



## 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: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019**

### IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT 047
Project title	Developing Investigation and Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola’s Elephants
Country/ies	Angola
Lead organisation	Stop Ivory
Partner institution(s)	National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), Wildlife Impact (WI) and International Environmental Law Project (IELP) Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and TRAFFIC
IWT grant value	£395,160
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2017, 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2020
Reporting period (e.g. April 2018-Mar 2019) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	April 2018 – March 2019 Annual report 2.
Project leader name	Mr John Stephenson
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.stopivory.org">www.stopivory.org</a> or <a href="http://www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org">www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org</a>
Report author(s) and date	Ms Sophie Ledger 24/04/2019

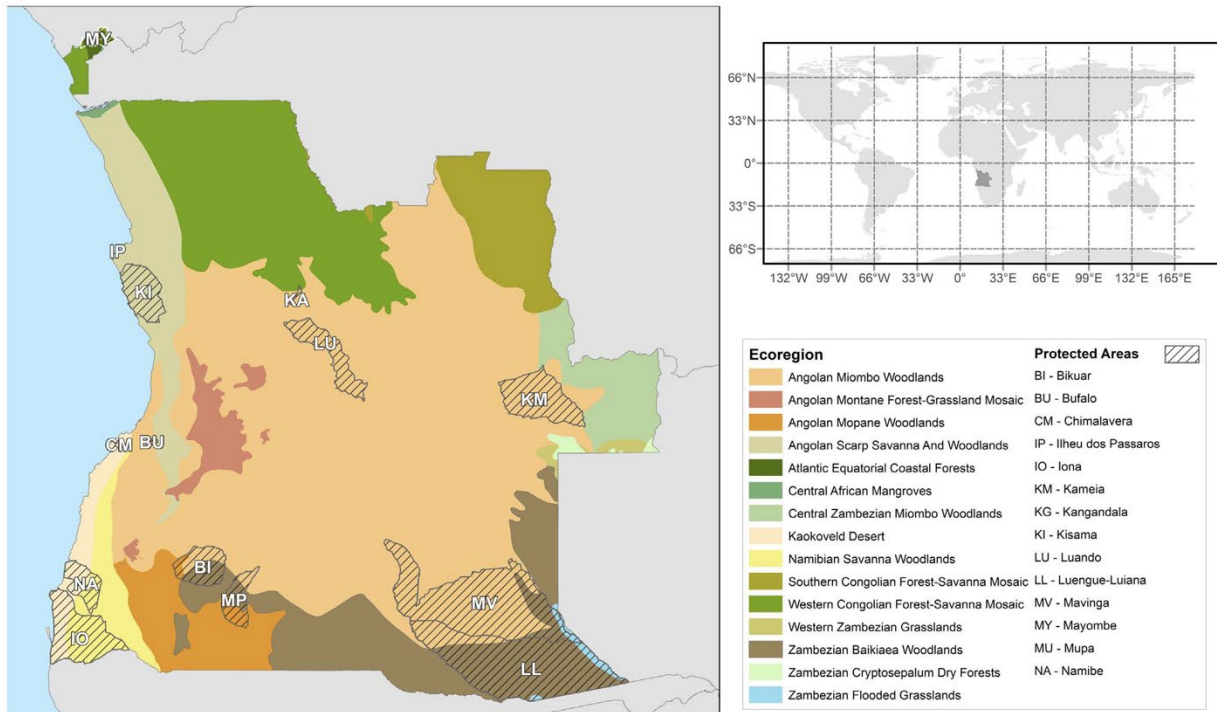
### 1. Project rationale

*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).<sup>1</sup>

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:*

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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*

Stop Ivory is the lead for this project and INBAC is a highly involved and active key partner in the planning, development and delivery of all activities. Our key point of contact within INBAC remains as the Director himself, Mr. Aristófanés Romão da Cunha Pontes who we have regular Whatsapp and email communications with as well as meeting with in person during our in country working visits. As previously explained in AR Year One, the activities delivered within this project were developed with INBAC to align with National objectives outlined with the Government of Angola's National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) and National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) and so this provides an inherent advantage for delivery of the project and government buy in. Within the EPI facilitated 2018 NEAP updates workshop on 25/06/2018 and resulting provisional updated NEAP; the DEFRA IWT047 project features within NEAP Annex 2, which outlines the proposed and ongoing projects relevant to NEAP objectives and has been signed off by the Head of INBAC.

