

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance:
(<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report
will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

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| Project reference | IWT051 |
| Project title | Securing Mongolia’s Borders and Communities against Wildlife Trafficking |
| Country/ies | Mongolia |
| Contract holder Institution | Zoological Society of London (ZSL) |
| Partner institution(s) | UK Border Force (UKBF), Customs General Authority of Mongolia (CGA), National Police Authority of Mongolia (NPA), Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (MGEC) |
| IWT grant value | £336,435 |
| Start/end dates of project | Start date: 1 July 2018 End date: 31 March 2021 |
| Reporting period (e.g. April 2017-Mar 2018) and number | 1 July 2018 – 30 April 2019 Annual Report 1 |
| Project leader name | Monica Wrobel |
| Project website/blog/social media | www.zsl.org/mongolia |
| Report author(s) and date | Monica Wrobel (Head of Asia), Tungalag Ulambayar (Mongolia Country Director), Munkhjargal Bayarlkhagva (Law Enforcement Project Officer), Samuel Merson (Project Coordinator), Myagmarsuren Shagdar jav (Project Administrator) 10 th April 2019. |

1. Project rationale

Mongolia’s IWT Problem: Mongolia is a key source and transit country for IWT. It is driving catastrophic declines across a broad spectrum of Mongolia’s wildlife populations, including most of their iconic medium and large-sized mammals (Section 6). This defaunation and biodiversity loss is degrading ecosystems, which support human wellbeing. Exemplifying this are Siberian marmots, recognised for their critical ecological role but suffering a steep population decline.

IWT impact on Communities: This ecosystem degradation undermines ecosystem services, which are not only a prerequisite for long-term sustainable development, but also intimately connected to family income and nutrition for 30% of Mongolians directly dependent on productive grasslands for their pastoral livelihoods. Moreover, healthy wildlife populations enable communities’ sustainable, traditional wild meat harvest, an important contribution to household protein requirements, while preserving socio-cultural identities associated with

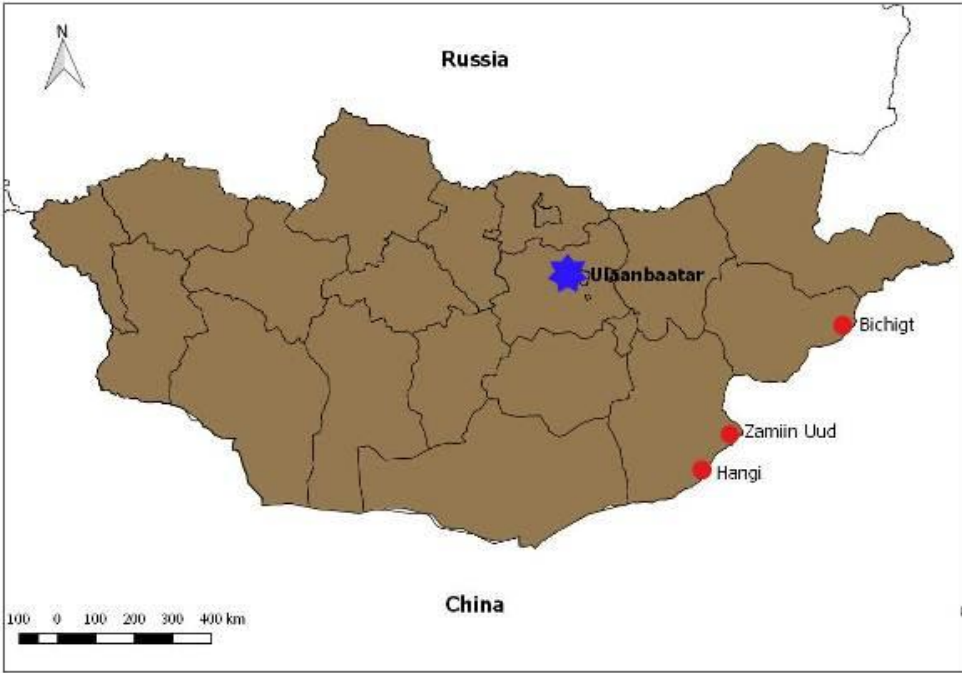
hunting. The declining health and productivity of grasslands therefore directly threatens the income and food security of around 1,000,000 people.

IWT is also facilitating and spreading ‘collusive corruption’, exposing border communities’ to all types of cross-border criminality, including pernicious human-trafficking. The lack of security experienced by border communities compromises individual security, and thereby limits personal and economic freedom and wellbeing; undermining legitimate economic enterprises; hindering long-term economic development (section 14, 15).

Project focus: Enforcing Mongolia’s borders is key to halting IWT as few products have their final market in Mongolia. ZSL has been working with the Mongolian Government to tackle IWT since 2013, identifying several nationwide IWT-specific border-law enforcement capacity gaps which are in urgent need of addressing. These include: under staffing of the BDD programme; insufficient inter-agency, and transnational intelligence sharing; ineffective centralised data record keeping by law enforcement staff; and inadequate community engagement and support, particularly amongst border communities at risk of illegal activities associated with IWT, such as human-trafficking¹. This project aims to address these key gaps.

Project Year 1 Rationale Reflection: In year one of the project ZSL staff identified and visited the three border project sites (Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt, Hangii) with the UKBF and CGA. The threat of IWT at these sites, and the improvements in capacity required to effectively control its occurrence at Mongolia’s borders was evident in the CGA vulnerability index (Annex 4, Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2) and UKBF review (Annex 4, Figure 4.3) (Output 1 and 2). The need for greater inter-law enforcement agency coordination was discussed with the Sub Council for the Prevention of Environmental Crime (SPTEC) and the planning and prioritisation of meetings/conferences/trainings in 2019 (Output 2). The impact on IWT on community security at border communities was assessed by the MGEC (Annex 4, Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5) and discussed with the Soum Police in the recruitment of the public police (Output 3). On reflection in Year 1, the rationale behind the project problem and the activities to address some of these issues is clear.

Project Map: Mongolia’s aimag (state) boundaries and the three project border sites.



2. Project partnerships

Partnership developments

Customs General Administration (CGA) of Mongolia formalised its partnership with ZSL signing a MoU on February 4th, 2019 (Annex 4, Figure 4.6). The CGA is partnering with ZSL to improve capacity of frontline law enforcement officers and the detector dog team at three border points, improve intelligence sharing between Mongolian law enforcement agencies and neighboring countries and raise public awareness on IWT in Mongolia. Demand for partnership has stemmed from the CGA Detector Dog Unit which have been very proactive in this partnership due to a historical lack of government support for their detector dog programme. In the first year of the project the CGA has hosted the UKBF for a review of their training and operations, upgraded their detector dog training center and organised the exchange of one of their dog handlers to the UKBF for an induction into UKBF training and operations.

Mongolia's National Police Agency, Department of Combatting Organised Crime, Ecologic Crime Division (NPA) role is to ensure the involvement and collaboration of the local police departments in the three pilot sites (Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt and Hangi border crossings). The NPA will also ensure: the collaboration between law enforcement agencies; trans-boundary intelligence sharing; and training of public police officers. In Year 1, ZSL facilitated the recruitment of five new 'public police' officers at the three sites as part of the Community Surveillance Networks. These officers will begin work as of April 2019.

United Kingdom Border Force, Home Office (UKBF) is project's partner who will play important role in capacity building of Mongolia's Border Detector Dog units. UKBF will support the in-country review, evaluation, and subsequent training provided to dogs and handlers within Mongolia's BDD programme; including the upgrading of the training facility and the piloting of an incentive-based performance system for the BDD units. In support of this, UKBF-CITES will train and build capacity among border law enforcement units working alongside BDD units.

