



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 2020

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 / EPI Foundation (EPIF)
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	£327,010.00
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2017 - 30 th April 2020 (extension provided to 30 th April 2021)
Reporting period (e.g. April 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – March 2020 Annual Report 3.
Project Leader name	Ruth Musgrave
Project website/blog/social media	www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org
Report author(s) and date	Dr Naomi Doak 31/10/2020

1. Project summary

This project was designed to deliver priority actions in Angola's National Ivory Action Plan and National Elephant Action Plan. The project planned to do this by addressing

- Angola's severe elephant poaching crisis;
- The weak criminal justice system which is failing to address the pathway of illegal wildlife trade in Angola including the lack of capacity within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, and the lack of successful prosecutions; and,
- the large-scale domestic ivory trade and trans-boundary trafficking of ivory through Angola.

Angola's main elephant population found in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-TFCA) is described as the last stronghold for 60% of African elephants but was being poached at a rate of 10%/yr. Angola could hold an important component of the largest remaining habitat and range of African elephant making the protection of its elephants of international importance. Key to the remaining elephant habitat in Angola is the Luengue-Luiana National Park (LLNP), which forms part of the KAZA-TFCA.

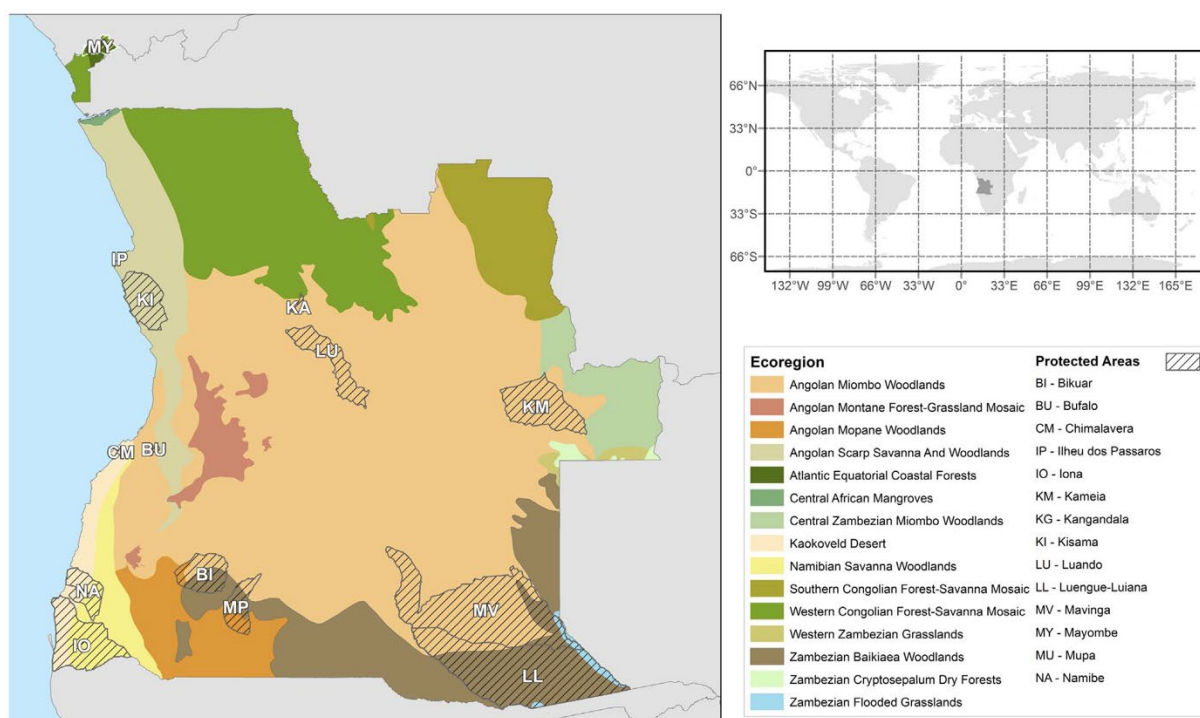


Figure 1: An Ecoregion and protected areas map of Angola, area "LL" on the map represents Luengue-Luiana National Park (LLNP), the Angolan component of the KAZA-TFCA.

(Map sourced from doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0103403.g001).¹

Angola is a major ivory trafficking hub and has previously been identified as the largest such market in Africa. The country was identified as "of importance to watch" by the Elephant Trade Information System in 2016, which identified commercial scale exports of raw and worked ivory as a key issue. Since June 2016, Angola has been implementing measures to close its domestic ivory market.

In the short-term this project aims to reduce the poaching of elephants and trafficking of ivory 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 help 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.

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.

In the medium term the project will act as a catalyst for 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 will help to support a growing elephant population in Angola and help protect the species from poachers. Work to support investigations will help Angola to become a country that is no longer a central market for ivory trading in Africa.

The increased capacity and awareness of prosecutors and judiciary in regard to the wildlife trade will increase the number of successful prosecutions for other species beyond elephants. Prosecutions will be recorded in a National Wildlife Crime Offenders Database. Improved law enforcement capacity will help move wildlife crime from a low risk to a high-risk crime helping to decrease the incentive to be involved in wildlife crime.

The project will provide benefits to The National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas (INBAC), within Angola's 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 prosecutor's 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

Project Partners

Government Partners

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

The EPI Foundation (EPIF) is the lead for this project, which was transferred from Stop Ivory who led the project up until March 2020. As Stop Ivory was still the project lead for the vast majority of the reporting period, this report refers to Stop Ivory. The transfer of expertise and assets from Stop Ivory to the EPI Foundation ensured there has been a smooth transition which has not impacted project delivery. INBAC remains a highly involved and active partner in the planning, development and delivery of all activities. Our key point of contact within INBAC for the reporting year was the Director Mr. Aristófaes Romão da Cunha Pontes. Throughout the year we had regular communication with the Director on project activities, planning and development as well in person meetings during country visits. All project activities were developed with INBAC to ensure they align with National objectives outlined in the Government of Angola's National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP) and National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP).

