



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
(<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

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	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 March 2020 (extension provided to 30 th January 2022)
Reporting period (e.g., April 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020 – March 2021 Annual Report 4
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Project website/blog/social media	www.elephantprotectioninitiative.org
Report author(s) and date	Dr Naomi Doak 31/04/2021

1. Project summary

This project was designed to deliver priority actions identified in Angola's National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) and National Elephant Action Plan (NEAP). The project planned to do this through activities that address:

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

Angola's main elephant population is found in the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA-TFCA), an area that has been described as the last stronghold for 60% of African elephants. The component of the population that is found in Angola was being poached at a rate of 10%/yr. Angola holds an important component of the largest remaining habitat and range of the African elephant making the protection of its current elephant population and the securing of habitat 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.

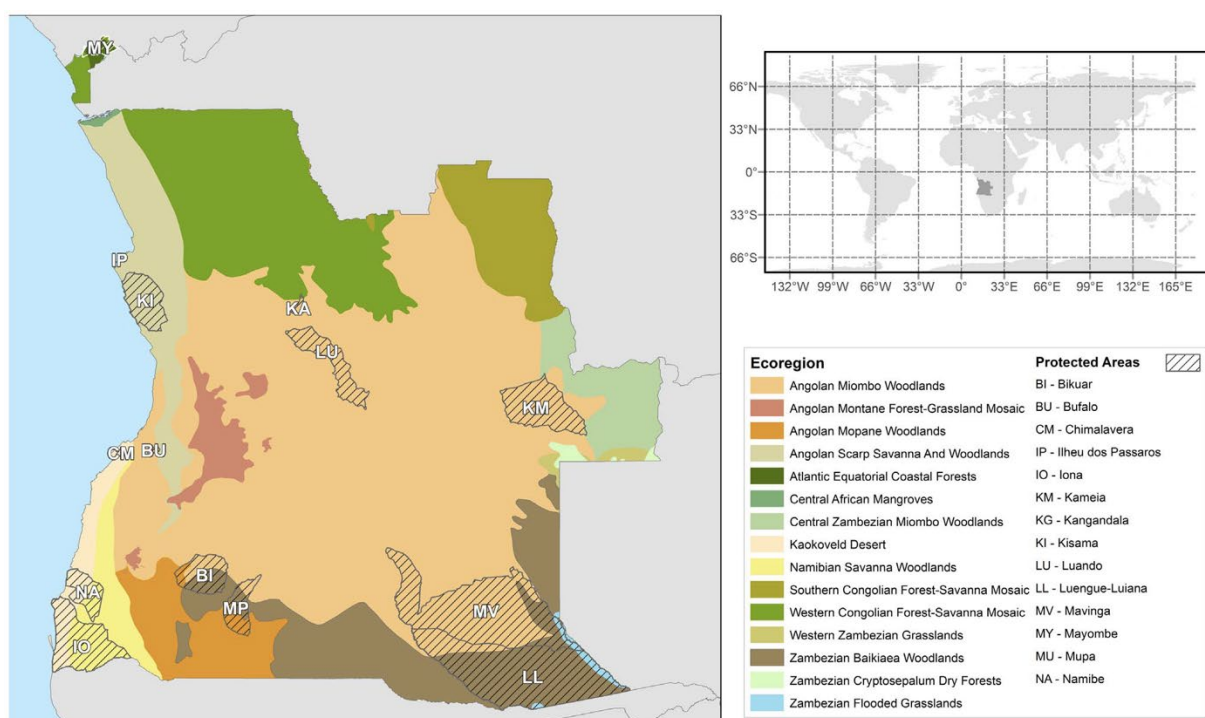


Figure 1: An Ecoregion and protected areas map of Angola, area "LL" on the map represents Luengue-Luiana National Park (LLNP), the Angolan component of the KAZA-TFCA.

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

Angola has also been identified as a major ivory trafficking hub and as the largest remaining domestic ivory 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. The 2019 ETIS report submitted to CITES also identified Angola as a key country of origin or export for commercial shipments of worked ivory products leaving Africa for Asian markets

In the short-term this project aims to improve awareness of illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and capacity to prosecute IWT cases for prosecutors and the judiciary in Angola, leading to successful

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.

prosecutions and ultimately a reduction in the poaching of elephants and trafficking of ivory in Angola.