Mongolian Gender Equality Center (MGEC) is supporting law enforcement training, including Community Surveillance Networks, which is GESI-principled and victim-based. Training themes include human rights, gender equality and other themes that will enable appropriate responses to human-trafficking; as human-trafficking networks and IWT-networks are suspected to be associated in Mongolia. To-date the MGEC has undertaken baseline socio-economic surveys of the three border communities. Training will be delivered in September 2019 with the UKBF.

Heads of the aimag and soum Citizen's Representative Khural (CRK), and regional branch of the **Coordination Council for Crime Prevention (CCCCP)** have signed agreements with ZSL to receive funding and distribute payment to support the public police and manage reporting of Public Police performance.

ZSL has partnered with national **Sub-Council for the Prevention of Environmental Crime (SPTEC)** under the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs and expressed our interest to become member of this council and coordinate law enforcement activities around IWT.

There have been **several notable partnership achievements** with the CGA and UKBF that are highlighted in detail in Section 16. In building these partnerships and delivering project activities collaboratively, there have been several challenges the project has had to overcome. In partnering with the SPTEC, **ZSL has learnt** it must plan effectively for the future as the council is complex, and significant time is needed in advance to for example, coordinate meetings. External factors such as Brexit has had an impact on working with the UKBF requiring the rescheduling of training (Activity 2.1) from June to September.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1.

Activity 1.1: As data associated with Mongolia's border crossings is confidential and a security-risk, permission for its use is required from senior government authorities. As a result, ZSL has held meetings with the CGA and its Customs Research & Training Centre to obtain data to identify three priority vulnerable border crossings (Annex 4, Figure 4.2). Through CGA's records and ZSL's Silent Steppe II Report, Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt, and Hangi border crossings have been selected as sites for the project pilot.

Activity 1.2: In March 2019, the upgrade of the CGA Detector Dog Training Center in Ulaanbaatar was completed. The upgrade was based upon observation, discussion with the CGA and recommendations from the UKBF visit in October 2018 (Annex 4, Figure 4.7, Photo 4.1, Photo 4.2, Photo 4.3, Photo 4.4).

Activity 1.3: ZSL and CGA hosted the UKBF in Mongolia from October 22nd – November 1st, 2018. During this visit (Guy Clarke) Senior Officer and trainer from the UKBF CITES Team, and (Robert Gray) Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Dog Team visited Mongolia to conduct a review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility). Site visits were conducted to Customs Authorities in Ulaanbaatar (i.e. airport, rail and post), and two of the project's border crossings (Zamiin-Uud and Hangi). The UKBF CITES and Detector Dog Team compiled two first year report's on their visit (Annex 4, Figure 4.3)

Activity 1.4 – 1.8: UKBF refresher training of ten existing CGA dogs and handlers has been confirmed for June 10th – 22nd 2019 (Activity 1.4). Five new CGA dogs were recruited on DATE 2018, and initial training is underway, an updated training programme will be delivered by the UKBF during their June visit, with dogs deployed on DATE (Activity 1.5). Discussions on the CGA performance based incentive system were discussed during the UKBF visit, and some recommendations have been prepared in the first year report (including the system reward and methods of performance monitoring (Annex 4, Figure 4.3) (Activity 1.6-1.7). A short pilot of the system is planned for Zamiin-Uud before implementation post-UKBF training in July. The formal UKBF report will be compiled at project end (Activity 1.8).

Output 2

Activity 2.1-2.2: Following the UKBF CITES' October 2018 review, and subsequent first year report (Annex 4, Figure 4.3 and Photo 4.5), training modules and materials for law enforcement staff will be developed for delivery through a series of trainings (i.e. wildlife product detection, 'Sorgog' mobile application, human-trafficking, utilisation of IWT database). These are planned for September 2019 to be conducted jointly by the UKBF, CGA, MGEC, and a Mongolian Professor of the Law Enforcement University.

Activity 2.3: Following ZSL's decision to support the SPTEC, ZSL had discussion with the Secretariat of the Coordination Committee of Crime Prevention (CCCCP) and developed a collaboration plan for public awareness raising and IWT database integration. ZSL participated and presented the IWT database to 'Integrated Environmental crime and offence database workshop' which was held on the 23rd January, and at the SPTEC meeting on March 27th 2019, which encompassed the heads of the law enforcement agencies and local authorities (Annex 4, Photo 4.6). ZSL requested to join the SPTEC and we are currently working on integrating project activities into their existing workplan.

Activity 2.4: To support Mongolia's presence at international conferences, ZSL coordinated the attendance of Mongolia's MET Vice Minister Batbayar Ts, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr

Tsogtbaatar D., and Senior Officer of the MET's Climate Change and Foreign Cooperation Department Ms Ariuntuya D to this year's London Conference on IWT (Annex 4, Photo 4.7 and Figure 4.8). ZSL also supported the participation of two representatives from national NGO Spirit Mongolia to attend and present at a conference side-event 'Community Voices' in addition to the two-day conference.

Activity 2.5: The transnational intelligence sharing meeting between Mongolian and Chinese customs agencies was held on the 5-6th of December in Zamiin-Uud (Annex 4, Photo 4.8). ZSL attended the meeting and IWT related issues at the Mongolian-Chinese border were discussed and future collaboration encouraged at a multinational level.

Activity 2.6: The project will collect data on the number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking, quantity of wildlife products seized and number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites. ZSL has made an agreement with the CGA, and have contacted the local soum police departments to collect baseline data for monitoring and project-end evaluation.

Output 3.

Activity 3.1: ZSL has provided training to the newly recruited public police officers from the target border points (Zamiin Uud, Khangi and Bichigt) including additional police officers from each region. The training took place in Sainshand city of Dornogobi aimag and included 14 participants (existing police officers and new public police members) from police departments of the three aimags (Annex 4, Figure 4.9 and Photo 4.9). During the training topics were presented and discussed, including: identification of illegal wildlife products and traffickers; relevant legislation; human rights; human-trafficking; ecological crimes; evidence gathering to support prosecution; and methods of detecting smuggling. 700 awareness raising brochures were distributed amongst the public police officers to be distributed to their respective communities, and illegal wildlife product identification application "Sorgog" was introduced to be used in their work. ZSL provided salaries, uniforms, special protective equipment for new public police officers and computers and printers.

Activity 3.2: During the public police training for the newly deployed public police officers, the senior supervising police officers came to Sainshand and participated in the training and refreshed their knowledge about illegal wildlife crimes and other human rights/gender equality themes

Activity 3.3: Public police officers participated in Sorgog mobile application training and 1000 awareness raising brochures were given for them distribute to their communities and share information on IWT (Annex 4, Photo 4.10). Training handout material describing CITES species was also prepared and distributed to the public police for their knowledge development.

Activity 3.4 - 3.5: ZSL has commissioned the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre to conduct research entitled 'Research report on the selected border regions' citizens' general knowledge and attitudes towards preventing and policing cross border crime' (Annex 4, Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5). The purpose of the survey was to identify community's understanding about IWT and the legal consequence/sanctions of IWT crimes, existing knowledge on how to report IWT and self-reported perceptions of security. The survey covered three border point sites and included 200 respondents and collected data through household surveys and key informant interviews. The final survey will be conducted in year 3 for the purpose of M&E and baseline comparisons.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme incentivized and capable of intercepting wildlife trafficking at Mongolia's vulnerable border crossings.