The relationship between Stop Ivory, INBAC, The Ministry of Environment and the Minister of Environment herself (and her consultant Dr Tamar Ron) have continued to strengthen as the project has progressed in Year Two through deploying lessons learned in Year One: recognising Whatsapp as a more agile and preferred communication method in Angola than emails (Stop Ivory has an Angolan government whatsapp group for communications); ensuring Portuguese translations are always available in communications (using Google Translate for informal communications and a trusted translator for official reports and communications); utilising in country legal expert Maria Bom Jesus to follow up and support communications regarding activities 1.2 and 1.3, and through working closely with and following the guidance of the British Embassy who have developed a wealth of Angola specific advice on the correct protocol for communications with Angolan government officials. Recognising the importance of face to face meetings and time spent in country with INBAC both for the success of the DEFRA objectives and for the mentoring and information flow aspect; Stop Ivory made 5 working trips to Angola which involved Year Two activity development and delivery; a strategy that has been essential for going towards mitigating the issues raised in AR Year One regarding government officials hectic schedules and department capacity being highly limited. Going forward, this approach will be deployed for Year Three. During these visits, we were able to meet with INBAC and discuss DEFRA activities, attend the government's stakeholder's coordination meeting on 07/07/2018, meet with the Minister three times, and obtain official sign off on all activities under the DEFRA deliverables thereby minimising delays otherwise expected without the necessary high level buy in.

### *Attorney General's Office for the Republic of Angola (PGR)*

We were allocated a PGR focal point Dr Eduarda Rodrigues Neto for the development and planning of activities that required national prosecutorial input by the head of INBAC (19/09/2018). This relationship has been crucial for keeping abreast of the rapidly changing and challenging legal landscape in Angola; as new relevant wildlife legislations have been drafted and changes to the Penal Code have been made, we have benefitted from having this direct line of contact with the relevant government agency. Through this relationship we have ensured that we have the most up to date and correct versions of legal materials available to inform the Defra deliverables (activity 1.2 and 1.3). The good working relationship with the PGR office was also pivotal when developing and delivering the training course in activity 1.3; the PGR office ensured that 20 prosecutors from across the provinces in Angola were invited and their transportation was coordinated (see annex 4 for prosecutor participants list from PGR across provinces). The PGR office was also responsible for inviting the two high level representatives from the PGR (Dr. Filomena Margarida Gonçalves, Deputy Attorney General, and Vanda Lima, Sub Deputy attorney General) participated in the closing ceremony. Challenges included initial delays in being allocated a focal point (not related to the PGR), difficulties in getting responses over email for which we have used lessons learned from previous section to focus communications via whatsapp, through legal consultant Maria Bom Jesus and via face to face meetings in country on 3 occasions. We also had a changeover of the focal point from Dr Eduarda Rodrigues Neto to Dr André de Brito on 11/01/2019 which was one week before the delivery of activity 1.3 due to Dr Eduarda being promoted, which despite, the short notice was not of any consequential hindrance to activity 1.3 due to the preparation and planning trip in December where Stop Ivory met with the PGR team in person.

### **NGO Partners**

#### *Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)*

As stated in AR Year One, 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 5 for the updated annex from the MOU for year 2 activities).

EIA has been in regular contact with Stop Ivory through email, conference calls and, three face-to-face meetings with the CEO of EIA (20/04/2019, 06/11/2019 and 25/01/2019). Working relationships between EIA and the Angolan government and relevant NGOs and technical experts have continued to progress through the development and delivery of the Year Two objectives 2.2 and 2.3. Stop Ivory has continued to facilitate these activities wherever possible; delivering by hand the findings of the Year One activities 2.1 and 2.2 and, obtaining official sign off for Year Two activities during meetings with the Minister of Environment in May 2018.

#### *Wildlife Impact (WI) and International Environmental Law Project (IELP) with United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)*

This partnership which was suggested through the Ministry of Environment and the consultant Dr Tamar Ron has continued to be productive due to its being commenced with Ministerial blessing and the collaborative ethos maintained by information sharing and regular communications. As these partners are based in the USA, communications have been maintained remotely via emails and skype conference calls throughout the year. Face to face meetings were possible through utilising the surrounds of the delivery of activity 1.1's RoundTable meeting in country in September, 2018.

A further positive result from this relationship has been the opportunity to utilise the international legal expert from IELP Professor Erica Lyman as a consultant on DEFRA deliverables unrelated to those of WI and USFWS, which has the benefit of continuity of legal expertise, deployment of accumulated expertise on the specifics of the complex Angolan legal system and operating with a consultant who has developed a relationship of trust and respect with the Angolan government.