The relationship between Stop Ivory/EPIF, INBAC, The Ministry of Environment and the Minister of Environment have continued to strengthen as the project has progressed through continuing to deploy lessons learned in previous reporting periods including adapting the main method of communication preferred by Angolan based partners, ensuring Portuguese translations are always available, utilising in country consultants to support activities and working closely with and following the guidance of the British Embassy.

Recognising the importance of face to face meetings, Stop Ivory/ EPIF staff continued to make trips to Angola when possible, a strategy that has been essential for mitigating issues raised in Year One regarding government officials' hectic schedules and limited capacity. During these visits, meetings were held with INBAC and other government stakeholders to discuss DEFRA activities, attend stakeholder's coordination meetings, meet with the Minister and support on logistics for workshops.

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 transboundary ivory trade and investigation of criminal networks trading in ivory in Angola. EIA provided a confidential briefing to the Government partners in regard to the investigations they have been conducting under the project in October 2019. This was well received by Government partners and EIA has continued to provide information to support efforts by law enforcement.

Stop Ivory/ EPIF is in regular contact with EIA through email, calls and face-to-face meetings. Working relationships between EIA, the Angolan government, relevant NGOs and technical experts have continued to progress through the development and delivery of objectives 2.2 and 2.3. Stop Ivory/ EPIF has continued to facilitate these activities wherever possible; delivering updates on findings activities 2.1 and 2.2 and, obtaining official support for continued activities during meetings with the Minister of Environment in February 2020.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Uganda

Stop Ivory/ EPIF and WCS Uganda worked together throughout the reporting period to develop a National Wildlife Criminal Offenders database (Activity 1.5). Emails, skype calls and informal communications continued between WCS Uganda staff and Stop Ivory/ EPIF. A scoping trip to Angola was conducted in October 2019 with Stop Ivory and WCS Uganda staff joining the trip and conducting meetings with all relevant stakeholders in the development of the database. During this visit and discussions with INBAC and the Ministry complementary activities were identified under the WI / USFWS project. Subsequent discussions between all relevant partners led to the adaptive decision to combine activities and deliver one database solution for Angola rather than two separate systems. Subsequently Stop Ivory and WCS Uganda agreed to end the contract for this work under the Defra project.

Save The Elephants (STE), The Kissama Foundation and Conservation International (CI) were all identified as project partners in the initial project proposal, STE and CI have continued to provide technical advice and input where needed and appropriate on project activities but have had limited input to the direct implementation of the project. The Kissama Foundation has not been involved in the project as a result of issues identified in the first year between Kissama and the Government agencies involved in the project.

Informal Project Partners

Government Partners

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

Stop Ivory/ EPIF has continued to work with the PGR focal point for the activities that involved national prosecutorial input, namely the Judiciary and Prosecutors workshop that was held in November 2019. 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. The PGR focal point has been key in ensuring updated information has been made available.

Staff changes at the PGR have continued to cause delays in communication and required additional time and effort to ensure new staff were up to date on the project and aware of the activities but the use of informal means of communication including Whatsapp has helped to address this and ensure new staff are aware and engaged in the project.

NGO Partners

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

This partnership has continued to be productive and the collaborative ethos has been maintained by information sharing and regular communications. Communications remain largely remote via emails and skype calls as a result of the location of partners, but this has not hampered the partnership. Discussions were held throughout the year to ensure coordination and collaboration and this has resulted in a sub-award to Wildlife Impact to combine activities across projects and deliver a single Offenders Database solution for Angola.

An international legal expert from IELP, Professor Erica Lyman, was engaged throughout the year as a consultant on DEFRA deliverables and this has increased collaboration across these partners as she is also working on unrelated activities for WI and USFWS. This has continued to provide the benefit of continuity of legal expertise and deployment of accumulated expertise on the specifics of the complex Angolan legal system.

TRAFFIC

Stop Ivory/ EPIF and TRAFFIC have continued communications and collaborations throughout the reporting period. 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. Regular updates and communications have been achieved through emails and skype conference calls. A TRAFFIC representative has been included in consultation with government partners where appropriate and attended training and capacity building activities in November 2019 during the delivery of activity 1.4 and 1.5.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Project activities for Year Three progressed well from April 2019 to December 2019 although there were delays experienced in implementation in early 2020, primarily due to staff changes and travel restrictions due to COVID-19 in the later part of the reporting period (March 2020).

The Angolan government, including law enforcement officials, project partners and stakeholders including the UK Embassy have engaged well with the project and helped to ensure successful delivery of project activities. Contributions have been through a combination of remote communications via email, Whatsapp and Skype, and through an increase in the number of in country trips as was recommended in feedback from previous Annual Reports. In response to the comments from the review of Annual Report Year 2, an in-country consultant, Sr. Jose Agostinho has been hired to support the progression of activities. Updates on relevant activities undertaken during the reporting period are provided below. Activities completed in previous reporting periods are noted.

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

Activity 0.1: completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Activity 1.1: completed and reported on in previous reporting period. But updates have been made to the report and findings as needed with new changes to relevant laws and legislation.

Activity 1.2: Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola. This activity was completed during the reporting period although updates continue to be made to the Guide given ongoing changes to the penal code and other relevant wildlife laws and legislation. Any updated versions are shared with MINAMB and the PGR with the most up to date Guide launched at the Judicial Symposium in November 2019. The Guide continues to be used by other organisations including under the USAID funded project.

Activity 1.3: Introductory Sensitisation Workshop on Wildlife Crime for Police and Prosecutors. This activity was completed in line with the project implementation plan. Materials from the Police and Prosecutors workshop were shared with TRAFFIC and the workshop was replicated during a workshop under their USAID funded grant. Feedback from MINAMB, PGR and participants of the January workshop was shared during meetings in the week of the 14th of September 2019 during a visit by lead international legal consultant Prof Erica Lyman.

Activity 1.4: Introductory Judicial Symposium on Wildlife Crime. Meetings on this activity were held in May; expertise and feedback from PGR, MINAMB and INBAC have been incorporated to ensure Angolan ownership and to refine the content and delivery for the Judicial audience. The Judicial Symposium took place from 19-21st of November 2019, later than initially proposed but this was unavoidable due to availability of the lead international legal expert in combination with delays in being allocated a Judicial focal point.