Baseline 1.1: No UKBF review of CGA detector dog training facility and programme, no CGA training facility. **Baseline 1.4:** No UKBF recommendations report. **Change recorded to date 1.1:** UKBF Detector Dog Team visited Mongolia and the CGA on October 22nd – November 1st, 2018. During the visit the Senior Officer and trainer from the UKBF CITES Team (Guy Clarke), and the Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Dog Team (Robert Gray) conducted a review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility). The UKBF have conducted a desk-based review of requested CGA documentation and compiled a first-year preliminary report (**Change recorded to date 1.4**). The CGA have upgraded the training facility and undertaken improvements to: the interior of the dog training house; office house interior (in winter time some dogs and puppies are sheltered); existing training facilities including leaping obstacles, crawling nets, triangle obstacles, jumping obstacles, ladder and building of new training facilities such as a tent, ladder and hollow tube for dog crawling etc. These were completed in March 2019.

Baseline 1.2: No UKBF refresher training of existing dog handlers; no CGA performance-based incentivisation system exists. **Baseline 1.3:** zero CGA detector dogs recruited and deployed to project sites. **Change recorded to date 1.2 – 1.3:** To support training in 2019 ZSL has organised a CGA officer's (detector dog handler) visit to the UK between the 25^h of May to the 1st of June, 2019 to observe training and daily operations of the detector dog unit, providing a valuable inter-organisation knowledge sharing between the UKBF and CGA.

The UKBF is currently contributing to the design of the performance-based incentive system. Performance metric compilation is ongoing but key KPIs will likely include a combination of for example, search and seizure records. Other metrics being considered include measuring dog activity (e.g. harness time and training), consistent record keeping, and reporting of success (CITES reporting). To support the system, the project is aiming to focus on improving management attention, licensing and competition (world customs awards).

The UKBF will conduct training of new and existing detector dogs in June 2019, after which they will be deployed to their respective border points.

Baseline 1.5 – 1.6: Baseline data will be collected in 2019. **Change recorded to date 1.5 – 1.6:** TBC 2019.

Output 2: Sub-Council for Prevention and Tackling of Environmental Crime (SPTEC) integrating the work of well-trained Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency staff.

Baseline 2.1: There is no record of conducting training on IWT enforcement, including the GESI sensitive approach. **Change recorded to date 2.1:** Currently, ZSL is working with the UKBF, a Professor of The National Law Enforcement University, the MGEC and wildlife product identification specialists to develop training module to be delivered to 100 law enforcement staff in September 2019.

Baseline 2.2 The SPTEC doesn't manage a centralized database from law enforcement agencies. **Change recorded to date 2.2:** ZSL has attended several meetings with the SPTEC and sent them our project workplan to align actions and collaborate. For example, ZSL has commissioned two IWT awareness raising videos to support the SPTEC's activities. ZSL is currently in the process of formally becoming member of this council and has started participating in meetings organised by the council (e.g. discussion on opportunities to establish integrated database of environmental crimes and infringements, January 11, 2019).

Baseline 2.3: The 'Sorgog' application was first developed in 2017 and since then c. 2400 people have downloaded and installed on their phones as of April 29, 2019. **Change recorded to date 2.3:** The 100 law enforcement staff at three project sites will be subject to training in September 2019 on the Sorgog application. The Public Police training organised in April 2019 also introduced the application to 14 police and public police officers. Monitoring of their use and perception of the effectiveness of the application will be reviewed after the training in September 2019.

Baseline 2.4: Communication with International Cooperation Division of Customs General Administration of Mongolia indicated that there is an annual meeting organised between heads of the Border checkpoints of Mongolia and China. During the meeting topics of border infringements are discussed, including illegal wildlife trade. **Change recorded to date 2.4:** ZSL has participated in Mongolia – China Customs bi-lateral meeting organized on December 5-6, 2018. During the meeting, heads of the border checkpoints met and discussed aspects of foreign trade, freight transportation, cooperation of specialized inspection organisations and cross-border infringements. ZSL raised the aspect of cross border illegal wildlife trade and provided background information about the mammals of Mongolia subject to IWT and discussed opportunities for intelligence sharing between adjacent local border departments

Baseline 2.5: NPA data for 2018 highlights 44 illegal wildlife trade related crimes occurred nationwide (1 in Zamiin Uud, 0 in Hangi, 0 in Bichigt). **Change recorded to date 2.5:** Monitoring of wildlife trafficking arrests will be conducted post-September 2019 training with data from the CGA/NPA and potentially GASI.

Output 3: A capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN), gathering vital intelligence and raising public awareness on 'wildlife trafficking at project sites.

Baseline 3.1: zero public police officers at Bichigt; one existing public police officer at Hangi; three existing public police officers at Zamiin Uud. **Baseline 3.2:** one existing police officer trainer at Bichigt; one existing police officer trainer at Hangi; two existing police officer trainers at Zamiin Uud. **Change recorded to date 3.1 - 3.2:** Three new public police officers have been recruited in Zamiin Uud, one public police officer has been recruited in Bichigt and Hangi, respectively. The five new public police have attended ZSL training along with nine existing police officers. Training covered: raising awareness on IWT; identifying IWT wildlife produces, human rights, and gender equality related topics.

Baseline 3.3 - 3.4: The public police report does not currently include a specific section on IWT crime/incident occurrences and intelligence sharing by community members. This data will be disaggregated for the first time in 2019. **Change recorded to date 3.3 - 3.4:** ZSL is working on to collect new data in the reporting template to be received by CRK and police departments on Public Police performance and IWT reporting by communities.

Baseline 3.5: There has been no survey conducted on perceptions of local community's security and knowledge of IWT crimes, and capacity to report them. **Change recorded to date 3.5:** ZSL has commissioned the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre to conduct research entitled 'Research report on the selected border regions' citizens' general knowledge and attitudes towards preventing and policing cross border crime'. The purpose of the survey was to identify community's understanding about IWT and the legal consequence/sanctions of IWT crimes, existing knowledge on how to report IWT and self-reported perceptions of security. The survey covered three border point sites and included 200 respondents and collected data through household surveys and key informant interviews. The final survey will be conducted in year 3 for the purpose of M&E and baseline comparisons. According to this report 61.1% of the respondents said that they don't know what local actions are being done to combat IWT. They stated that they will report to police (66.5%), environmental ranger (20.7%), local authority (15.3%) and Ministry of Environment and Tourism (2.5%). The report also estimated that 48.3% of the respondents think that their security is not ensured, or they don't know.

Please refer to the logframe for details on measurement of output indicators.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in three vulnerable border regions of Mongolia disrupts IWT and increases the security of local communities against cross-border criminality, providing a model for replication.

In year one the UKBF conducted a review of CGA enforcement capacity, detector dog facility, programme and border operations and provided preliminary recommendations to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. As per their recommendations, the detector dog training facility was upgraded. Existing and new dogs and handlers will receive re-fresher training from UKBF

in year two. Design of incentivisation system (and performance metrics) is underway and will be piloted at the three priority border points in July 2019. Apart from the CGA and other stakeholders using detector dog units for border security, the wider public will also benefit from the enhanced capacity in fighting wildlife crime by the CGA in Mongolia and the wider region (other source countries that use Mongolia as a transit route). We expect that increased resources (five new detector dogs and their handlers) and capacity (trained, equipped and upgraded Customs detector dog training facility) will result in improved law enforcement by the Mongolian Customs. The deployment of five new 'public police' officers at pilot sites and the establishment of the community surveillance network at the three border communities will facilitate better awareness among citizens and improve their reporting of illegal activities, including IWT. Salary support and provision of proper uniforms and equipment relieved the budget burden from state organisations to strengthen police law enforcement capacity. New training of public police on themes such as IWT, human trafficking will serve as tool to protect and prevent border communities from such crimes.