## *TRAFFIC*

Given the success of the partnership above, communications were set up between Stop Ivory and TRAFFIC by the Minister of Environment's consultant Dr Tamar Ron as she identified that our projects had scope for potential collaborations. TRAFFIC is undertaking "The Combating Wildlife Crime in Namibia and Kavango Zambezi Area Project" for which Angola is a focal country for activities and strengthening investigation and prosecutions fall within their project remit. The communications were commenced through email introduction on the 30/10/2018 and since then regular updates and communications have been achieved through emails and skype conference calls. A TRAFFIC consultant from the project was invited to be an international guest speaker during Activity 1.3 and delivered the units under their grant funding. Since this successful collaborative approach and the added value of working together where appropriate, we have been in discussions on other activities for alignment. To this end, we included a TRAFFIC representative within our government meetings in April and are planning to coordinate and share information where appropriate during the delivery of activity 1.4 and 1.5.

### *Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Uganda*

Stop Ivory and WCS Uganda have worked together in the past to develop and rollout a National Wildlife Criminal Offenders database in Uganda that has since been adapted and rolled out in other African countries. Directly relevant for the planning and delivery of activity 1.5, emails and a skype call between the consultant at WCS Uganda and Stop Ivory have begun in preparation for Year Three.

### *Local Technical specialist; Maria Bom Jesus, National Legal Consultant*

Maria Bom Jesus's involvement on the project has been exceptional as she has quickly risen to the challenge of working as national legal expert on an environmental focussed project after the activities had already commenced. Allocated by the Ministry of Environment after the previous allocated national legal consultant was no longer available, she started on the 20/08/2018 to work on the legislative review. She has been involved in planning and delivery of DEFRA activities 1.2, 1.3 as well as being acting as an in country "fixer" for arranging meetings and following up with the PGR and INBAC when Stop Ivory is not in the country (see annex 6,7 and 8 for LOUs).

## **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:

*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.*

The budget was spent out and planning for this item was undertaken in Year One, and the delays were reported on in AR Year one. It is worth noting during Year Two the Roundtable successfully took place on the 06/09/2018 with partners Wildlife Impact and IELP being present as well as representatives from USFWS. See annex 9 for a photo of the event. The findings from this event and the meetings during the in the week of the 4th – 7th September including a stakeholder's coordination meeting were essential for adapting the scope of activities 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 to best suit the rapidly changing legal landscape. At the time of the roundtable several essential legislations for wildlife prosecutions (protected areas, environmental crime, CITES legislation and penal code) existed only in draft with no confirmed date for finalisation.

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

This activity was carried over from Year One through an accepted change request. The findings from the Activity 1.1 Roundtable on the current context of prosecutorial practice in Angola and the imminent changes to be brought in through new legislations and penal code were discussed with the legal consultants regarding the impact on activity 1.2. It was agreed that the scope of this handbook be altered and paired back to avoid sections of it being obsolete as soon as the new legislations are adopted and better suit the situation on the ground. Therefore, the activity is now the “Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola.” The first draft which was developed with the PGR and INBAC was trialled during activity 1.3 in January as a training aid in the fact-finding exercises (see annex 10 for programme). It is intended as a quick reference guide for investigators, prosecutors and the judiciary to provide information on the offences across multiple acts, which may be applied to wildlife crime. Upon the adoption of the new Penal Code later in 2019, an updated version of the guide will be produced and delivered to all participants as well as used during activity 1.4 as a training aid.

### *1.3 Training course for 30 prosecutors (planning and delivery)*

Again, the findings from the Activity 1.1 Roundtable on the current legal landscape in Angola and consultations with the legal experts provided justification to alter the scope of the training course to better suit the situation on the ground. A skills-based training course using legislations which were imminently due to change would not be practical; more appropriate would be to provide an introductory sensitisation symposium for both prosecutors and police to encourage cross agency communications and provide a solid baseline for long term capacity building. This approach was endorsed by the Minister of Environment during meeting in September. The delivery was moved from December to January due to the PGR office’s involvement in an anti-corruption awareness course. The training course itself took place as planned in Quiçama National Park over 3 days 15/01/2019 - 17/01/2019 (see annex 10, 11 and 12).

*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.*

Initial discussions on the activity have taken place with the consultant from WCS Uganda, who has confirmed their availability for 2019. A translated briefing note on the proposal has been provided to INBAC (see annex 13 for briefing note on activity 1.5) during the meeting with the team on the 11/04/2019. Due to a lack of infrastructure with Angolan protected areas a lack of capacity on the ground, we will work with the head of the Environmental Crime Unit and INBAC to scale the activity back into a more appropriate deliverable.

