018 (now September, 2018) and will involve Angolan ministry personnel, Angolan legal expert, as well as international legal expert from IELP as well as our partner WI. This will result in the ministry approved and finalised report and then the subsequent production of designed and printed of hard copies, translated into Portuguese and ready for distribution.
Activity 1.2 Best practice handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors and the judiciary will be developed by an Angolan lawyer following terms of reference developed by INBAC and Stop Ivory and with reference to similar handbooks developed for other countries in the region.		Planned. This activity has been postponed (with IWT official acceptance) until year two. The ToR has already been agreed by INBAC and discussions with the legal expert from IELP and the Angolan legal expert have already commenced regarding drawing up an LoU for this body of work.
Activity 1.3 Deliver skills based training course on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 30 prosecutors in Kissama National Park.		Planned. This activity is due for planning and implementation in year two of the project. The information gathered and materials produced as part of activities 1.1 and 1.2 will feed into the training program. The presence of the minister of environment will be requested for the launch of the course to raise profile as well as engaging with National Media for widening public outreach.
Activity 1.4 Deliver skills based training course/awareness raising for judiciary on wildlife crime prosecutions and sentencing – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 20 magistrates/judges in Kissama National Park.		Activity not yet started. This activity is due for planning and implementation in year three of the project. Materials produced as part of activities 1.1 and 1.2 and the lessons learned from activity 1.3 will be used to refine this course and its delivery.
Activity 1.5 Implement national wildlife crime recording database – training and computers will be provided to INBAC staff to implement the database at 7 different sites including INBAC headquarters and protected areas.		Activity not yet started. This activity is due for planning and implementation in year three of the project. We will draw on experiences we gather throughout the course of the project and the expert advice from our international and local partners to ensure the database is fit for purpose.
Output 2. A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory	2.1 Report on Angola’s ivory trade at markets and through borders accurately identifies key personnel/	In progress. In year one, EIA has produced a report on key findings regarding Angola’s current ivory trade at markets and through borders as part of activity 2.1 and 2.2 (see section 3.1 and annex 6 for details and evidence respectively). Challenges regarding accessing baseline data on different indicators regarding

<p>trade in Angola and analysis of key trade networks and personnel.</p>	<p>networks/location targets for the investigations is produced by Q1 Yr 2.</p> <p>2.2 Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr 2.</p> <p>2.3 Report on second investigation produced by Q3 Yr 3</p> <p>2.4 Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q4 Yr 3.</p> <p>2.5 Ivory trade assessment data and recommendations from reports in 2.1-2.4 are used to prioritise investigations and prosecutions by law enforcement agencies</p>	<p>the ivory trade were found due to lack of capacity within INBAC and the Angolan ministry, and a report produced will identify recommendations for future work (see sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 for further details).</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade and comparison with previous 2014 Martin/Vigne study.</p>		<p>Complete. This activity has been carried out by our partners EIA and has involved reviewing open access data from multiple sources and comparing their findings with that of the 2014 Martin/Vigne study which evaluated the ivory trade in Angola. The finalised report is due the end of April 2018, which will provide further details (see sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 for details and annex 6 the MoU, for evidence).</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Scoping visit to Luanda – on-site assessment of ivory markets, interviews with traders and law enforcement officials and production of report for investigations.</p>		<p>In progress. This activity has been completed by our partners EIA and their report is due for completion at the end of April, 2018 (see sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 for details and annex 6 for the MoU for evidence). Findings and recommendations within the final report will be discussed in a meeting between Stop Ivory and EIA, and then Stop Ivory will present the report to the Minister of Environment in a meeting in Luanda. The meeting originally planned in April was delayed due to the minister's travelling abroad and is due to take place in May, 2018.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 First investigation on Angolan ivory trade including site visits and reports produced and shared with relevant law enforcement agencies and report produced for potential second investigation.</p>		<p>Planned. This activity is planned to take place in year two in partnership with EIA, following on from their findings in the year one activities 2.1 and 2.2. As this will be an undercover investigation; once this work is commissioned we will not be privy to details including logistics and time frames until after it has taken place to ensure both the authenticity of the investigation and safety of the staff involved.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4 Second investigation visit and report produced and shared with law enforcement agencies (this is dependent on the results and feedback from the first investigation)</p>		<p>Activity not yet started. This activity is dependent upon the results of activity 2.3 which will take place in year two.</p>

Output 3. Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented	Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.	Activity not yet started. INBAC and the minister of environment are fully informed of project progress in the meanwhile and are key to obtaining sign off on each activity.
Activity 3.1 Project wrap-up meeting with all stakeholders to discuss outcomes of all outputs and open access plan implemented.		Activity not yet started. This activity is planned for year three.
Activity 3.2 End of grant reports submitted.		Activity not yet started. This activity is planned for year three.