According to data submitted by Environmental Crime Division of Crime Investigation Department of National Police Authority, the baseline number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking and Infringement data at focal sites recorded the CGA are as follows:

Baseline condition 0.1 - 0.2: There was no IWT related infringements recorded in all of the three border crossing points as of November 2018 (CGA data). **Change recorded to date 0.1 - 0.2:** ZSL will collect updated baseline data from the CGA (number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking and quantity of wildlife products seized) for the period of June 2018 to June 2019.

Baseline condition 0.3 One interception of IWT crime in Zamiin Uud soum. The recorded crime was smuggling of large amount of marmot skin across the border (Clause 24.5.1 of the Criminal Code). There was no IWT crime recorded in Erdenetsagaan soum (Bichigt border point) and in Khatanbulag soum (Khanggi border check point). **Change recorded to date 0.3:** ZSL will collect updated data from National Police Agency about IWT crimes occurred from September 2018 to September 2019 which will serve as the baseline for the reports on IWT criminality.

Baseline condition 0.4: In terms of self-reported perceptions of security of border region community, 48.3% of the respondents think that their security is not ensured, or they don't know (MGEC Report). **Change recorded to date 0.4:** The final survey on community's perception on personal security will be conducted in year 3 for baseline comparison.

Baseline condition 0.5 Currently, no UKBF recommendation produced about techniques to reduce IWT with input from UKBF CITES Team and UKBF National Dog Team and about improving community security with input from Mongolian Gender Equality Centre with regards to human rights and human trafficking. **Change recorded to date 0.5:** Mongolian Gender Equality Centre conducted baseline sociological survey that captures information about community's understanding about IWT, legal consequence/ sanctions of IWT crimes, knowledge how to report IWT and self- reported perceptions of security in January 2019.

Indicators adequacy: The indicators are adequate for measuring the outcome and the project is likely to achieve the outcome by the end of the project period.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumption 0.1: The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable Customs' data of the effect of training and BDD unit deployment on interceptions.

Comments: Discussions with the CGA and UKBF indicate this indicator is still achievable. Currently, Bichigt has no detector dogs, Hangi has one, and Zamiin Uud has five dogs. One dog will be deployed at Bichigt and Hangi respectively and three at Zamiin Uud representing significant capacity increases.

Outcome Assumption 0.2: Improved dog training facilities are maintained and used.

Comments: The CGA have been proactive in upgrading the facility, and the upgrades designed for the UKBF training will be ready for their UKBF 2019 visit.

Outcome Assumption 0.3: The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable NPA data of suspects and evidence currently not passed onto prosecuting agencies, including the anticipated improvement to this process.

Comments: Discussions with the CGA and UKBF indicate this indicator is still achievable. According to data received by NPA, there is only one IWT crime was recorded in Zamiin Uud soum and zero at the other two vulnerable sites. Only 44 IWT related crimes were recorded nationwide which highlights the issue of lack of recording of IWT crimes, and the potential for the project to address this issue.

Outcome Assumption 0.1 – 0.3: IWT interceptions, quantity of IWT products seized, and IWT suspects passed to prosecution agencies, are reliable, and measurable short-term proxies of Mongolia's ability to successfully prosecute IWT suspects, and disrupt IWT.

Comments: Discussions with the CGA and UKBF indicate these are still relevant and useful proxies.

Outcome Assumption 0.1 – 0.3: It is assumed that IWT interceptions, quantity of IWT products seized, and IWT suspects passed to prosecution agencies, will continue to increase during the lifespan of the project before declining as the effect of the deterrent is felt.

Comments: Discussions with the CGA and UKBF that is pattern is still likely.

Outcome Assumption 0.4: Training courses developed, overcome Mongolia's existing law enforcement culture, to deliver effective and responsive law enforcement with an awareness of the negative consequences of heavy-handed law enforcement, and successfully implemented GESI public awareness activities produce a strengthened law enforcement that increases community security and feelings of security among the proportion of the population anticipated.

Comments: The CGA have been very proactive during this project and positively receptive to integrating UKBF-MGEC training into their curriculum. UKBF and MGEC are both experienced in delivering training of this kind, so this assumption is still expected to hold true.

Outcome Assumption 0.5: Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management (Ministry of Environment and Tourism), Customs and NPA remain receptive to best practice techniques to combat IWT and improve security for local communities, and to expanding interventions that prove successful.

Comments: ZSL will maintain close communication with Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management (Ministry of Environment and Tourism), CGA and NPA and participate in events, workshops and meetings so that they remain receptive of ZSL recommendations and reports.

Output Assumption 1.1: Customs General Administration remains receptive to best practice techniques to combat IWT through BDD units.

Comments: ZSL has signed an MoU with the CGA, and maintains positive and close relations. The CGA are currently very interested in best practice techniques to combat IWT.

Output Assumption 1.1: Improved dog training facilities are maintained and used.

Comments: The CGA have been proactive in upgrading the facility, and the upgrades designed for the UKBF training will be ready for their UKBF 2019 visit. The CGA have been very grateful for the project's support that would otherwise not be available to due lack of government resources.

Output Assumption 1.2 – 1.3: Five new handlers and dogs, and a 50% (defined as feasible percentage due to logistical constraints) refresher training rate is appropriate to tackle the gaps in BDD unit staffing for identified vulnerable border crossings.

Comments: This statement still holds true because currently there are six existing detector dogs in operation at the three border checkpoints. The training of the additional five new dog handlers, and 10 existing handlers (50% of total) in the re-fresher training by UKBF will improve the capacity substantially.

Output Assumption 1.5: Dog Training Department remains supportive to collaborating and maintaining the flow of relevant data on trained dogs and handlers.

Comments: Since the commencement of the IWT project, ZSL and CGA dog training department have together participated in numerous events and co-organized workshop together etc. Therefore, this assumption holds true.

Output Assumption 1.5 – 1.6: The lack of incentive for BDD units to pass suspects on to police/state inspection agencies is a key factor limiting their performance, and providing enhanced incentives will result in 100% of suspects passed on.

Comments: Currently, the CGA lacks a incentivisation system and the lack of IWT records at border points indicates that reporting is lacking. The UKBF system in development should improve reporting.

Output Assumption 1.6: The identified vulnerable project sites suffer from limited BDD capacity and it is a limiting factor in effective IWT enforcement as all indications suggest.

Comments: This statement remains applicable because there are zero dogs in Bichigt, one in Hangi and five in Zamiin Uud. This is a small number of dog units given the daily traffic at each point.

Output Assumption 2.1: From the estimated 100 law enforcement staff at project sites, 30% of these staff are female as average law enforcement gender ratios indicate and of these 30%, all of them will wish to participate in training.

Comments: The assumption remains the same as no indication has been given of a smaller gender ratio. ZSL will ensure inclusion of female law enforcement officers and there is a mutual understanding with law enforcement partners to promote gender equity.

Output Assumption 2.2: Mongolian law enforcement agencies remain supportive of the role of the SPTEC and maintain the free flow of data and intelligence; and the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention, under which the SPTEC will sit, retains sufficient influence to facilitate the SPTEC's work.

Comments: This is still assumed to be true, but ZSL will monitor this assumption closely as we work further with this partner.

Output Assumption 2.3: Existing mobile application satisfies the needs, working situations, technical skills and technological equipment of law enforcement officers sufficiently to achieve an 80% staff adoption rate as indicated by other law enforcement technology trials.