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.

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

The Elephant Protection Initiative Foundation (EPIF) is the lead for this project, which was transferred from Stop Ivory who led the project up until March 2020. Stop Ivory was co-secretariat to the EPI prior to March 2020 when Stop Ivory closed and transferred secretariat responsibilities and ongoing projects to EPIF. Stop Ivory transferred all project expertise and assets to the EPIF, and this ensured a smooth transition which has not impacted project delivery.

The project identified a number of formal partners from both Government and NGOs during development. These partnerships have continued throughout project implementation along with new partners who were identified throughout the project. Adaptive management has led to changes in some of the activities – Wildlife Impact and USFWS involvement in project activities was formalised through a consultant agreement in Year 3 while the previous agreement with WCS Uganda was concluded. Details of the project partnerships are outlined further below.

Project Partners

Government Partners

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

INBAC remains a highly involved and active partner in the planning and delivery of all activities. Our key point of contact within INBAC for the reporting year changed a number of times as a result of staffing changes within INBAC. Throughout the year we had regular communication with the nominated focal point on project activities and options for progressing activities despite the restrictions on international travel and meetings resulting from COVID-19.

The relationship between EPIF, INBAC, The Ministry of Environment and the Minister of Environment have continued to strengthen despite staff changes resulting from a merging of Ministries in Angola late in Year 3 of the project and subsequent changes in the Minister. EPIF continues to ensure 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, EPIF has made additional efforts to maintain connections with INBAC and the Ministry as these meetings were not possible throughout the reporting year as a result of COVID-19.

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.

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 project. This has been complicated by COVID-19, but additional efforts have been made to ensure communication between project partners.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Uganda

EPIF and WCS Uganda worked together on the project to develop a National Wildlife Criminal Offenders database (Activity 1.5). After the initial scoping trip to Angola and discussions with INBAC and the Ministry identified complementary activities under a Wildlife Impact / USFWS project the decision was made to pool resources and support the implementation of the USFWS funded activities. Subsequently EPIF and WCS Uganda agreed to end the contract for this work under the Defra project and a contract for work on this activity was developed with Wildlife Impact.]

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, regular communications and the development of a contract from EPIF to Wildlife Impact to provide additional support to the activities under the USFWS project for delivery of an Offenders Database. 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.

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.

Informal Project Partners

Government Partners

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

EPIF has had limited contact with the PGR focal point throughout the reporting period as the key activities involving the Attorney General's Office were completed in a previous reporting period. PGR will be involved in the wrap -up workshop, which was hoped to be held during this reporting period but has been delayed as a result of COVID-19. The consultant involved with the preparation of the Pocket guide to wildlife laws in Angola has continued work on a number of activities and has been supporting the PGR in the updates to the Penal Code.

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.

NGO Partners

TRAFFIC

EPIF and TRAFFIC have remained in communication throughout the reporting period. TRAFFIC is undertaking an INL funded project in Angola that will build on the work of this project with the Judiciary. EPIF has provided materials, including the Pocket Guide to wildlife laws to assist with this project. TRAFFIC is also implementing “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.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

The small number of remaining project activities that were to be completed in Year Four have been significantly impacted by COVID-19 and the resulting International travel restrictions. There have also been strict domestic restrictions on travel within Angola and the number of people allowed in meetings and trainings. As a result of these restrictions the remaining activities, namely implementation and training in regard to the database and the wrap-up meeting, including briefings for Government agencies regarding ongoing investigation activities have not been possible.

The Angolan government, including law enforcement officials, project partners and stakeholders including the UK Embassy have engaged well with the project and remain committed to the successful completion of the activities. However, with the strict travel restrictions in place the completion of remaining activities has not been possible. Contributions and ongoing commitments to the project have been through a combination of remote communications via email, WhatsApp and Skype.

In response to the comments from the review of Annual Report Year 2, an in-country consultant, was recruited, Sr. Jose Agostinho and while his time on this project has been limited due to COVID-19 related delays he has been retained by EPIF throughout Year 4 and will support on the implementation of remaining activities when travel is once again possible.