## **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.*

The budget for these activities was spent and reported on during AR Year One. The resulting findings and report were delivered in Portuguese by hand to the Minister of Environment during meetings in Angola on 17/05/2018. The contents of this report are sensitive and so will not be shared at this time.

*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.*

In 2018, EIA have undertaken covert field investigations as proposed in Angola along with desk-based research and social media monitoring which has resulted in the identification of major wildlife trafficking networks operating in Angola. Multiple briefings and reports have been

given to trusted Angolan government contacts. This activity is ongoing. **Due to the highly sensitive nature of the findings and for the safety of the personnel working on the activities, information regarding this activity should not be published online and should be treated at confidential.**

### 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**

Output 1 indicator 1.1 and 1.2 are Year Three activity dependant and will not be addressed in this report.

Output 1 indicator 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).

Through delivery of activities 1.2 and 1.3 from a baseline of 0; 20 prosecutors from across Angola and 10 police and investigators received specific training and awareness raising on the importance of wildlife crime prosecutions and the national legislations currently available to them for prosecutions including case study exercises and a mock trial activity (see annex 14 for sign in sheet, annex 11 for briefing note explaining the scope of the training and annex 10 for agenda). The level of participation from attendees and demand for the training materials was high and indicated a strong motivation towards future countering of wildlife crimes; a further 80 USB sticks of materials were delivered to PGR and INBAC for dispersal across the relevant government agencies in April. A report on post course evaluations undertaken by TRAFFIC has been delayed due to difficulties in transcription, translation and interpretation of handwritten reviews. This will be followed up on in Year Three. Gathering data on the number of poaching and trafficking cases is ongoing with partners EIA and we are looking into working together with partners TRAFFIC in Year Three on the data inputting aspect for cold cases.

**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.
- This report and data analysis have been delivered to the government of Angola in May 2018.

Measurable indicator: 2.2 Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr 2.

- Means of verification 2.2 and 2.3 Investigation reports and recommendations produced and shared with Angolan law enforcement agencies.
- **The investigations and recommendations data are Confidential and not to be published:** The investigations into wildlife tracking operations have revealed major networks, information which have led to a notable seizures and arrests in August 2018. Multiple confidential intelligence disseminations have been made to a trusted government enforcement contact which includes confidential information related to: the August 2018 ivory seizure and arrests of Vietnamese suspects; key persons of interest based in Angola suspected to be involved in illegal wildlife trade; trade routes used to smuggle ivory into and from Angola; and major wildlife trafficking

hotspots. EIA continues to monitor and routinely provide confidential information with the view to facilitate law enforcement in Angola. At the time of writing, it is our understanding that law enforcement in Angola are conducting surveillance and investigations into the information provided, particularly focusing on two key persons of interest.

### 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.

Comment: There have been several approaches deployed to mitigate the challenges with collating indicators and means of verification 0.1 and 0.2 raised in AR Year One pertaining to limited capacity and lack of centralised data collection system. 1) Requesting an alternative on the ground partner to assist with data collection from the Ministry of Environment. This was unsuccessful as none have been given official approval. 2) Designing a consultancy agreement with independent biological consultant Dr Tamar Ron who works closely with the Angolan ministry for the purpose of collecting these data. Despite two ToRs being drawn up, ultimately this was unsuccessful as the data collection of ivory seizure and poaching data was not in line with the consultant's professional interests. Instead, as proposed in AR Year One; we have worked the CITES Management Authority National Focal Point to be given permissions to access the National Stockpile Management System (SMS) data on IWT items. We have also worked with EIA to gain access to their analysis of Angola related seizure data. This has been successful, see details below.

With permissions from the CITES management focal point for Angola, data on IWT seized items has been sourced from Angola's stockpile management system (SMS) to act as a proxy for defra indicators. This data is also used for official reporting to CITES when complying with CITES. Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP 17). Due to the sensitive nature of this government owned data, **we request this information is not made available publicly** and we will avoid including specifics of the IWT seized items in case of their being part of an ongoing investigation, instead we will report using yearly percentages of confiscated IWT items.

Comment: As previously mentioned in sections 3.1 and 3.2, EIA have successfully undertaken assessments on the ivory trade and reports on the data and analysis have been delivered to the Angolan government. Please find a breakdown of data and analysis means of verification 0.4 from EIA below and **note these data are confidential and not for publication:**

In consideration of the indicators discussed, we are confident that the project will be successful in achieving its outcome. Within Year Three we will work with INBAC, PGR and potentially TRAFFIC who have an objective regarding cold cases to look into ways for obtaining the data on poaching and fines.