Comments: This statement is still assumed to hold true as the application is still very useful for law enforcement officers and has been downloaded by c. 2400 people. The number is expected to increase through the distribution of 700 IWT awareness raising brochures containing Sorgog application information and the training of 100 law enforcement officers during September 2019 training. Perceptions about the effectiveness of the application will be collected post training.

Output Assumption 2.4: ZSL's extensive experience of encouraging and supporting effective transnational collaboration to combat IWT in Asia, and the Mongolian government's continuing support, will overcome the inherent difficulties of transnational intelligence sharing.

Comments: This assumption remains valid because ZSL has made transnational collaboration a priority during discussions with the SPTEC and CGA.

Output Assumption 2.5: Training on effective cross-agency working to frontline staff including dog units and police, with a focus on how they can facilitate each other's work, alongside the SPTEC's integrating role, supports a close relationship between dog units and police, with a clear division of responsibility and working procedures to reliably and efficiently pass suspects from dog units to police. 20% projected increases expected based on current Customs and NPA data.

Comments: This remains true. ZSL is gathering 100 law enforcement officers from various agencies during training which facilitates the platform for them to network and cooperate. ZSL has shared its work plan with the SCPTEC and will support activities by the council to enhance the cross-agency cooperation on IWT crimes.

Output Assumption 3.1 – 3.2: The Community Surveillance Network will be successfully established and sustained in the long-term by leveraging Mongolia's existing 'public police' institution.

Comments: This statement remains true because has established a mutual understanding with local authorities and respective police departments at the three vulnerable border checkpoint sites, contributing towards the establishment of the community surveillance by supporting existing public police.

Output Assumption 3.1 – 3.2: ZSL's experience building effective Community Surveillance Networks across Asia and Africa, which ensure the security of sources and mitigate the potential for individual relationships and grievances to introduce biases and corruption into community law enforcement, will enable the Public Police to also operate in this way.

Comments: The assumption remains the same as ZSL Mongolia retains the support of a team of experienced ZSL specialists who have worked across Africa and Asia on community enforcement issues.

Output Assumption 3.3: Local community members remain engaged with public awareness activities to combat IWT and human trafficking, leading to 10% increase in information received based on public police records in other fields.

Comments: The MGEC report highlights the potential to improve public IWT reporting and ZSL's established relationship with the CRK and soum police means this assumption should still hold true.

Output Assumption 3.4: Local government and police department remain supportive of inclusion of IWT enforcement in the activities of public police. 10% increase in incidents reported based on public police records in other fields.

Comments: The MGEC report highlights the potential to improve public IWT reporting and ZSL's established relationship with the CRK and soum police means this assumption should still hold true. The police are very supportive of this initiative.

Output Assumption 3.5: Public police's direct access to communities and ability to provide a channel for information from communities to official law enforcement staff position them as highly effective awareness raisers of IWT. 50% increase based on public police records of other law enforcement awareness raising activities.

Comments: This assumption remains valid because the principle of Public Police is to serve as bridge between police and the community as per regulation (national legislation). New public police officers and existing police officers have received training on IWT and are expected to distribute information to the general public.

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

Impact: Reduction in Mongolia's IWT and increased community security against cross-border criminality reduces biodiversity loss, and in turn its impact on ecosystem services, enabling the conditions for long-term poverty alleviation.

Impact on IWT: The project has made high-level contributions to combatting IWT in Mongolia (Section 3.2 and 6). In year one, the project supported Mongolia's attendance at the London Conference on IWT in 2018, and provided the foundations of a strong partnership between the Mongolia CGA and the UKBF, a highly developed law enforcement agency to deliver long-lasting capacity improvements to Mongolia's border units.

Impact on poverty alleviation: The project has made contributions towards delivering long-lasting impact towards alleviating poverty (Section 3.2 and 7). Long-term improved border security, and greater intelligence sharing between law enforcement agencies will improve IWT confiscations at Mongolia's borders providing a deterrent to smugglers, reducing poaching and the negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystem provision for Mongolia's remaining herder communities, indirectly alleviating poverty. More direct poverty alleviation will be seen through

improved border security, reducing other dimensions of poverty such as personal security. Directly impacting many vulnerable communities living on Mongolia's border.

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

The project is supporting the IWT Challenge Fund's objective to: strengthen law enforcement through capacity building of the CGA Detector Dog Team and other frontline law enforcement officers (Objective 2); ensure effective legal frameworks through working with the SCPEC and government environmental and law enforcement agencies on effective IWT enforcement (Objective 3); and reduce demand for IWT products through working with the public police and local communities to raise awareness of IWT and reduce community demand (Objective 4).

Project support for London Conference Declaration (I, II etc); Kasane Statement (1, 2 etc):
XIII – The project will build border law enforcement capacity by: increasing the number, capacity and incentives for Border Detector Dog (BDD) units; providing inter-agency refresher training for key border law enforcement staff; and establishing community surveillance networks (CSN) in three border communities.

XIV / 12 – The project will support the Sub-Council for Protection of Environmental Crime to integrate the work of law enforcement agencies across Mongolia in combatting IWT, to facilitate strategic law enforcement planning, and draw on international best practice including through engagement with INTERPOL, ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN WEN), and drawing on the ICCWC (International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime) toolkit.

XVI / 3 / 7 / 12 – Transnational intelligence sharing will be encouraged in each of the pilot border regions through quarterly transboundary intelligence coordination meetings, to facilitate ongoing and regular informal intelligence sharing, and enable opportunities for joint operations and capacity building in the future. Again, this will include collaboration with Interpol and ASEAN WEN as appropriate.

XVII – The project explicitly draws on the links from 1) IWT, to 2) defaunation and 'collusive corruption', via 3) reduced ecosystem services and compromised security for local communities, and finally to 4) the undermining of sustainable livelihoods and the loss of the critical enabling conditions for economic development. By making this pathway explicit the project will help raise awareness of the negative impact of IWT on poverty alleviation efforts with the Mongolian government and other partners.

XX / 12 / 13 – The project will establish CSN in three pilot border communities. This will be critical both to engaging communities in combatting IWT, and in leveraging the extensive IWT intelligence potential, which communities have access to, in order to help combat IWT.

6. Impact on species in focus

Mongolia's native species face immense pressure. Whilst they face broad pressure from climate change and habitat loss, the international IWT is arguably their greatest immediate threat^{2,6,8}. **China's burgeoning middle-class has created unheralded levels of demand for Mongolian species**, e.g. grey wolf (fur, skull), brown bear (gallbladders and bile), red deer (blood antlers), musk deer (glands), marmot (fur), saiga antelope (horn), and snow leopard (fur, bones)^{2,6,7,8}. Four of the focal species' populations (saiga antelope, Siberian marmot, musk deer, snow leopard) along with many others not listed, have been in decline for the last three decades. The immediate driver of this is hunting for IWT^{2,6,8}.

This year Zamiin Uud CGA shared with ZSL a report of the total number of illegal wildlife products seized in January and February 2019 (Annex 4, Figure 4.10). These seizures included: 11 pieces of red deer antler; 12 pieces of grey wolf teeth and 4 piece of brown bear teeth; two grey wolf hides; and 45 marmot hides. Given the CGA lack sufficient capacity at their borders, the actual number of smuggled products is expected to be significantly higher.