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. completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Updates have continued to be made to the Guide given ongoing changes to the penal code and other relevant wildlife laws and legislation. The files for the Guide have been provided to PGR and other partners as well as to the TRAFFIC implemented INL project to enable further updates and sharing of the Guide. The Guide also continues to be used by other organisations including under the TRAFFIC USAID funded project with plans to develop a mobile app that can be easily updated with new and revised regulations.

Activity 1.3: Introductory Sensitisation Workshop on Wildlife Crime for Police and Prosecutors. completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Activity 1.4: Introductory Judicial Symposium on Wildlife Crime. completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Activity 1.5: National Wildlife Criminal Offenders Database. Following the scoping mission by project partner WCS Uganda and an IT technician in October 2019 it was discovered that there was a similar database to be implemented in Angola under a USFWS funded project run by Wildlife Impact. Consultations with all relevant stakeholders led to the decision to support the implementation of the USFWS database in preference to the proposed WCS Uganda database. Collaboration between EPIF and Wildlife Impact and a desire to implement the most effective and suitable database resulted in a consultant agreement from EPIF to Wildlife Impact to support and expand the delivery of the USFWS technology.

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 and skype calls. EIA are having ongoing discussions with enforcement contacts to share intelligence that will assist with the disruption of criminal networks operating in Angola. Multiple briefings and reports have been given to trusted Angolan government contacts, but COVID-19 has impacted this activity both in terms of the investigations and also responses from government enforcement agencies. This activity is ongoing.

Due to the highly sensitive nature of the information and for the safety of the personnel working on the activities, information regarding this activity should not be published and should be treated as 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 despite the delays in implementation of the final project activities. This has included extensions to consultant contracts related to delivery of the activities that have been delayed.

Activity 3.1: Project wrap-up meeting with all stakeholders to discuss outcomes of all outputs and open access plan implemented. This activity has been delayed as a result of COVID-19. All project partners and stakeholders have been kept up to date on changes and discussions. It is hoped that this activity can be held before the end of 2021. A second no-cost extension was granted until 31st January 2022 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.

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. Government partners remain committed to the implementation of

a database. As a result of meetings in Year 3 it was agreed that the database planned under this project would no longer be implemented but that the project would support the implementation of a more comprehensive database proposed under the USFWS funded project.

Further implementation of the database and the multiday training required has been delayed as a result of COVID-19 travel restrictions. The COVID-19 pandemic created significant obstacles as international travel was banned for USFWS staff and contractors and foreign travel into Angola was not allowed during much of 2020. We have been reaching out to the Angolan government to discuss dates in 2021 that would be realistic to carry out the in-person trainings. The Government of Angola enacted ministerial level changes in 2020, resulting in MINAMB being incorporated into a Ministry of Culture, Tourism and the Environment. Mr. Jomo Francisco Isabel de Carvalho Fortunato was nominated by President Lourenço to head this Ministry as of October 2020.

Dr. Yula Kapetanakos, USFWS program officer for the project, Dr Tamar Ron, and Julie Sherman met remotely with Secretary of State for Biodiversity Paula Coelho in April 2021 to discuss how to move the project forward this year. Dr Kapetanakos has drafted a letter to the Minister which will be delivered by Secretary Coelho. Dr Kapetanakos and Julie Sherman met with Mike Macleod, USFWS IT specialist, in April 2021 to discuss how to advance the database development remotely until he can travel to Angola later this year.

Indicator 1.2: Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime.
Completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Indicator 1.3: Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered.
Completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

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.
Completed and reported on in previous reporting period.

Indicator 2.2: Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr. 2.
Completed and reported on in 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. 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 following completion of second investigation.

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.
It is our understanding that law enforcement in Angola have utilised the information provided to prioritise enforcement attention related to IWT. We understand they have continued to conduct surveillance and investigations, 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.

A draft agenda and invite list have been developed. It is hoped that this activity can be held before the end of December 2021. Options for a virtual meeting continue to be 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. Audits of the government held stockpiles were undertaken in late February to provide the required data for CITES reporting. EPIF will continue to work with the CITES Management Authority to secure access to the SMS data for the final report of the project.

Delays in getting the updated data are partly due to the level of approval needed to share this data and impacts from COVID as INBAC staff are only working 30% and have not been able to travel to locations outside Luanda to undertake checks of wildlife items until very recently.

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.