Activity 1.5: National Wildlife Criminal Offenders Database. Meetings on the development of the database including providing a briefing note on the Database and a walkthrough of the Ugandan version took place in-country with representatives of INBAC and MINAMB in April 2019. An expert from project partner WCS Uganda, Geoffrey Mwedde, and an IT technician were contracted for this activity. A scoping mission with government agencies took place in October 2019. Towards the end of the reporting period it was noted that this activity had fallen behind in terms of implementation. This was largely a result of staff changes at INBAC and the Ministry as formal decisions were needed on the format for the database as a result of a variety of options being available under different projects. Subsequent discussions led to the decision to combine activities under the IWT CF project and the USFWS funded project being implemented by Wildlife Impact.

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

Activity 2.1: completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Activity 2.2: completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Activity 2.3 and Activity 2.4: Discussions on investigative activities and the delivery of findings with Angolan law enforcement by EIA have been held both via email, skype calls and in person meetings. EIA are having ongoing discussions with enforcement contacts to disrupt the criminal networks in operation in Angola. A confidential briefing note was shared with the Minister of Environment prior to CITES CoP related to ivory trafficking and the involvement of active criminal syndicates linked to specific Asian demand countries. 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 strictly confidential.

Output 3: Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented.

All relevant materials developed under this project have been shared in soft and hard copy across the government agencies INBAC, MINAMB and the PGR. Confidential reports under Output 2 have been shared with relevant agencies.

Project materials have also been shared with non-government partners and stakeholders working in the Angola wildlife space; TRAFFIC, ICCF, USFWS, UNDP, UNODC. UNDOC and UNDP have also indicated they would like to take the Guide as a framework to build upon and update when they start interventions under separate projects.

Communications have continued with all project partners and relevant stakeholders with regular updates on project activities. Any materials have been shared openly as per the open access plan.

Activity 3.1: Project wrap-up meeting with all stakeholders to discuss outcomes of all outputs and open access plan implemented. At the start of January 2020 plans were underway for the wrap-up meeting to be held in late February or early March with discussions undertaken during an in-country visit by the then EPIF CEO Miles Geldard. Government approval for the workshop was obtained and many of the logistics and planning were underway including a draft agenda and invite list. Before a final date could be agreed the initial impacts of COVID-19 on international travel were being felt in the USA and UK and many of the project partners flagged that they would not be able to travel. As such this activity has been delayed with all project partners and stakeholders being kept up to date on changes and discussions. It is hoped that this activity can be held in Year 4 of the project. A no-cost extension was granted until March 2021 as a result of the impacts of COVID-19 on remaining activities.

Activity 3.2: End of grant reports submitted. Final project reports, technical and financial, will be completed and submitted in line with the approved change request submitted for a project extension. The Year 3 Annual Report is being submitted later than usual as a result of confusion of required reporting when the no-cost extension was submitted and approved. The half year report for Year 4 is being submitted as required and the project will continue to be monitored to allow for timely reporting.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

Indicator 1.1: National wildlife crime recording database implemented.

The implementation of a National Wildlife Crime Database (Indicator 1.1) is an ongoing activity. The first indicator of this activity, commitment to successful implementation of the database from MINAMB/INBAC the investigations unit and prosecution, has been achieved with meetings and scoping visits held in regard to this activity with project partners in April and October 2019. During these meetings agreement was provided by the government partners with a commitment to the implementation of a database.

Implementation of the database and at least 3 days of training provided in Luanda (Indicator 1.1) has been delayed and this activity will be implemented in the additional time for the project provided by an approved extension. The training was initially planned for March 2020 but had to be delayed as a result of COVID-19 related travel restrictions, which have subsequently caused further delays in implementation of remaining activities. While training in use of the database could be provided remotely a visit is required to ensure the IT requirements are in place for the database and to install the required software. Initially planned to be implemented by WCS Uganda this activity was changed post the scoping visit and combined with a similar activity being planned under a USFWS funded grant. It is hoped that the database related visit can be undertaken prior to February 2021 but this will be dependant on the lifting of restrictions linked to COVID-19.

Indicator 1.2: Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime.

Training was provided to judiciary in November 2019 with 3 days of training provided to 20 magistrates and judges. Training included the launch of the Guide to Wildlife Laws and case study exercises. The level of participation from attendees and demand for the training materials was high and indicated a strong motivation to prosecute wildlife crimes. Materials from the training were also provided to other project partners including INBAC for dispersal across relevant government agencies. Monitoring and evaluation activities were undertaken through surveys of participants. At the time of the report there were no completed prosecutions in Angola in regard to wildlife crimes but consultation and outreach to the participants from the training indicate a continued willingness to follow judicial guidance on sentencing should wildlife crimes reach prosecution.

Indicator 1.3: Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered.

Delivery of the activities linked to indicator 1.3 was completed in the previous reporting period with 20 prosecutors from across Angola and 10 police and investigators receiving specific training and awareness raising on the importance of wildlife crime prosecutions and the national legislations currently available to them for prosecutions.

Gathering data on the number of poaching and trafficking cases that resulted in arrests and successful conviction is ongoing in partnership with project partners EIA and will be reported on in the project final report. There have been delays in prosecutions and the use of information provided to authorities.

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

Indicator 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.

The report and data analysis were delivered to the government of Angola in May 2018.

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

The report covering the first investigation was delivered to the relevant authorities through confidential briefings during a previous reporting period.

Indicator 2.3: Report on second investigation produced by Q3 Yr. 4.

Work on the second investigation is continuing. Delivery of results to date has been delayed as a result of travel restrictions both to and within Angola. The investigations and recommendations data are Confidential and not to be published. The investigations into wildlife tracking have revealed major networks, information that led to notable seizures and arrests in August 2018. While the report on the second investigation has been delayed, confidential intelligence disseminations have continued to be made to a trusted government enforcement contact. Information on key persons of interest based in Angola suspected to be involved in illegal wildlife trade have continued. EIA continues to monitor and routinely provide confidential information with the view to facilitate law enforcement in Angola.