### 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: The commitment of the government of Angola remains strong to countering illegal ivory trade and wildlife crime as demonstrated in the involvement of INBAC and the PGR as well as the Minister of Environment within DEFRA supported activities. See section 12 and annex 15 for details on the Minister's request for strengthening wildlife crime section of the penal code and see annex 16 for an article on the public announcements in January that Angola is creating new wildlife legislations in response to weak penalties and to strengthen prosecution capabilities.

**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.*

Comments: The 20 prosecutors and 10 police actively engaged during activity 1.3 in January and signed in everyday of the training (see annex 14 for participants sign in sheet). All participants were provided with the training materials on USB sticks so they can refer to the materials as required. This assumption will be explored further with Year Three activities.

*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 relate to year 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: EIA have been working effectively with in country contacts within the government and stakeholders to deliver the trade assessment. Stop Ivory delivered the initial report from activity 2.1 to the government directly in May, 2018.

*Assumption: Law enforcement agencies remain committed to acting upon recommendations from the assessment.*

Comments: EIA have been working on delivering real time information on wildlife crime networks and seizures discovered through their analysis and investigations for activity 2.2 and have had success directly as a result of this commitment in 2018 (see section 3.3 for details).

## 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 have been benefitting from the institutional capacity building and personal development opportunities delivered throughout this project: Stop Ivory staff and the international and national consultants and partners have been in regular communications and visits and INBAC staff. This facilitates knowledge exchange and relationship building. INBAC staff were part of the delivery of Activity 1.3 training course and were able to participate and build their awareness in wildlife crime as well benefit from the training materials provided.

**Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary:** The Activity 1.2 and 1.3 have provided the opportunity for upskilling, and personal and institutional capacity building process through providing 20 prosecutors and 10 police and investigations forces with the essential grounding in wildlife crime sensitisation. The training covered Angola's international, regional and national commitments including the current legislations currently available for the prosecution of wildlife crimes. The PGR office were part of the planning and delivery of the training and were also able to benefit from the training and materials provided.

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 1.3 we engaged with the British Embassy and Angolan press agencies and Stop Ivory social media services to publicise the training activity (see article in annex 17). 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 Declarations 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 two this project has taken action towards meeting Kasane Statement 4, through completing activity 1.1. the roundtable in September and through the submission of amendments pertaining to wildlife crimes in the draft penal code during meetings in December. Kasane Statement 5 was addressed during the delivery of activity 1.3, the wildlife crime sensitisation training course whereby the draft of activity 1.2, the Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola was used as a training material and delivered to all 30 participants in the course. 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 1.3, and the resulting guidance for government and reports produced in activities 2.2 and 2.3 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 Two Activity 1.3 the sensitisation training on wildlife crime and use of the 1.2 Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola has provided materials for enhancing the capacity of Angolan law enforcement through providing 30 members of the police and prosecutions with:

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. Raised awareness of illegal wildlife trafficking globally and nationally and;
4. Case studies with associated charges, evidence, and penalty recommendations.

**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 two activities 2.3. a covert investigation into the ivory trade within Angola and related to Angola. The data gathered through the investigation has supplemented baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola with data in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

## **7. Project support to poverty alleviation**

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 two 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 two activities 1.3 and 2.2 and 2.3 have all provided training and information to Angolan governmental and law enforcement agencies with to improve their future investigation and 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 activity 1.3 training course demonstrated that whilst no female prosecutors or police were officially trained; female members of the PGR office and INBAC office participated in the training and were given the training materials. Furthermore the Minister of Environment, The Deputy and Sub-Deputy Prosecutor General and, the representative from the British embassy were all female and all were publicised in national press giving opening and closing speeches at the event. Training and talks were given by both men and women during activity 1.3. The National legal consultant and International legal consultant working on this project are both female. We will continue to strive to work inclusively as possible for the Year Three activities.