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 as a result of COVID related restrictions on travel and meetings including training. 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 with many staff only on 30% workload or time in the office, but internet connectivity is often an issue for staff. EPIF restricted all travel except urgent and essential travel from February 2020. This has hindered the progress for the remaining activities.

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. 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. The Ministry has also been impacted by COVID-19 both in terms of domestic travel but also percentage of staff time spent in the office. It is also our understanding there have been significant budget impacts with many staff not paid for some time. Communications with the now Secretary of State for the Environment have indicated ongoing commitment to the project and its activities.

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.

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

Comments: Addressed during previous reporting.

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. 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.

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.

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 investigations for activity 2.2. 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. COVID-19 restrictions have impacted the project 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 remains a cause for some concern. Additional efforts have been made to ensure frequent communications.

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:

The 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.

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 in previous reporting periods have addressed not only Objective 2 of the Challenge Fund but also the identified objectives of the London Declaration and Kasane Statement. There were no notable achievements during this reporting period or additional contributions as activities were impacted by COVID-19 and could not be implemented. That said the ongoing engagement with project partners and commitment to the project activities has helped to ensure the issue of IWT has not been completely abandoned amidst all the other issues that have arisen as a result of COVID-19.

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. The majority of the activities planned under this project were completed in previous reporting periods and COVID-19 restrictions have meant that very few of the remaining activities could be implemented during this reporting period. As such there have not really been any notable impacts on the species in focus during this year. In addition, there has been very limited attention paid to the monitoring of elephants within Angola as a result of COVID-19 restrictions on travel within the country, so it has been difficult to assess the impact of previous activities.

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.

With the majority of the activities under this project implemented in previous years and ongoing international and domestic travel restrictions in Angola there have not really been any notable achievements this year in regard to poverty alleviation. In reality any gains from previous years are likely to have been overshadowed and even reversed as a result of COVID-19.

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 Four. However, the limited ability to implement remaining activities as a result of COVID-19 has meant that previously planned capacity building initiatives that would include equal gender representation have been delayed.

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, primarily this involved changes to the timeline for the remaining activities.

Given the small number of activities remaining for the project and the nature of these activities there have not been any changes made to the M&E plan over the reporting period. The wrap-up meeting to be held at the end of the project is a key component of the monitoring and evaluation and will be reported on in the final project report.

Monitoring and Evaluation for the implementation and training for the database will be conducted by both EPIF and Wildlife Impact.

9. Lessons learnt

Implementation of activities in Year Four was very challenging given the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 and related restrictions, particularly on international travel. In an effort to ensure project partners, including the Government of Angola, remained committed to the project and the remaining activities an in-country consultant was contracted with funds from another donor. The changes to staff with the Ministry of Environment and INBAC and the inability of EPIF staff to travel highlighted the importance of having someone on the ground to assist with implementation and stakeholder engagement. Whilst this has not totally mitigated the difficulties resulting from COVID-19 it has continued to facilitate follow up with government agencies and has been invaluable for providing local knowledge and language when discussing the project with new staff.

Unfortunately, the wide ranging and extensive impacts of COVID-19 are not something anyone could have fully foreseen or planned for and they remain a challenge to delivering the project. Angola is a difficult country to work in without these added challenges and having someone in-country to assist has been invaluable. This kind of support should be factored into project budgets from the start. It has been an additional expense not included in the DEFRA budget for this project and has been covered by other funding.

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. Every attempt has been made to address these in the current report and suggestions and inputs continue to be referenced and considered in regard to delivery of remaining activities. However, it should be noted that the nature of some of the activities means that information remains confidential and some of the data noted by the reviewer cannot be shared as per agreement with enforcement agencies.

This is also the case for data contained in government reports to CITES in regard to the auditing of ivory stockpiles. This data is owned by the Government of Angola and as per agreements with CITES it is not information that can be made public or shared in reports.

In response to the key points raised by the reviewer:

1. Despite having a one-year extension, this project faced significant challenges to complete its Outputs and Outcome, due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Consequently, the project team may need to look again at the various activities that are outstanding – as it did in HYR4

– to consider whether the current timeframe is still appropriate or if a further extension might be needed.

Response: COVID-19 continues to impact on the delivery of the remaining activities. This has been addressed in other sections of the report. It has also been discussed with IWT as recommended by the reviewer. As a result of discussions, the project applied for and received a further extension – 9 months. EPIF remains hopeful that activities can be implemented but is continuing to explore other options for delivery of activities.