This project seeks to address this issue and positively impact species in focus by disrupting the IWT market through more effective enforcement of Mongolia's borders (Output 1 and 2), and improved security and awareness of IWT amongst border communities, including that of travellers transiting the border to China (Output 3). With this pressure mitigated, through stronger enforcement of Mongolia's borders to disrupt access to the major external markets which Mongolian IWT is serving, long-term species recovery is possible. In year one, the project positively contributed to this impact in several ways from improving the capacity of the detector dog unit (Indicator 1.3) to improving community outreach (Indicator 3.1).

Several **notable achievements** of the project this year that will impact the species in focus are discussed in Section 16, including ZSL's leveraging of in-country partners to promote the free use of detector dogs in protected areas. In addition to the overarching improved detections and confiscations of IWT products, reducing the incentive to poach, the use of detector dogs in protected areas can proactively detect poachers in protected areas. For example, it was discussed that these detector dogs could detect guns and ammunition during random searches of vehicles visiting their protected areas.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

Expected beneficiaries of project support to alleviate poverty

Border communities: On December 2018 community assessments in liaison with Customs and MGEC have been conducted at the three target border communities to collect baseline data on community security and IWT knowledge (Activity 3.4, Annex 4, Figure 4.5). MGEC have existing relationships with communities at the project's largest site Zamiin-Uud, and their established networks will provide the basis for community engagement in this area. It is expected that communities not only in Zamiin Uud but also in Hangi and Bichigt will benefit from improved security (Indicator 0.4). This will have specific benefits for women and marginalised groups, detailed in Section 8.

This improved security will be delivered by tackling cross-border IWT and its associated threats. IWT facilitates and spreads 'collusive corruption' in vulnerable border areas, endangering communities' security against all cross-border criminality. In Mongolia, this process ranges from criminal gangs engaged in IWT conducting other criminal activities, to weak border law enforcement encouraging various criminal activities. A critical threat is increasing human-trafficking associated with the mineral extractives industry. Increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in the most vulnerable border areas, accounting for the challenges of human-trafficking through MGEC's technical support, will help safeguard communities. CSNs supported through the recruitment of five new public police officers in 2019 (Indicator 3.1) will enable them to take ownership of tackling criminality and controlling the spread of 'collusive corruption'.

Similarly, improved enforcement-community relations will be enabled through MGEC advised law enforcement training in September 2019 (Indicator 2.1) focusing on pro-community policing, with the CSN supporting police-community relations. This will benefit border communities by building trust and rapport between community members and police, improving the likelihood of community members receiving effective support, and in turn, providing effective IWT intelligence.

Improved security and enforcement-community relations will make significant contributions to poverty alleviation, and in the long-term, to sustainable development. This will be achieved firstly through, strengthened law enforcement at borders, which reduces the prevalence of all forms of cross-border criminality, promoting legitimate economic enterprises as the direct (e.g. theft and coercion) and indirect (e.g. competition) threats of corruption and illegal activity recede. This secure environment is a prerequisite to bottom-up poverty alleviation and

sustainable development. Secondly, the wellbeing of local communities will be enhanced through the experience of greater security, and the personal and economic freedom this provides.

Natural Resource Dependent Communities across Mongolia Post-Project: These resource-dependent communities also stand to benefit indirectly in the long-term, again, specific details on gender are included in Section 8.

Currently, the catastrophic IWT-driven decline of Mongolia's wildlife is undermining ecosystem health across Mongolia, including productive pasture land on which communities depend. Exemplifying this are Siberian marmots, recognised for their critical ecological role but suffering a steep population decline. In the long-term, reducing IWT in Mongolia will allow wildlife populations to recover, safeguarding communities' vital ecosystem services.

Ecosystem services are a prerequisite for long-term sustainable development, and in the Mongolian context, where 30% of Mongolians own livestock, and consequently, depend on natural resources, they also have potentially far-reaching implications for short-term poverty alleviation. Mongolia's communities are historically highly natural resource-dependent, with pastoral communities the prime example. Thriving wildlife populations contribute to productive healthy grasslands, capable of sustainably supporting greater numbers of productive livestock. These wildlife populations also support communities to continue sustainable, traditional harvest of certain wildlife, an important contribution to household protein requirements, while preserving socio-cultural identities.

These long-term project benefits are expected through the slow recovery of wildlife populations in association with reduced IWT poaching. Therefore it will not be possible to accurately measure changes during the project timeframe. However, ZSL is committed to the long-term biological monitoring of wildlife populations, and wider socio-ecological linkages, through its permanent presence in Mongolia. This ensures that these long-term changes will be measured to inform future IWT initiatives.

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

During year one the project has taken steps towards addressing gender equality issues. The MGEC conducted their baseline sociological survey to understand, among other things, gender issues at the three border communities (Indicator 0.4). The MGEC will also be preparing a module on community security issues, including gender equality for delivery to law enforcement (CGA, NPA, Public Police) in September this year (Indicator 2.1 and 3.2). Five public police officers have been recruited (Indicator 3.1) across the three border communities to improve policing of communities, raising greater awareness and addressing gender equality issues by police at each site.

Reducing inequality: As discussed in the proposal, it is still posited that strengthened law enforcement will reduce gender inequality as women and other marginalised groups are disproportionately dependent upon it for their security, as traditional customs afford them less protection than other groups. Their increased security will directly reduce gender inequality, and also reinforce equality through addressing safety concerns and so enabling greater independence.

The project will promote equality through the explicit inclusion of a MGEC training course module on GESI concerns during the training of law enforcement staff, and trainers in September 2019 – enabling its impact to be scaled post-project (Indicator 2.1 and 3.2). This will include consideration of structural and unconscious biases in law enforcement, and how this impacts security and social inclusion for members of different identify groups. For example, marginalised and vulnerable groups (e.g. women, adolescents and ethnic minorities) are often

subjected to criminalization and victimization by law enforcement institutions. The experience and expertise of MGEC, including consideration of the baseline survey data will be vital to appropriately address these issues in the Mongolian context.

Recovering wildlife populations and ecosystem services in the longer-term will reduce resource scarcity and competition. Although indirectly, this has an outsized impact on marginalised groups as they are usually the first group to lose access to resources through competition.

Promoting equality: Gender equality within law enforcement institutions will be directly promoted through, for example, maintaining progressive and culturally appropriate gender ratios in training in September 2019, and promoting workplace behaviour which is respectful of differences.

Additionally, the engagement and training of the CSN network, commencing in May 2019 will provide both direct (for CSN members) and indirect (through their interaction with fellow residents) channels to border communities through which GESI principles will be strategically promoted.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

ZSL Monitoring and Evaluation systems: Project monitoring and evaluation is a critical process to ensure the project is on track to deliver its outcome and contribute to its impact. ZSL employs several internal M&E tools to track and adapt the project as necessary.

During the project, the ZSL team holds weekly meetings with ZSL Mongolia Country Director, and also with the project coordinator in ZSL HQ to discuss progress towards achieving weekly milestones. Completion of these milestones are monitored through the project workplan and logical framework, and monthly reports submitted using ZSL's web-based systems, including activity, indicator, and finance tracking. All baselines will be set in year one through initial data collection, surveys and reviews.

External M&E is conducted by project partners through the collection of their own data on institutional performance, and national statistics. ZSL staff keeps regular contact with the official project partners and facilitates workshops and meetings and other collaborative tasks at the request of the partners. Defra IWT CF half-year and annual reports provide an important M&E benchmarking process.

Outcome and output level indicators on wildlife trafficking and law enforcement effectiveness (e.g. 0.1 – 0.3, 1.5 – 1.6, 2.5, 3.3 – 3.4) will be monitored and evaluated on the basis of official statistics collected from the relevant authorities or the project partners such as Customs General Authority and National Police Agency and their local level counterparts.