## **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 five in country visits and whatsapp communications has also been a key component throughout the project. Part of our process is to have open discussions in meetings with INBAC staff on the project activities and progress. Regular face-to-face and conference calls meetings have been held with partners; EIA to monitor progress on activities 2.2 and 2.3; and, IELP to develop activities 1.2 and 1.3. 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**

This year one of the major successes has been utilising an in-country representative in the form of a dynamic and capable national legal consultant. Whilst this does not 100% mitigate the difficulties associated with not having an in-country partner; it has certainly facilitated the process of following up on communications with government, and was invaluable for local knowledge and language when negotiating with the conference host location for activity 1.3. We recognise that we are very fortunate with the individual we are working with for being flexible in her duties and that for Year Three it would be advisable to look for an expansion of this role. Furthermore, building relationships with the British Embassy and NGOs based in Angola has been an invaluable undertaking for much needed sharing of advice and information in a complex country for external operatives. Discussions with in country NGO Halo Trust, have yielded some useful suggestions on in country “fixers” who are highly recommended and well placed with government. We will explore this option further for Year Three.

As with the previous year, Stop Ivory continues to work through the associated challenges and benefits of working closely with government officials. Communications have been facilitated through the use ofWhatsapps and the reinforcement of regular in country visits has been essential for building the working relationship. It is noted that common feedback from officials and partners is that our current working trips are too brief, often only spending 2-3 days in country for meetings has been discouraged. For Year Three, Stop Ivory will look into expanding the length of time working in country to at least one-week long trip per 6 months.

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

The reviewer’s comments were very helpful and sensible in scope. In response to the key points:

- 1) Baseline data has been included in this report and the process of data collection is ongoing and planned within Year Three.
- 2) Regarding an Angolan partner, the timeline would have been to allocate as soon as we were granted ministerial approval during the meetings in May, 2018. Unfortunately, we were not allocated an approved partner during the meetings across year two and so have instead been looking into other alternatives: expanding on the role of national legal consultant and pursuing the option of using a well-respected fixer. Other methods will be through working closely with partners and coordinating on future trips to Angola to maximise opportunities for information sharing and collaborations.
- 3) Regarding the mitigation of delays from government officials; much effort has been put into the building of strong working relationships through regular in country trips for face to face meetings. If significant delays are received going forward, it could well be that the project would have to extend its timeframe to account for this, or tailor the activities to a further scaled back version, in order to make the activities the most appropriate and feasible.

## **12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

*Further support to legislative enhancements for wildlife crime prosecutions in Angola:*

During the planning and development meetings in December, the Minister of Environment requested that a workshop be held on the wildlife provisions within the draft penal code on the 11/12/2018 with technical support from legal consultants under DEFRA Maria Bom Jesus and Prof Erica Lyman (see annex 15 for the INBAC meeting summary). The wildlife provisions in the new penal code do three things after the amendments proposed by the Ministry of Environment:

1. The penalty range is now 4-10 years for wildlife crimes enumerated in penal code (draft penal code called for 6 months - 3 years).
2. The range of activities that comprise the wildlife crime chain are now criminalized, including buying, selling, possession, transport, import, export, etc.
3. It is now a crime to engage in any of the above with respect to specimens of protected species in Angola but also with respect to specimens of protected species in foreign jurisdictions as well, giving Angola a meaningful tool to combat transboundary wildlife crime.

The draft amendments have been accepted and are in the process of being adopted by parliament which is a truly exceptional outcome to go towards long term and systemic change for strengthening wildlife prosecutions.

### **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 Two has been achieved through activity 1.3 (details in section 3.1) which included high level government endorsement through opening and closing ceremony. 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 as well as the British Government channels via the Embassy in Luanda (see annex 17). SI and the EPI also promoted the activity via social media tools: Twitter, Facebook and Instagram (see annex 18). The Minister of Environment herself also tweeted about the activity. Furthermore, the project manager, referenced the project and funding during the opening speech and whilst she and the legal consultants were interviewed for national television as part of the opening ceremony events.

Regarding the level of increase in capacity and interest resulting from the project this is covered in sections 1, 3 and 4. Expansion of interest with government agencies can be demonstrated through the new working relationship with the PGR on activities 1.2 and 1.3 which will continue in Year Three.

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**

Please see section 13 for details on the publication of IWT CF and DEFRA funding during activity 1.3. We have made sure that every communication and briefing note and material that regards an IWT047 activity is clearly recognised with the correct logos (cross-checked with LTS for the most up to date versions) and with the wording "Developing investigation Prosecution Capacity to Save Angola's Elephants." This project is funded by the UK government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs "Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund."