Indicator 2.4: Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q4 Yr. 4.

Report to be produced in Year 4.

Indicator 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.

At the time of writing, it is our understanding that law enforcement in Angola have utilised the information provided under 2.1 – 2.4 to prioritise enforcement attention related to IWT. We understand they have continued to conduct surveillance and investigations into the information provided, particularly focusing on two key persons of interest. However, it is unclear how COVID-19 restrictions have impacted on this work.

Output 3: Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented.

Indicator 3.1: Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.

Government approval for the workshop was obtained and a draft agenda and invite list have been developed. It is hoped that this activity can be held in Year 4 of the project although timing will depend on COVID-19 restrictions on international travel and meetings in Angola. Options for a virtual meeting are being explored but the holding of virtual meetings with Angolan government officials has proved difficult in other projects.

The open access plan has continued to be implemented with all findings and work under the project, outside of the confidential findings from investigations, being shared with project partners and being made available to others working on the issue of IWT in Angola.

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.

Indicator 0.1: National Stockpile Management System (SMS) data on seized IWT items as a proxy for increased National law enforcement capacity for evidence management and therefore increased capacity across the multiple law enforcement agencies involved in the chain of custody.

Indicator 0.2: Yearly average of seized elephant products linked to Angola recorded in the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) increases from the baseline in 2016 to 2020 by 20% to indicate an increase in successful investigations and interventions as awareness and capacity for wildlife crimes increases.

As noted in the Annual Report for year 2, Indicator 0.1 and 0.2 have been updated from the initial indicators. EPIF continues to work with the CITES Management Authority National Focal Point to access the National Stockpile Management System (SMS) data on IWT items. Unfortunately, we were unable to get access to the data in time for the submission of this report. EPIF will continue to work with the CITES Management Authority to secure access to the SMS data for the final report of the project.

Due to the sensitive nature of the SMS and ETIS government owned data, **we have had to request this information is not made available publicly** and we have had to agree with the government agency that specifics of the seized items will not be reported. Instead any data will be reported using yearly percentages of confiscated IWT items. To enable a comparison of data from Year 2 the results of previous reporting are included here.

Data extracted in April 2019:

- From 2016 to 2017 there was a decrease in total individual logged IWT items by - 83.75%,
- From 2017 to 2018 there was a percentage increase in individual logged IWT items by 2300%.

Data from EIA analysis of seizures indicates

- there was at least one ivory seizure in Angola in 2016;
- two in 2017;
- six in 2018; and,
- one in 2019.

EIA analysis indicates that Angola was linked to at least

- five ivory seizures abroad in 2016;
- three in 2017;
- one in 2018; and,
- three in 2019.

We are also working with EIA to gain access to updated analysis of Angola related seizure data. Unfortunately, we were unable to get this data before submission of the report due to staff being on furlough.

Indicator 0.3: By end Yr. 4, there is a national recording database for wildlife crime offenders functional and used Angolan law enforcement agencies to track wildlife crime cases. 5 members of MINAMB, INBAC and the Environmental Crimes Unit are trained in using and maintaining it.

Implementation of this activity has been delayed and is not due to occur in Year 4. Initial plans for the database to be implemented by WCS Uganda have been adapted and changed as a result of the scoping visit undertaken in Year 3. During the scoping visit it was raised that the USFWS is also planning to support implementation of a similar database and through discussions post the scoping visit and with agreement from the Government departments involved in the projects it has been agreed that one database be implemented and given the USFWS system is more comprehensive, including CITES permit management, the decision has been made to work with USFWS and Wildlife Impact to implement the broader system. A visit to Angola to confirm IT requirements, install software and conduct training was planned for March 2020 but this was subsequently delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Indicator 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.

EIA have successfully undertaken assessments on the ivory trade and reports on the data and analysis have been delivered to the Angolan government. This activity was completed and reported on in previous reporting periods.

While the project remains on track to achieve the expected outcome, concerns over the implementation of final activities remains given the impact of COVID-19. In addition, there is some concern that law enforcement will have diverted actions away from Wildlife Crime related activities and this may impact on the level of effort, subsequently impacting on the ability to measure the outcome against indicator 0.1 and 0.2.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The assumptions and risks remain true for the Project Outcome and Outputs and are key components for the success of the project.

One assumption that was not taken into account for the project, is that the Government continues to operate standard working hours throughout the duration of the project and that travel and activities will not be impacted by restrictions.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has significantly impacted travel and working functionality since February 2020 and will continue for an unknown duration. Government staff are working from home since March, but internet connectivity is an issue. EPIF restricted all travel except urgent and essential travel from February 2020. This has hindered the progress for the remaining activities. However, the EPIF team continues to engage with Partners via Whatsapp and phone calls, and where possible continue work plans until travel restrictions are lifted.

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 with DEFRA supported activities. Despite the complications experienced as a result of staff changes within the Ministry and ongoing issues with communication responses, the Ministry has indicated it remains committed to the project and other efforts to combat IWT.

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: Addressed during previous reporting as linked to an activity undertaken in Year 2.

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

Comments: The participants of the Judiciary training programme actively engaged during the workshop (Activity 1.4) in November 2019 with participants attending every day of the training. All participants were provided with the materials and warmly received the Guide on Wildlife Laws in Angola, welcoming the publication. Feedback from the training was all positive and the Monitoring and Evaluation survey conducted indicated not only an interest in the material but an increased level of awareness and knowledge after attending the training.

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: This assumption is primarily linked to activities that have now been delayed until Year 4. However, early indications and enthusiasm for the database as expressed during meetings with agencies on the scoping visit indicate a willingness to use a database as a central repository across multiple agencies. This assumption will be further tested during implementation of the database in Year 4.

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 continue to work effectively with law enforcement contacts within the Angolan government and stakeholders to provide any updates to the trade assessment. The initial report from activity 2.1 was provided to the government 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. They continued to provide information to law enforcement agencies throughout the reporting period although it is currently unclear if this has led directly to any enforcement action.