2. It is difficult to judge the overall quality of technical, research and training components based on the additional information provided, given that much of it is confidential and therefore not included in the Report package.

Response: The report indicated that no response was needed on this specific comment. Details on the training related activities were included in the report and are not confidential. The information on intelligence related investigations is confidential as much of it relates to ongoing investigations. The guidance on the annual reports indicates they will be made public and as such highly confidential information was not included in the report.

3. Note there is a little confusion between the main text which lists four activities related to Output 2, and the logframe which lists only two activities (confidential).

Response: I'm not clear on this comment as the logframe (Annex 2) includes 4 activities under Output 2 – 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4. I have checked the logframe in both the current and previous report and all 4 activities are listed. Annex 1 includes all the activities that were covered in the text, but activities had been grouped as they were directly related. This has been addressed in the current report. This has been clarified in Annex 1.

4. Further evidence on evaluation activities could have been included with the report.

Response: This comment is noted, and further detail will be included in the final report. Given delays with activities in this reporting period there were no evaluation activities undertaken.

5. More information could be included in the next report on the combining of certain activities with the USFWS database project.

Response: Further detail will be included in the final report when this activity has been completed. COVID-19 related impacts meant the activity did not progress in this reporting period.

6. The logframe indicates that CITES reports were submitted on time – data should be included with the final report.

Response: Further details on the CITES reports will be included in the final project report. However, it should be noted that Government submitted CITES reports are often confidential and so it may not be possible to include the data in the report.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project design and activities continue to be impacted significantly by COVID-19. These challenges are not unique to this specific project but do combine with other challenges of working in Angola.

Staff changes at the Ministry and INBAC and the resulting delay in decisions and communication have continued and staff are only working in the office at 30%. Many do not have internet connectivity for work at home and in some cases have not been paid for many months.

The remaining project activities continue to face significant risk from COVID-19 related impacts. International travel is still restricted for many project partners 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.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Sustainability and scalability continue to be built into the project and its activities. While this has been a challenge over the current reporting period, given restrictions on implementation of activities, products and reports from the project have continued to be shared with projects working on similar issues. The Pocket Guide to the wildlife laws of Angola has been shared with a number of other projects that are working to update the document and develop a mobile application to ensure it remains not only up to date but also available to relevant stakeholders.

Outputs from the project will inform on-going activities led by the Angolan government.

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 Angola. 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 and acknowledge the IWT CF and DEFRA funding continued during the current reporting period. This was difficult given the limited implementation of activities possible but DEFRA and the IWT CF were publicised where possible.

We have ensured that briefing notes and material produced under the project clearly and correctly recognises the challenge fund with the correct logos 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.”

A strong awareness and understanding of the IWT CF are present, 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.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

COVID-19 and the associated restrictions on both international and national travel has had a significant impact on the delivery of the final project activities since March 2020. The project was due for completion in March 2020 with the remaining activities scheduled to take place, namely the implementation and training on the proposed database, second visit and briefing on ivory trade investigations and the project wrap-up meeting. Unfortunately, all of these activities require international travel for project partners and domestic travel and meetings for Government partners. At the time restrictions in place meant none of these things were possible.

A project extension was granted for what was then effectively Year 4 of the project (2020/2021 UK Financial Year) and planning was underway to hold the trainings and in country meetings. Outbreaks of COVID-19 in Angola, the UK and the USA have again prevented international travel with staff from both EPIF and USFWS (project partner delivering the database activity) unable to travel to Angola. Discussions on alternative means for delivery of the activities have been held but the nature of the activities to successfully deliver these remaining project activities has meant this has not been possible.

A project extension request for a further 9 months has been requested and approved. This is a no-cost extension with no further funds required but additional time needed to allow for travel.

The project team has adopted an increased use of virtual meetings in an effort to not only maintain communication but also plan for remaining activities. This has been difficult given unreliable connectivity in Angola and Government employees only in the office for 30% of their time. Many do not have reliable internet connectivity at home.

The health and safety of staff and partners is the primary concern of the EPIF, and it is a result of these concerns that international travel has not been possible. We have been monitoring the health of partners and have also supported the costs involved with COVID testing from budget separate to the Defra funding. EPIF has also, where possible, helped support the costs of working from home for some partners.