Other outcome and output level indicators (0.4 and 3.5) will be evaluated on the basis of a social survey (baseline and project end) conducted with a stratified-random selection of participants in the focal border communities. MGEC's experience in surveying, ensured that data collected accurately captured experienced, and perceived security changes, knowledge of IWT, and that data is gender disaggregated (Annex 4, Figure 4.5).

Progress towards the goals of output 1 will be demonstrated through monitoring in the first instance on the basis of UKBF's reports and reviews and the subsequent reports produced by Mongolian law enforcement agencies. BDD unit training will be evaluated based on pre and post-training assessment data, and the success of the overall initiative will be evaluated through official statistics on BDD unit performance at border crossings. Progress towards output 2 will be subject to monitoring and evaluation through post-training assessments of the 100 law enforcement staff. As measurable results are achieved, records of transnational intelligence operations and official statistics will be assessed. Monitoring output 3 will be

achieved through government agency statistics, MGEC's data collected through their human trafficking hotline, and local data on public police activity. As previously described, the project team will collate and analyse this data with the technical support of the project leader.

10. Lessons learnt

What worked well: There were several activities and partnerships that worked well in the past year of the project:

- The UKBF – CGA partnership has been very strong and both partners proactive. Formal discussions with Foreign Affairs Department of the UKBF and CGA are ongoing about formalising a partnership beyond the project. These strong partnerships have allowed the UKBF to send one of their dog handlers to the UK later this year to train with the UKBF.

What didn't work well: Several aspects of project activities have been challenging to deliver in the first year.

- During the workshop on the Centralized Database for Environmental Crime and Offence (Activity 2.3), the integration of the existing IWT database into the proposed centralised Environmental Crime and Offence database by the SPTEC was discussed. This is a challenging task as each of the law enforcement agencies have their own databases, which are large, making the integration difficult. Furthermore, these databases have been developed independently and therefore have their own structures, and entry processes. Given these challenges, additional support, both technologically and financially may be required.
- Since the completion of the first Mongolian-Chinese customs meeting at Zamiin Uud, ZSL staff have found it challenging to monitor and evaluate the exchanging of intelligence information between the two customs border points given confidentiality requirements. This issue will be discussed at the next SPTEC meeting to understand how to monitor future results.

Please refer to half-year report and technical change request for details on required changes in the past year.

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

The Award letter included the following comments: A few of the assumptions included in the application would have benefited from further justification, in particular:

- **that improved security would lead to poverty reduction:** This aspect has been discussed extensively in the report (Please see Section 7).
- **that without IWT, local subsistence hunting would be sustainable:** Poaching for subsistence and traditional medicine for Mongolia is relatively low compared to international IWT given greater awareness of hunting laws and partially greater urbanisation.
- **that increased marmot populations would lead to healthier grasslands, and so more livestock;** Marmot are burrowing small mammals that provide benefit to larger ecosystem by enabling nutrient cycle in the soil, subsequently aiding vegetation growth and serving as food for carnivores, and burrows for other animals etc. Marmot have been theorised as an inseparable member of the grassland ecosystem, playing an important role in grassland health, in turn supporting herder household livelihood which predominantly depend on grazing livestock.
- **The project references cross-border intelligence sharing, however the relevant countries and partners were not discussed in the application:** Mongolian-Chinese

Custom border agencies have been identified as partners for cross-border intelligence sharing. ZSL has supported one such meeting this year at Zamiin-Uud.

- **The role of community surveillance networks and public police were not clear:** Public Police will serve as a domestic intelligence sharing mechanism to collect IWT information from local communities. As per regulation approved by the National Police Agency, public police will serve as a bridge between the general public and police, and will work closely with local communities to develop a 'community surveillance network'.
- **It was viewed as a risk to project implementation that the Country Manager had not yet been recruited. This role should be confirmed as soon as possible:** Tunglag Ulambayar has been recruited as ZSL Mongolia Country Director.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Changes in project design and discussion of difficulties have been discussed in the half year report and technical change request.

13. Sustainability and legacy

Project profile and promotion: ZSL has participated in a number of high-level meetings and taken opportunities to promote the project widely in the first year. Some notable examples include:

ZSL Mongolia hosted the UKBF from October 22nd – November 1st, 2018. Meetings with the CGA and UKBF took place on October 23rd and confirmed details of the collaboration between ZSL-CGA-UKBF. Her Majesty's Ambassador of UK to Mongolia (Mr. Philip Malone) and Deputy Director of CGA (Yo.Bat-Erdene) and senior officers of CGA and Detector Dog Team participated. During the meeting UK Aid, IWT Challenge Fund was mentioned as the donor of the project. Eagle news, other Mongolian media outlets covered the UKBF's participation in a dog competition and interviewed Robert Grey (Chief Instructor, UKBF National Dog Team) (Annex 4, Photo 4.11).

Her Majesty's Ambassador to Mongolia, Mr. Philip Malone hosted a reception dinner on April 24th to mark the visit of project leader Monica Wrobel. This provided an opportunity for ZSL to introduce the project and look for synergies with guests including representatives from international development agencies, foreign ambassadors in Mongolia, government agencies, foreign private sector, academia and universities.

On March 22th 2019, ZSL Mongolia representative office organised a workshop within framework of the "Securing Mongolia's Borders and Communities against Wildlife Trafficking" project. The CGA's detector dog training unit proposed ZSL Mongolia representative office to co-organise "Participation and significance of government organizations and their detector dog units in wildlife conservation and fight against wildlife crimes and infringements" workshop. Representatives from Customs General Administration (CGA) of Mongolia, Mongolian service dog research association, state special security department, Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia, General Authority of Border Protection, National Police Agency, Ulaanbaatar railways, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Khan-Khentii Mountains Special Protected Area administration, Bogd Khan Mountains Strictly Protected Area administration, Khangai Mountain ridge Natural Park administration, Dornogobi Special Protected Area administration, Ulaanbaatar city Environment Department, Khustai National Park were introduced to ZSL's project in Mongolia and its donor. Four news sites covered the project and event and two TV channels presented news on the project (Annex 4. Photo 4.12).

On February 22nd 2019, ZSL Mongolia was invited by The British Embassy in Mongolia to participate in the Great Train Journey, an event commemorating 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Julian Murray, Vice Council of

British Embassy in Mongolia joined the trip to Zamiin Uud border point. The train was decorated with British and Mongolian flags and ZSL prepared banners and photo prints to be placed in the train (Annex 4, Photo 4.13). During the visit CGA officials including, Ts.Gendetseveen, deputy head of the Zamiin Uud CGA Department, Yu. Chuluunbaatar, lieutenant colonel, Head of Zamiin Uud Police Department and B. Ankhbayar (head of citizen's representative Khural), O. Uurtsaikh (Deputy Governor) met during the visit and were informed about the project and donor. On April 15-16, 2019, Public police training was organised by ZSL in cooperation of Dornogobi aimag Police Department. Newly deployed public police members and police officers responsible for them (14 participants in total) received training on identification IWT products and gender equality, human rights modules.

Exit Strategy: The project's proposed exit strategy is still relevant. ZSL has a permanent legal presence in Mongolia, providing a platform to implement the project, and ensure ongoing technical advice and support is available to deliver a lasting legacy.

Sustained legacy: This project is designed to reach a stable and sustainable conclusion. To ensure the BDD programme has a lasting impact, its current facilities have been upgraded, and official UKBF training programmes (and piloted incentive programmes) will be institutionalised so that improved skills can be mainstreamed into work and training programmes. The 'training of trainers' will promote longevity and the expansion of training improvements across Mongolia and safeguard against staff turnover.