Output 3: Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented.

Assumption: Stakeholders remain engaged throughout the project.

Comments: EPIF staff continue to work closely with all project partners and stakeholders involved in the project or organisations who are also implementing related projects in Angola. The project activities have been received well by everyone and this is reflected in the strong interest and participation in the November 2019 workshop. Early 2020 saw significant changes in the staffing and structure of the Ministry of Environment and INBAC and while this caused delays in decision making on the project the new staff have all been introduced to the project and have indicated their enthusiasm and interest in the project. COVID-19 restrictions have impacted the project towards the end of the reporting period as planned country visits had to be cancelled. It has been highlighted previously that visits to Angola were key to ensure engagement with the project and this is a cause for some concern.

3.5 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.

Impact on Illegal Wildlife Trade:

This project is working to support good practices based on knowledge and awareness of wildlife laws in Angola. It is widely recognised that ensuring there is a strong rule of law with reliable prosecutions and strong penalties can provide a disincentive to poaching and is necessary for long-term action against the illegal trade. Once implemented, in-country capacity, resources and procedures should be in place to support strong prosecutions. As a result, a strong message that the criminal justice system will act against poaching and trafficking should impact on IWT. The long-term impact on poaching and the ivory trade will take place incrementally over time.

Impact on human development and well-being:

Crime of any type creates insecurity and potentially increases the risk of violence when communities lose confidence in public law enforcement departments. By reducing crime and the corruption often associated with it, this should improve the relationship between communities and the law and improve confidence in law enforcement officers by local communities who suffer from the negative effects of poaching.

The advantage of strong law enforcement action against poaching, ivory trafficking and IWT more broadly is its visibility, with successful investigations and prosecutions against criminal networks. This visibility adds confidence that a country has a genuine interest to combat poaching, protect wildlife and strengthen judicial systems.

Indirectly strengthened law enforcement and judiciary can also be important for tourism choices; tourists are more likely to visit a country if they feel secure, have confidence in the law enforcement institutions, and obviously that they will see elephants. Tourism brings with it revenues and employment opportunities to help alleviate poverty.

4. Project support to the IWT Challenge Fund Objectives and commitments under the London Declarations and Kasane Statement

This project continues to contribute to the IWT Challenge Fund Objective 2: Strengthening Law enforcement. The project was designed to contribute to efforts to address Objectives I, I VIII, X, XI, XIII, XIV and XV of the London Conference Declaration and Objectives 4, 5 and 9 of the Kasane Statement. Project activities undertaken throughout Year 3 of the project have continued to address not only Objective 2 of the Challenge Fund but also the identified objectives of the London Declaration and Kasane Statement.

Activities conducted in Year Three under Output 1 and 2 of the project directly support Challenge Fund Objective 2. Implementation of these activities involves work with law enforcement agencies in Angola with activities under Output 2 directly supporting investigations and the work of law enforcement. In November the Judiciary workshop held to sensitise participants to wildlife laws also directly supports this objective of the fund.

Continued work on Activity 1.1 and 1.2 ensured the necessary materials and initial framework for addressing London Conference Declaration VIII and X could be kept up to date. The publicity and outreach in the surrounds for activity 1.4, and the resulting guidance for government and reports produced in activities 2.2 and 2.3 supported efforts to meet London Conference Declaration Objective I.

Within year three of the project Objective 4 of the Kasane Statement was supported through continued activity on Activity 1.1 including work on the Guide to Wildlife Laws of Angola and sharing of this work to raise awareness of amendments pertaining to wildlife crimes in the draft penal code.

Kasane Statement Objective 5 was addressed during the delivery of activity 1.4, wildlife crime sensitisation training courses. At this workshop the Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola (Activity 1.2) was used as training material.

5. Impact on species in focus

The key impact the project is 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 making the species in focus the African Elephant. Additional detail of the planned impact on elephants is included in Section 1 of this report.

Activities to support an improved awareness and capacity of prosecutors and the judiciary in Year Three (Activity 1.4) through sensitisation training on wildlife crime and use of the Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola (Activity 1.2) has provided materials for enhancing the capacity of Angolan law enforcement to address wildlife crime and specifically poaching of elephants and the trafficking of elephant ivory.

The activities under Output 2 of the project, the Assessment and analysis of the ivory trade in Angola and the investigations into the networks' poaching elephants and trafficking ivory, has provided information and intelligence to support successful prosecutions. The data gathered through the investigation has supplemented data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola and while no prosecutions have been brought at this stage it is hoped the continued support provided will enable action to be taken against poachers, directly benefitting elephants.

Whilst elephants are the focal species of the project activities, other species impacted by the illegal wildlife trade, including species targeted for bushmeat, will also benefit. Increased understanding of the networks and routes of IWT will also identify traders involved in the trade of other species, which can be utilized to further investigations and improve the effectiveness of law enforcement.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Angola suffers high poverty levels, low institutional and technical capacity, high levels of corruption and weak law enforcement. This project aims to reduce poaching and ivory trafficking to promote a sustainable elephant population in one of Africa's last strongholds for elephants and through these efforts it is hoped that overall law enforcement capacity is improved which would indirectly assist local communities through stronger rule of law and reduced corruption.

Expected beneficiaries: the key beneficiaries of the project are INBAC staff; law enforcement agencies and the judiciary. Local communities living around the key elephant habitats and National Parks will also benefit from the project activities through increased capacity for law enforcement and strengthened ability to maintain the rule of law. However, contributions to address poverty are largely indirect. It is also hoped that the improved law enforcement efforts at the level of prosecutions will lead to improved security for rangers and national park staff.

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 three activities 1.4, 2.2 and 2.3 have all provided training and information to Angolan government and law enforcement agencies to improve their investigations and ability to address criminal activity linked to illegal wildlife trade. Strengthening law enforcement will indirectly help agencies maintain the rule of law while securing the future of African elephants in Angola will further support local communities by providing potential tourism opportunities in the future.

7. 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 Stop Ivory/ EPIF teams working on and implementing the project are gender balanced.