## 15. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2018-March 2019)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 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)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

A Change Request form has been accepted, which has altered the original figures from Year Two and the table above reflects the accepted changes in the 2018/19 grant column. Unforeseen delays and challenges faced, in part due to not having an in-country partner, and the complexity of the political and changing legal landscape have resulted in an underspend in Year Two. To counter some of this underspend and seeing as IWT funds are time-limited, an additional £ was moved from the IWT Travel and Subsistence line to Overheads and £ was from operational costs line to further cover staff costs. Regarding the underspend in the Capital items line; There was an initial request to transfer 100% the capital costs line to Year Three as due to unforeseen delays, the planning meeting on the development of activity 1.5 with the government and technical experts kept being moved. However, this request was only partially successful, with £ being carried to Year 3 over of the original £, and so the equipment was purchased to the best of the knowledge available. There are some final invoices from consultants which are awaiting final confirmation before payment, these should be confirmed within the month in time for the final report.

## 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). The following is an Op Ed that was written on the Activity 1.3, wildlife crime sensitisation training in January.

When people abroad think about Angola, the sad truth is that they rarely think about its wildlife and biodiversity. The country's fauna was devastated during the many decades of war that ended in 2002. But in January, in Kissama National Park, I saw reasons to hope for a better future. History was made as some 30 senior prosecutors and police officers, who had travelled from provinces as distant as Cabinda and Cuando-Cubango, came together for the country's first workshop dedicated to fighting wildlife crime.

In her opening remarks, the Environment Minister, Paula Francisco Coelho, said the meeting was intended to convey a simple message; that the Angolan state is committed to protecting the environment. She stressed that individuals who break wildlife laws should not simply be fined, but should face the full force of the law.

What followed was an intense three days of training and discussion. We examined how Angola's current laws can be used to prosecute wildlife crimes, how these laws could be improved, which protected species are especially vulnerable, and Angola's international

commitments through organisations such as CITES to prevent trade in endangered species. Legal consultant Maria do Rosário Bom Jesus Lima had a stark message; that the enforcement of environmental law 'is an important step towards fighting organized crime, corruption and money laundering in Angola'.

Of course, Angola has already lost so much. The great elephant herds that once roamed across the savannahs of the terras do fim do mundo are no more, whilst the dense tropical forests of the Mayombe have been pillaged. But the Angolan authorities have shown the way forward with several important seizures of ivory and rhino horn in recent years, destined for East Asia. The Angolan government has proved itself a committed member of the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI), an alliance of 19 African countries working to end the illegal ivory trade and implement long-term conservation plans for elephants.

The challenges ahead are vast, and no one who took part in the workshop at Kissama is under any illusions. But I was impressed by the commitment of all the participants who took part in this workshop that the plunder of Angola's wildlife must stop, and their belief that, with the right policies, there is still hope of recovery.

By Sophie Ledger of Stop Ivory, conference organizer, with the support of the British Embassy in Luanda.