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: Elephant populations in Angola increase to sustainable levels, making it a stronghold for elephants in southern Africa following a sharp decline in poaching and ivory trade.			
Outcome: Ivory trading and trafficking in Angola is reduced, through strengthened capacity of the wildlife department, prosecutors and judiciary and implementation of recommendations from the ivory trade analysis and investigation to facilitate successful prosecutions.	<p>0.1 Arrests leading to convictions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking resulting in prosecution/currently in court increase from baseline measured in Yr1 by 20% by end Yr 2, 50% by end Yr3. .</p> <p>0.2 Average fines for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking increase by 20% by end Yr 2 and by 50% by end Yr3 following prosecutor and judiciary training from baseline determined in Yr 1.</p> <p>0.3 By end Yr 3, 100% of wildlife crime cases are included in the national recording database for wildlife crime.</p> <p>0.4 By end Yr 1, ivory trade assessment provides new baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola following the 2016 domestic trade ban on ivory compared to 2014 Martin/Vigne study.</p>	<p>0.1 Data from national park staff on poaching events and INBAC/Police/courts on poaching and ivory prosecutions. INBAC/police/court data</p> <p>0.2 INBAC/police/court data</p> <p>0.3 INBAC reports on the database use; reports generated through the database.</p> <p>0.4 Data and analysis from Environmental Investigation Agency scoping and investigation reports.</p>	The Government of Angola remains committed to enforcing the domestic ivory trade ban and to improved investigations and prosecutions for elephant poaching and ivory trafficking.

<p>Output 1</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies have improved capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching and ivory trafficking cases, and the judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p>	<p>1.1 National wildlife crime recording database implemented - at 7 sites and records all wildlife crime cases by Q4 Yr 3. - at least 3 days of training provided to a minimum of 2 people per site</p> <p>1.2 Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime - at least 3 days of training provided to 20 magistrates/judges (baseline = 0) - number and % of sentences which adhere to judicial guidance in year 3 compared to baseline collated through year 1 assessment.</p> <p>1.3 Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered: - at least 3 days training provided to 30 prosecutors (baseline = 0) - number of novel cases of poaching/trafficking which result in arrest and successful conviction in years 3 (compared to baseline data assessment in year 1).</p>	<p>1.1 Database training for INBAC staff participant list and report; reports generated from database. 1.2 Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations; analysis of penalties from court records. 1.3 Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations; police and court records, database records.</p>	<p>Prosecutors actively engage in training programme and are able to implement lessons learnt to improve prosecutions on wildlife crime.</p> <p>Judiciary actively participate in the training programme and recognize the seriousness of wildlife crime in sentencing.</p> <p>Co-operation with all law enforcement agencies is achieved to ensure national wildlife crime recording database is used as central repository for all wildlife crime data.</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of key trade networks and personnel.</p>	<p>2.1 Report on Angola's ivory trade at markets and through borders accurately identifies key personnel/ networks/location targets for the investigations is produced by Q1 Yr 2.</p> <p>2.2 Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr 2.</p> <p>2.3 Report on second investigation produced by Q3 Yr 3</p> <p>2.4 Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q4 Yr 3.</p>	<p>2.1 Scoping report and data analysis following desktop research on ivory trade in Angola and first site visit to Luanda. Compare to findings of 2014 study by Martin and Vigne.</p> <p>2.2 and 2.3 Investigation reports and recommendations produced and shared with Angolan law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>2.4 Communications and reports from INBAC on investigations in progress.</p>	<p>Effective engagement of key personnel in the ivory trade assessment.</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies remain committed to acting upon recommendations from the assessment.</p>

	<p>2.5 Ivory trade assessment data and recommendations from reports in 2.1-2.4 are used to prioritise investigations and prosecutions by law enforcement agencies.</p>		
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented</p>	<p>3.1 Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.</p>	<p>3.1 Stakeholder meeting participant list and minutes. Outputs of the project shared as per open access plan.</p>	<p>Stakeholders remain engaged throughout the project.</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>0.1 Project launch meeting with Minister including representatives from all law enforcement agencies, project partners and media.</p> <p>1.1 Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime – INBAC and Stop Ivory will develop terms of reference and the review will be carried out by an Angolan lawyer.</p> <p>1.2 Best practice handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors and the judiciary will be developed by an Angolan lawyer following terms of reference developed by INBAC and Stop Ivory and with reference to similar handbooks developed for other countries in the region.</p> <p>1.3 Deliver skills based training course on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 30 prosecutors in Kissama National Park.</p> <p>1.4 Deliver skills based training course/awareness raising for judiciary on wildlife crime prosecutions and sentencing – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 20 magistrates/judges in Kissama National Park.</p> <p>1.5 Implement national wildlife crime recording database – training and computers will be provided to INBAC staff to implement the database at 7 different sites including INBAC headquarters and protected areas.</p>			
<p>2.1 Desktop scoping study of Angola’s historical and current ivory trade and comparison with previous 2014 Martin/Vigne study.</p> <p>2.2 Scoping visit to Luanda – on-site assessment of ivory markets, interviews with traders and law enforcement officials and production of report for investigations.</p> <p>2.3 First investigation on Angolan ivory trade including site visits and reports produced and shared with relevant law enforcement agencies and report produced for potential second investigation.</p> <p>2.4 Second investigation visit and report produced and shared with law enforcement agencies (this is dependent on the results and feedback from the first investigation)</p>			
<p>3.1 Project wrap-up meeting with all stakeholders to discuss outcomes of all outputs and open access plan implemented.</p> <p>3.2 End of grant reports submitted.</p>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Checklist for submission

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