Efforts to ensure gender equity and equality are prioritised throughout the project have continued throughout Year Three. All capacity building initiatives requested as equal gender representation as possible although this remained a challenge as the target professions remain male-dominated in Angola. Monitoring data on activity 1.4 training course demonstrated that whilst gender representation was not equal there were female judiciary officials trained. The Minister of Environment, The Deputy and Sub-Deputy Prosecutor General and, the representative from the British Embassy were all female and were noted in the publicity around the training workshop. Training and talks were given by both men and women during activity 1.4. 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 remaining activities.

8. 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. Updates have been made to the logframe as needed towards the end of the reporting period with change requests submitted and approved.

Ongoing mentoring has been provided to project partners and training participants through country visits. Whatsapp communications have continued to be a key component throughout the project. 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 1.4. There have not been any changes made to the M&E plan over the reporting period.

In response to feedback from Annual Review Year 2, in the week of the 19th of July, a meeting was held with M&E consultant and expert Donna Podems. The outcomes included: guidance on the survey methods for the “training” activities and a new template to be used in the Judicial Symposium. This data, and updates to the log frame will be reported on in the Final report as specified by the reviewer.

Survey results from Activity 1.3, the January Workshop reported on in Year 2 were expected to be included in this report. Unfortunately, there were further delays from TRAFFIC in hiring a Portuguese speaking administrative assistant who was due to be hired in August under their complementary project and who was to be tasked with undertaking follow up surveys as agreed with TRAFFIC at the time of the workshop. The assistant was given a deadline of the end of October, when hired in September, to acquire feedback but as of the time of writing this report no feedback has been received from TRAFFIC.

9. Lessons learnt

Implementation of activities in Year Three continued to build on the lessons from previous reporting periods. This included the continued contracting of an in-country national legal consultant to support activities along-side a consultant to assist as a government focal point and logistics support. Whilst this does not totally mitigate the difficulties resulting from no in-country partner NGO, it has continued to facilitate follow up with government agencies and has been invaluable for providing local knowledge and language when negotiating with the venue for Activity 1.4.

Continued efforts to ensure communication and coordination with the British Embassy and NGOs based in Angola has continued to be an invaluable undertaking for much needed sharing of advice and information in a complex country for external operatives.

The first few months of 2020 have brought with them additional challenges resulting from significant staffing and structural changes at the Ministry of Environment and the initial impacts from COVID-19. The later will be covered in future reports as the impact had only commenced towards the end of

this report but staff changes at the Ministry and ongoing delays in communication have continued to impact project activities and highlighted the need to be realistic when setting project timelines.

The EPI Foundation (Stop Ivory) continues to work through the 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 strengthening relationships.

Based on previous feedback from officials and partners that trips to Angola are too brief, often only allowing 2-3 days in country for meetings the length of visits has been extended where possible to allow additional time for meetings. These lessons are being built into planning for ongoing activities and are also being shared with other organisations now also attempting to implement projects in Angola.

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

Comments from the reviewer from the previous Annual Report were helpful and sensible in scope. In response to the key points raised by the reviewer:

- 1) An updated log-frame with a new timeline for activities was submitted with one of the change requests. This was to update the project timeline given ongoing delays experienced and the impact of COVID-19 towards the end of the reporting period. Indicators have not been updated in the log-frame but this will be done in coming months.
- 2) No local project partner was identified but issues related to this have been addressed throughout the reporting period through continued engagement with a national legal consultant and additional support from a local consultant.
- 3) Match funding for the project is primarily available for staff costs and as some contribution to activity costs. The extent of this funding will be outlined in the final report.
- 4) Output 3 has been included in the report as recommended in the comments.
- 5) Continued effort has been put into mitigating the delays from government officials. This has included continued effort to build strong working relationships through regular and longer trips to Angola for activities and for face to face meetings. Significant delays continued and a change request was submitted for a no cost extension, initially to end of June. Impacts from COVID-19 and related travel restrictions further impacted the remaining activities and as such a subsequent extension was requested and approved until March 2021.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project design and activities have been altered in the last year, predominantly in the last couple of months of the reporting period. These changes have been undertaken as a result of staff changes at EPIF / Stop Ivory, significant changes at the Ministry of Environment in Angola, impacts of COVID-19 and identification of activities being replicated across multiple projects.

The project has continued to experience significant difficulties impacting on implementation of activities. This has been related to constant staff changes at the Ministry and INBAC and the resulting delay in decisions and communication. The Ministry of Environment was combined with the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Culture in early 2020. This resulted in a new Minister being appointed and significant changes to staffing. While steps have been taken to try and account for this, difficulties remain.

The project is now facing significant risk from the COVID-19 related impacts. International travel has not been possible, something that was highlighted previously as important to ensuring implementation of activities. Project partners, critical to the implementation of activities have also not been able to travel to Angola.

Staff changes at EPIF have also impacted on the project as the Project Lead left EPIF for a position in another organisation, a new Project Lead started but has subsequently been reduced to part time as a result of COVID-19. Efforts are ongoing to address the challenges bought on by these changes.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Sustainability and scalability continue to be built into all project activities. The 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 NIAP and the NEAP, led by the Angolan government.

Outreach during Year Three has been largely achieved through activity 1.4, which included high level government endorsement and participation of key Judiciary. Materials supporting the event were made available in English and Portuguese to ensure accessibility and were shared with agencies to distribute beyond the participants. In particular the Pocket Guide on the Wildlife Laws of Angola has been shared widely and is being used by a number of other projects as a key resource.

National press agencies were contacted, and press releases were shared in regard to the training activities. The EPIF also promoted the activity via social media tools: Twitter, Facebook and Instagram.

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 activity 1.2 and their involvement in and support for Activity 1.4.

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. EPIF intends to continue to support the Angolan government to deliver the NEAP beyond the end of this project.

13. IWT Challenge Fund identity

Efforts to publicise the IWT CF and DEFRA funding continued during all activities delivered during the reporting period and in particular activity 1.4. We have ensured that every communication, briefing note and material produced under the project clearly and correctly recognises the challenge fund 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."