EPIF remains optimistic that the remaining project activities will be possible within the current extension.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have answered yes, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

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.

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (April 2020-March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 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				

17. 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 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	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: updates to the legislative review.</p> <p>Activity 1.2: Pocketguide updated and shared with other projects.</p> <p>Activity 2.3: Multiple reports made to government contacts on active ivory trade.</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) indicating governments' strong commitment to securing IWT items out of circulation. <p>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.</p>	<p>In progress. SMS has continued to be updated and implemented. Seized items are entered into the SMS and further training on use of the SMS is being provided under funding from a different project. 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. 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.</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. CITES reports were submitted on time as per annual reporting requirements.</p> <p>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.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>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.</p>	<p>In progress. Adaptive management of this activity led to a change based on discussions with partners. Training and implementation of database delayed as a result of COVID-19.</p> <p>Details provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 6.</p>	<p>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.</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>Activity completed.</p>	<p>No actions required. Activity completed in previous reporting period.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>1.1. National wildlife crime recording database implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at 7 sites and records all wildlife crime cases by Q4 Yr 3. - at least 3 days of training provided to a minimum of 2 people per site. 	<p>In progress. Database is still being implemented. Indicator for training is still appropriate. Given changes to the database system to be delivered the database will focus on one location but with participants being trained from multiple locations.</p>	
	<p>1.2. Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 3 days of training provided to 20 magistrates/judges (baseline = 0) - number and % of sentences which adhere to judicial guidance in year 3 compared to baseline collated through year 1 assessment. 	<p>Activity completed. Indicators reported on in previous reporting period.</p>	
	<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>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
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.	Activity completed. This activity was completed in a previous reporting period. Updates provided as laws are updated. Any changes will be presented at Project wrap-up meeting.	No actions required. Continue to monitor any updates or changes to wildlife laws. Update review as necessary.
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.	Activity completed. This activity was completed in a previous reporting period. The Project Guide has been shared with other projects to allow for updating and ongoing use.	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.
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.	Activity Completed. This activity was completed in a previous reporting period.	No actions required. Activity completed in previous reporting period.
Activity 1.4	Deliver skills-based training course/awareness raising for judiciary on wildlife crime prosecutions and sentencing – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 20 magistrates/judges in Kissama National Park.	Activity Completed. This activity was completed in November 2019.	No actions required. Activity completed.
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.	In progress. Computers have been purchased and agreements are in place to install software and provide training. Activity delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions	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.
Output 2: A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of	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.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
key trade networks and personnel.	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.	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 but visit has been delayed as a result of COVID related travel restrictions.	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. Outputs of all completed project activities have been shared with all partners and stakeholders. COVID-19 travel and meeting restrictions prevented the completion of a number of project activities planned for this reporting period and the holding of the wrap-up meeting as initially planned.	
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 has been delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions and is planned for the next financial year.	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 until early 2022.	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
<p>Impact: Elephant populations in Angola increase to sustainable levels, making it a stronghold for elephants in southern Africa following a sharp decline in poaching and ivory trade.</p>			
<p>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.</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: - 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>0.3: By end January 2022, 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.</p> <p>0.4: By end Yr. 1, ivory trade assessment provides new baseline data on ivory trade and trafficking in</p>	<p>0.1: Summary data from the SMS database and communications from the Angolan CITES MA confirm that CITES reporting requirements have been met</p> <p>0.2: ETIS reported Seizure data from government communications and from the Angolan CITES MA</p> <p>0.3: Database reports from MINAMB/INBAC and participants list and training report</p> <p>0.4: 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>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	Angola following the 2016 domestic trade ban on ivory compared to 2014 Martin/Vigne study.		
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Law enforcement agencies have improved capacity to effectively investigate elephant poaching and ivory trafficking cases, and the judiciary are willing and able to implement judicial guidance on wildlife crime</p>	<p>1.1: National wildlife crime recording database implemented:</p> <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. <p>1.2: Training provided to judiciary on judicial guidance on wildlife crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 3 days of training provided to 20 magistrates/judges (baseline = 0) • number and % of sentences which adhere to judicial guidance in year 3 compared to baseline collated through year 1 assessment. <p>1.3: Skills-based training on investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes delivered:</p> <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). 	<p>1.1. Database training for staff participant list and report; reports generated from database.</p> <p>1.2. Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations.</p> <p>1.3. Training course participant lists and post-course evaluations.</p>	<p>Prosecutors actively engage in training programme and are able to implement lessons learnt to improve prosecutions on wildlife crime.</p> <p>Judiciary actively participate in the training programme and recognize the seriousness of wildlife crime in sentencing.</p> <p>Co-operation with all law enforcement agencies is achieved to ensure national wildlife crime recording database is used as central repository for all wildlife crime data.</p>
<p>Output 2</p> <p>A strategic assessment provides a clear map of the domestic and transboundary ivory trade in Angola and analysis of key trade networks and personnel.</p>	<p>2.1: Report on Angola's ivory trade at markets and through borders accurately identifies key personnel/networks/location targets for the investigations is produced by Q1 Yr. 2.</p> <p>2.2: Report on first investigation produced by Q4 Yr. 2.</p> <p>2.3: Report on second investigation produced by Q2 Yr. 5.</p>	<p>2.1. Scoping report and data analysis following desktop research on ivory trade in Angola and first site visit to Luanda. Compare to findings of 2014 study by Martin and Vigne.</p> <p>2.2 and 2.3 Investigation reports and recommendations produced</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>2.4: Report on recommendations for preventative and enforcement measures produced by Q3 Yr. 5.</p> <p>2.5: Ivory trade assessment data and recommendations from reports in 2.1-2.4 are used to prioritise investigations and prosecutions by law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>and shared with Angolan law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>2.4 Communications and reports from INBAC on investigations in progress.</p>	
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Stakeholders fully appraised of outcome and impact of project activities and open access plan implemented</p>	<p>3.1: Project wrap-up meeting held with all stakeholders and open access plan implemented.</p>	<p>3.1 Stakeholder meeting participant list and minutes. Outputs of the project shared as per open access plan.</p>	<p>Stakeholders remain engaged throughout the project.</p>
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>0.1: Project launch meeting with Minister including representatives from all law enforcement agencies, project partners and media.</p> <p>1.1: Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime – INBAC and Stop Ivory will develop terms of reference and the review will be carried out by an Angolan lawyer.</p> <p>1.2: Best practice handbook on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors and the judiciary will be developed by an Angolan lawyer following terms of reference developed by INBAC and Stop Ivory and with reference to similar handbooks developed for other countries in the region.</p> <p>1.3: Deliver skills-based training course on wildlife crime prosecutions for prosecutors – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 30 prosecutors in Kissama National Park.</p> <p>1.4: Deliver skills-based training course/awareness raising for judiciary on wildlife crime prosecutions and sentencing – Stop Ivory and INBAC will develop the course outline in partnership with international trainers and deliver the course for 20 magistrates/judges in Kissama National Park.</p> <p>1.5: 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