## 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><b>Impact</b></p> <p>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 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. The roundtable was held in September, 2018.</p> <p>Activity 1.3: Training provided to 30 law enforcement officials including the use of Activity 1.2 as a training aid has improved their ability to prosecute wildlife crimes.</p> <p>Activities 2.1, 2.2: the reports were delivered to the government in meetings in May, 2018.</p> <p>Activity 2.3: Multiple reports have been made to government contacts on active ivory trade and actions have been taken.</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><b>Outcome</b> 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>0.2 Average fines for elephant</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 2.3. There is no centralised governmental source of these data to complete a solid baseline. Other routes</p>	<p>(Highlight key actions planned for next period)</p> <p><b>In progress.</b> 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. The means of obtaining these data could be through a</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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>are being explored for year three such as working with TRAFFIC to input closed case data.</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 2.3. See, as above.</p> <p>0.4 Baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola has been collated by EIA as part of 2.2 and 2.3.</p>	<p>collaboration with partner TRAFFIC who have similar objectives for cold case monitoring. EIA will continue to provide information to the best of their abilities.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p><b>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</b></p>	<p>1.1 National wildlife crime recording database implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at 7 sites and records all wildlife crime cases by Q4 Yr 3.</li> <li>- at least 3 days of training provided to a minimum of 2 people per site</li> </ul> <p>1.2. Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least 3 days of training provided to 20 magistrates/judges (baseline = 0)</li> <li>- number and % of sentences which adhere to judicial guidance in year 3 compared to baseline collated through year 1 assessment.</li> </ul> <p>1.3. Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least 3 days training provided to 30 prosecutors (baseline = 0)</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 and 1.2 refer to Year Three activities.</p> <p>1.3 See section 3.2 for details and annexes 10-14 for evidence. It was deemed more appropriate to have 10 police/investigators and 20 prosecutors for participants on the training and the skills-based nature was altered to be sensitisation and introductory as explained in 3.1. As mentioned above; the poaching /trafficking data is an ongoing activity,</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	- 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 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.		<b>In progress.</b> The verification workshop in Luanda took place in September, 2018. The findings outlined in section 3.1 gave way to delays and the final report is awaiting approval.	
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.		<b>In progress.</b> See section 3.1. The revised scope version “Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola” was delivered as a training material.	Once the penal code is adopted, the Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola will be revised and delivered as a training material for the Judicial training course.
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.		<b>Completed.</b> This activity was completed see sections 3.1 and 3.2 for details.	
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.		<b>Activity not yet started.</b> 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. Initial discussions took place in meetings in April.	Planning meetings will take place in June and proposed delivery is September. Traffic will be included again as guest speakers.
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.		<b>Activity initiated.</b> This activity is due for planning and implementation in year three of the project. We aim to incorporate expert advice from our international and local partners to ensure the database is fit for purpose.	Planning meeting with the Head of the ECU and INBAC are proposed in June. The materials have been partially purchased in advance.
<b>Output 2. A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of key</b>	2.1 Report on Angola’s ivory trade at markets and through borders accurately identifies key personnel/networks/location targets for the	<b>In progress.</b> The report from activity 2.2 was delivered in May, 2018 to the government. Activity 2.3 in Year Two (see section 3.1 and 3.2) is ongoing and sensitive, therefore the results are not available at this time. Depending on the	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>trade networks and personnel.</b>	<p>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>	ultimate results of 2.3, activity 2.4 will be designed to best suit the situation.	
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.		<b>In progress</b> This activity is still active, see sections 3.1 and 3.2 for details.	
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)		<b>Activity not yet started.</b> This activity is dependent upon the final results of activity 2.3.	
<b>Output 3. Etc.</b> 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.	<b>Activity not yet started.</b> 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.		<b>Activity not yet started.</b> This activity is planned for year three.	
Activity 3.2 End of grant reports submitted.		<b>Activity not yet started.</b> 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](mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> 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><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>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><b>0.1</b> 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><b>0.2</b> 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><b>0.3</b> By end Yr 3, 100% of wildlife crime cases are included in the national recording database for wildlife crime.</p> <p><b>0.4</b> 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><b>0.1</b> Data from national park staff on poaching events and INBAC/Police/courts on poaching and ivory prosecutions. INBAC/police/court data</p> <p><b>0.2</b> INBAC/police/court data</p> <p><b>0.3</b> INBAC reports on the database use; reports generated through the database.</p> <p><b>0.4</b> Data and analysis from Environmental Investigation Agency scoping and investigation reports.</p>	<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>
<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p><a href="#">Add more outputs as necessary</a></p> <p><b>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</b></p>	<p><b>1.1</b> 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><b>1.2</b> Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime - at least 3 days of training provided to</p>	<p><b>1.1</b> Database training for INBAC staff participant list and report; reports generated from database.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations; analysis of penalties from court records.</p> <p><b>1.3</b> 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</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>20 magistrates/judges (baseline = 0)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- number and % of sentences which adhere to judicial guidance in year 3 compared to baseline collated through year 1 assessment.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.3</b> Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least 3 days training provided to 30 prosecutors (baseline = 0)</li> <li>- 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).</li> </ul>		<p>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><b>Output 2</b></p> <p><b>A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of key trade networks and personnel.</b></p>	<p><b>2.1</b> 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><b>2.2</b> Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr 2.</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Report on second investigation produced by Q3 Yr 3</p> <p><b>2.4</b> Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q4 Yr 3.</p> <p><b>2.5</b> 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><b>2.1</b> 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><b>2.2 and 2.3</b> Investigation reports and recommendations produced and shared with Angolan law enforcement agencies.</p> <p><b>2.4</b> 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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p><b>Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented</b></p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> 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><b>Activities</b></p> <p><b>0.1</b> Project launch meeting with Minister including representatives from all law enforcement agencies, project partners and media.</p> <p><b>1.1</b> 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><b>1.2</b> 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><b>1.3</b> 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><b>1.4</b> 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><b>1.5</b> 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><b>2.1</b> Desktop scoping study of Angola's historical and current ivory trade and comparison with previous 2014 Martin/Vigne study.</p> <p><b>2.2</b> 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><b>2.3</b> 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><b>2.4</b> 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><b>3.1</b> Project wrap-up meeting with all stakeholders to discuss outcomes of all outputs and open access plan implemented.</p> <p><b>3.2</b> End of grant reports submitted.</p>			

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

#### Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk">IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	y
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	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.	