There is strong awareness and understanding of the IWT Challenge Fund not only within the host country but also with other project stakeholders including USFWS and the US based Wildlife Impact. These organisations now have a greater familiarity with the Challenge Fund and the opportunities it provides.

While Stop Ivory and the EPIF has strong recognition within Angola the project itself has a defined identity as a project with clear aims and activities. The work with additional government agencies on capacity building activities has also increased the diversity of Government agencies now familiar with the IWT Challenge Fund and DEFRA.

14. Safeguarding

The EPIF has policies in place to fully protect all project stakeholders. These policies include:

- Safeguarding Policy,
- Code of Conduct
- Health and Safety Policy,
- Grievance Policy,
- Anti-bribery Policy,
- Privacy Policy,
- Whistle blower policy.

EPIF reviews its policies on an annual basis and during the change from Stop Ivory to EPIF during the reporting period the policies were reviewed, updated and shared. Regular reporting is required

from partners, which is analysed, and referenced against policies, so that any concerns are identified as soon as possible. Training is provided where possible on the policies and appropriate behaviour, to help mitigate incidences.

The EPIF Safeguarding Policy includes a statement of commitment to safeguarding and a zero-tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse. EPIF has a clear process for reporting any safeguarding issues and the response, with a register for documenting the process at all stages to ensure confidentiality and that the concern is followed up according to policy and procedure, and legal and statutory obligations. To date, EPIF is yet to have an issue reported.

The EPIF will apply appropriate disciplinary measures to staff found in breach of the Safeguarding Policy and will offer support to survivors of harm caused by staff or associated personnel, regardless of whether a formal internal response is carried out (such as an internal investigation). Decisions regarding support will be led by the survivor.

The EPIF whistle-blower policy protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised. The EPIF Code of Conduct sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work-place - and makes clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards.

Policies can be made available upon request.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2019-March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 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				

A Change Request form was submitted (16/03/2020) and accepted, which altered the previously approved budget figures for Year 3. The table above (column 2) reflects the budget changes approved from the March 2020 change request. Following the budget change a subsequent extension request was submitted to allow additional time for project activities as a result of unforeseen delays and challenges largely a result of COVID-19.

As a result of the delays and COVID-19 restrictions to travel and the ability to hold meetings, a further extension was requested, and approval was sought to carry over any remaining funds to

allow for completion of the remaining activities. This request was approved, and remaining funds have been carried over to Year 4 as a no cost extension.

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 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</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 was completed in a previous reporting period, but updates were made to the review as needed throughout Year 3.</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>Outcome</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>0.1: National Stockpile Management System (SMS) data on seized IWT items as a proxy for increased National law enforcement capacity for evidence management and therefore increased capacity across the multiple law enforcement agencies involved in the chain of custody:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of confiscated IWT items inventoried in the SMS database increases overall from the baseline in 2016 to the 2020 by 20%. - Annual reports on IWT items are successfully submitted to the CITES Secretariat as meets with the conventions requirements CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP 17) 	<p>In progress. SMS has continued to be updated and implemented. Seized items are entered into the SMS on a regular basis. The storeroom has been assessed under a separate project with improvements being implemented.</p> <p>CITES reports were submitted on time and EPIF provided support to reports.</p>	<p>In progress. Data collection and collation of National SMS data on seized IWT items is ongoing. Changes at the Ministry and INBAC, along with current restrictions on staffing linked to COVID-19 has meant that an update on this data was not received before the due date of the report.</p> <p>Support continues to be provided to the authorities in Angola for annual reporting requirements to CITES.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	indicating governments' strong commitment to securing IWT items out of circulation.		
	0.2: Yearly average of seized elephant products linked to Angola recorded in the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) increases from the baseline in 2016 to 2020 by 20% to indicate an increase in successful investigations and interventions as awareness and capacity for wildlife crimes increases.	In progress. ETIS data is confidential and governments are often reluctant to share details of seizures. Discussions with law enforcement occurred throughout the reporting period on the importance of the data.	In progress. As above. Data collection and reporting for this Annual report has been delayed as a result of COVID-19 related staffing restrictions in Angola.
	0.3: By end Yr. 4, there is a national recording database for wildlife crime offenders functional and used Angolan law enforcement agencies to track wildlife crime cases. 5 members of MINAMB, INBAC and the Environmental Crimes Unit are trained in using and maintaining it.	In progress. Adaptive management of this activity has led to a change based on discussions with partners. There is a similar activity under a USFWS project and after a scoping trip in late 2019 it was decided to combine the activities across the projects. Details provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 6.	In progress. Country visit is required to confirm IT requirements, implement the necessary software and run training. Some equipment has been purchased already and agreements are in place for the activity to go ahead. Visit has not been possible due to COVID-19.
	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.	Activity completed. Baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in Angola was collated by EIA and provided to Government. Reported in previous period.	No actions required. Activity completed in previous reporting period.
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.	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.	In progress. Database is still being implemented. Indicator for training is still appropriate. Given ongoing travel restrictions and changes to the database system to be delivered, it is unclear if this can be implemented at 7 sites. Further details provided in Section 3.2 and Scoping visit report attached as Annex 6.	
	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.	Activity completed. Indicators remain appropriate. Evidence of activity presented in section 3.2 of the report and Annex 5 documents including list of participants. Training materials can be provided on request.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>1.3. Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered:</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). 	<p>Activity completed. Indicator was addressed in previous reporting period with evidence of implementation. Data on the number of novel cases and its appropriateness as an indicator was addressed in previous report. Some difficulty in accessing data particularly for ongoing investigations and prosecutions.</p>	
Activity 1.1	<p>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>Activity completed. The verification workshop took place in September 2018. The final report was approved. Updates provided as laws are updated. Any changes will be presented at Project wrap-up meeting.</p>	<p>No actions required. Continue to monitor any updates or changes to wildlife laws. Update review as necessary.</p>
Activity 1.2	<p>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>Activity completed. The “Pocketbook Guide to Wildlife Crime Charges in Angola” was delivered as a training material as part of the Judiciary training in November 2019.</p>	<p>No actions required. Will continue to monitor any updates or changes to wildlife laws. Update pocketbook as necessary with any revisions presented at wrap-up meeting.</p>
Activity 1.3	<p>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>Activity Completed. This activity was completed in a previous reporting period.</p>	<p>No actions required. Activity completed in previous reporting period.</p>
Activity 1.4	<p>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>Activity Completed. This activity was completed in November 2019.</p>	<p>No actions required. Activity completed.</p>
Activity 1.5	<p>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>In progress. Computers have been purchased and agreements are in place to install software and provide training. Activity delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions</p>	<p>In progress Training workshop and installation of software to be run. Date pending discussions with partners and lifting of COVID-19 restrictions. Some materials have been purchased in advance. Agreements are in place with USFWS for implementation.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
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.	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.	Activity Completed. The report was delivered to Government partners in May 2018.	
	2.2. Report on first investigation by Q4 Yr 2.	Activity Completed. The report was delivered to Government partners in May 2018.	
	2.3. Report on second investigation by Q3 Yr 3.	In progress. Investigations are ongoing and sensitive therefore the results are not available at this time. Further detail provided in Section 3.2.	
	2.4. Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q4 Yr 3.	In progress. Report and recommendations will be developed based on the results of ongoing investigations (Activity 2.3). Depending on the ultimate results of Activity 2.3, Activity 2.4 will be designed to best suit the situation.	
	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.	In progress. Recommendations are pending results from the investigations in 2.3 and 2.4. Results from ongoing investigations are being shared as relevant.	
Activity 2.1 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.		Activity completed. Some follow up support provided but initial findings of the investigation were shared with authorities in previous reporting periods.	No actions required. Activity completed.
Activity 2.2 Second investigation visit, and report produced and shared with law enforcement agencies (this is dependent on the results and feedback from the first investigation).		In progress. Investigations for the second report are ongoing. Sharing of results with law enforcement in Angola has been ongoing throughout the reporting period.	Complete investigations and conduct visit to share report with law enforcement agencies. This visit has been delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions but is planned to coincide with the wrap-up meeting.
Output 3: Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented.	3.1. Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.	In progress. INBAC, the Minister of Environment and all project partners have been fully informed of progress and delays to implementation. COVID-19 restrictions prevented the completion of a number of project activities and the holding of the wrap-up meeting as initially planned. Outputs of all completed project activities have been shared with all partners and stakeholders.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
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 was planned for March 2020 but has been delayed and is not planned for Year Four.	Identify options for wrap-up meeting pending impacts of COVID-19 and related travel restrictions.
Activity 3.2 End of grant reports submitted.		Activity not yet started. End of grant reports, technical and financial are not due for submission in March 2021.	Completion of remaining activities and compiling of project outcomes.