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Year 5 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
7	Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country: <i>Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime.</i> <i>Pocket Guide to the Wildlife Laws of Angola</i>	Female	Angolan, UK, USA		1	1			2	2
10B	Number of prosecutors/judges trained: <i>Introductory Sensitisation Workshop on Wildlife Crime for Police and Prosecutors.</i> <i>Introductory Judicial Symposium on Wildlife Crime.</i>	Female (8) Male (39); Female (6) Male (14)	Angolan		47	20			50	67
11A	Number of criminal networks/trade routes mapped/identified	N/A	N/A		3			unknown	3	5 (estimated)
16A	Number of databases established in project countries	N/A	N/A					1	0	1
16B	Number of databases established that are operational in project countries	N/A	N/A					1	0	1
16C	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement	N/A	N/A					1	0	1
26A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings	N/A	N/A	1	1			1	0	3
26B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from IWT project work will be presented/disseminated	N/A	N/A					1	0	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g., journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g., weblink or publisher if not available online)
Review of penalties and application in wildlife crime	Technical report	Erica Lyman	Erica Lyman	American	N/A	Available on request, provided with previous Annual Report
Pocketguide to the Wildlife Laws of Angola	Technical report	Erica Lyman	Erica Lyman	American	N/A	Available on request, provided with previous Annual Report
Desktop Scoping Study of Angola's Ivory Trade (Confidential)	Technical Report	EIA	Female	UK	N/A	Confidential report

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