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 are 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.	0.1: National Stockpile Management System (SMS) data on seized IWT items as a proxy for increased National law enforcement capacity for evidence management and therefore increased capacity across the multiple law enforcement agencies involved in the chain of custody: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of confiscated IWT items inventoried in the SMS database increases overall from the baseline in 2016 to the 2020 by 20%. - Annual reports on IWT items are successfully submitted to the CITES Secretariat as meets with the conventions requirements CITES Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP 17) indicating governments’ strong commitment to securing IWT items out of circulation. 	0.1: Summary data from the SMS database and communications from the Angolan CITES MA confirm that CITES reporting requirements have been met.	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.
	0.2: Yearly average of seized elephant products linked to Angola recorded in the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) increases from the baseline in 2016 to 2020 by 20% to indicate an increase in successful investigations and interventions as awareness and capacity for wildlife crimes increases.	0.2: ETIS reported Seizure data from government communications and from the Angolan CITES MA.	
	0.3: By end Yr. 4, there is a national recording database for wildlife crime offenders functional and used Angolan law enforcement agencies to track wildlife crime cases. 5 members of MINAMB, INBAC and the Environmental Crimes Unit are trained in using and maintaining it.	0.3: Database reports from MINAMB/INBAC and participants list and training report.	
	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.	0.4: Data and analysis from Environmental Investigation Agency scoping and investigation reports.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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	1.1: National wildlife crime recording database implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to successful implementation of the Database from MINAMB/INBAC the investigations unit and prosecution. at least 3 days of training provided in Luanda to selected trainees. 	1.1. Database training for staff participant list and report; reports generated from database.	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.
	1.2: Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime: <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. 	1.2. Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations.	Judiciary actively participate in the training programme and recognize the seriousness of wildlife crime in sentencing.
	1.3: Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at least 3 days training provided to 30 prosecutors (baseline = 0) number of law enforcement agents and judiciary sensitised to wildlife crime increases by 50 personnel across Angola in years 3 (compared to baseline data assessment in year 1). 	1.3. Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations.	Prosecutors actively engage in training programme and are able to implement lessons learnt to improve prosecutions on wildlife crime.
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.	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.	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.	Effective engagement of key personnel in the ivory trade assessment.
	2.2: Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr. 2.	2.2, 2.3, 2.4 Investigation reports and recommendations produced and shared with Angolan law enforcement agencies.	Law enforcement agencies remain committed to acting upon recommendations from the assessment.
	2.3: Report on second investigation by Q3 Yr. 4.		
	2.4: Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q4 Yr. 4.	2.5. Communications and reports from INBAC on investigations in progress.	
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.			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 3 Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented	3.1: Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.	3.1 Stakeholder meeting participant list and minutes. Outputs of the project shared as per open access plan.	Stakeholders remain engaged throughout the project.
<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: Support the Implementation of a national wildlife crime offenders’ database – training will be provided to government personnel to use and maintain the database and computers will be provided to MINAMB/INBAC staff to support their involvement and address their lack of capacity.</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

Not required.

Annex 4 – Penal code amendments

Annex 5 – Judicial Symposium

- a) MINAMB news release for Judicial Symposium – Activity 1.4**
- b) Symposium Report**
- c) Participant List**
- d) Opening Speeches**

Annex 6 – Report from Database Scoping Trip

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
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.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	