The project support of the SPTEC will ensure senior officials from law enforcement and government agencies support effective institutionalisation. These senior officials have requested resourcing support to promote inter-agency cooperation, demonstrating their commitment to this solution, and as IWT prosecution rates improve, the role of the SPTEC will be reinforced, becoming integral to Mongolian law enforcement activities.

The CSN will be sustained by leveraging Mongolia's existing 'public police' institution. The project will empower the community police through improved training, increasing the number of officers, and institutionalising a 'training of trainers' approach to ensure improvements in training are cemented within the CSN.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The UK Government and the IWT Challenge Fund have been extensively recognised as a funder of this project throughout project activities and across all forms of public outreach. UK Aid Logo and IWT Challenge Fund Logos were included in all of project materials such as: training materials including presentation and handouts for law enforcement officers, awareness raising materials at border sites, and workshop banners, photo printouts, training information illustrations and through oral communication with project stakeholders, partners and general public in the form of meetings, discussions and talks at various events. ZSL have co-organized and participated in events such as the CGA's detector dog training competition in October 2018, workshop with CGA, NPA, administrations of national Special Protected Areas and other law enforcement agencies, training Public Police and distribution of 700 awareness raising brochures on IWT and handouts for Public Police training on CITES species. During all of these events the donor was mentioned during speech and the logo was printed on handout/distribution materials. ZSL has also actively participated in meetings organised by various organisations to discuss IWT related topics, providing an ideal opportunity to promote our project donor and the IWT CF funding stream.

15. Project expenditure

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

| Project spend (indicative) since last annual report | 2018/19 Grant (£) | 2018/19 Total actual IWT Costs (£) | Variance % | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|---|
| Staff costs (see below) | | | | |
| Consultancy costs | | | | |
| Overhead Costs | | | | |
| Travel and subsistence | | | | |
| Operating Costs | | | | |
| Capital items (see below) | | | | |
| Others (see below) | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

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)

On March 22nd 2019, ZSL gathered government organisations that use service dogs in special protected areas (SPAs) and facilitated a workshop on “Participation and significance of government organisations and their detector dog units in wildlife conservation and fight against wildlife crimes and infringements”. Workshop participants recognised the greater need to proactively stop poaching in Mongolia’s SPAs rather than reactively stopping its trade. At the workshop it was concluded that government law enforcement agencies will provide retired service dogs for free to three SPAs as a pilot study (Khan Khentii, Bogd Khan and Khustai). Since April 1st 2019, these SPAs have participated in free dog handler training organised by Mongolian Service Dog Research Association. This practice is new to SPAs and ZSL has been responsible for gathering the parties in one room and creating a platform for these stakeholders to develop this programme that has the potential to significantly improve SPA capacity.

As part of Output 1, ZSL is organising and covering the expenses of a CGA officer’s (detector dog handler) visit to the UK between the 25th of May to the 1st of June, 2019. This wasn’t originally planned but through strong partnership the UKBF, National Detector Dog Team invited the CGA to observe training and daily operations of the detector dog unit. This visit is expected to strengthen the CGA-UKBF partnership and provide valuable inter-organisation knowledge sharing between the UKBF and CGA. It will also reinforce training that will be delivered by the UKBF in Mongolia in June 2019.

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

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Impact:</p> <p>Reduction in Mongolia's IWT and increased community security against cross-border criminality reduces biodiversity loss, and in turn its impact on the ecosystem services, enabling the conditions for long-term poverty alleviation.</p> | | <p>The UKBF led review of the Mongolian CGA IWT operations (Indicator 1.1), and the upgrade of their central detector dog training center in year one is an important step towards improving Mongolia's ability to reduce IWT and alleviate unsustainable poaching of wildlife. ZSL has supported the SPTEC to improve intelligence sharing (Indicator 2.2), and in project year one has facilitated a meeting between Mongolian-Chinese Customs at Zamiin-Uud, important progress towards coordinating transnational IWT enforcement (Indicator 2.4). Five public police officers have been recruited at the three project sites which will work with local communities to improve community security and reporting of illegal activities at vulnerable border sites (Indicator 3.1).</p> | |
| <p>Outcome:</p> <p>Increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in three vulnerable border regions of Mongolia disrupts IWT and increases the security of local communities against cross-border criminality, providing a model for replication.</p> | <p>0.1: At least a 20% increase in the number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking at focal sites relative to baseline (= year 1) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.2: At least a 20% increase in the quantity of wildlife products seized at focal sites relative to baseline (= year 1) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.3: At least a 20% increase in the</p> | <p>0.1 - 0.2: We expect that increased capacity (five new detector dogs and their handlers; and, trained, equipped and upgraded CGA detector dog training facility) will result in improved law enforcement by the Mongolian CGA and increased number of wildlife trafficking interceptions. The MoU with the CGA was signed in March 2019 and the project will collect</p> | <p>0.1 – 0.3: The project will collect baseline data from the CGA on the number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking, quantity of wildlife products seized, and number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites.</p> <p>0.1 – 0.3: The UKBF Detector Dog Team is preparing a training programme to deliver training to five</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | <p>number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites, being passed on, with associated evidence, to final prosecuting agencies, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.4: At least 25% of 17,000 local community members (of those at least 50% women) at target project sites report increased personal security, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.5: Set of recommendations on expanding successful techniques to reduce IWT and improve community security in Mongolia, published and endorsed by the SPTEC and formally received by the Department of Natural Resource management, the National CITES Committee (Ministry of Environment and Tourism) and NPA, by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>baseline data of the project year 1 to compare against the year 3.</p> <p>0.3: Discussions between ZSL-UKBF-CGA are ongoing in the development of the performance based incentivisation system that will be implemented in year 2. It is expected that this system will motivate CGA detector dog handlers to transfer IWT suspects to police given the award for Mongolia's best performing border dog handler.</p> <p>0.3: Deployment of five new 'public police' officers at pilot sites and the establishment of community surveillance networks among three border communities will facilitate improved awareness among citizens and their reports. Salary support and provision of proper uniforms and equipment relieved the budget burden from state organizations. Equipping Zamiin Uud Police (computer, processor and printer) and Customs department (screen) strengthened their law enforcement capacity. Gathering newly deployed public police and current police officers from three different locations and asking them share their experience at respective border crossings and making them attend training provides platform for them create network and bond for future cooperation. The project will collected baseline data of the year</p> | <p>handlers, including a post-training assessment in June, 2019.</p> <p>0.3: ZSL-UKBF-CGA will develop and pilot a performance-based incentive system at project sites in year 2.</p> <p>0.3: ZSL to collect data on performance (% successful search) and suspect passed onto National Police Agency and General Authority for Specialized Inspection.</p> <p>0.4: The public police have commenced work at the three project sites.</p> <p>0.5: Recommendations will be completed in year three of the project, however incremental steps towards report completion will be taken in year two.</p> |
|--|--|---|--|

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|--|---|---|--|
| | | <p>1 to compare against the year 3.</p> <p>0.4: Mongolian Gender Equality Center, partner of ZSL has conducted baseline survey in 2018 three priority sites and collected data of their perceptions on their security and knowledge of IWT.</p> <p>0.5: UKBF Senior Officer and trainer from the UKBF CITES Team (Guy Clarke), and the Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Dog Team (Robert Gray) have visited Mongolia from October 22nd – November 1st, 2018 and conducted a review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility). They have provided mission report along with preliminary recommendation and they will finalize the recommendations once all the required data are received from Mongolia.</p> | |
| <p>Output 1:</p> <p>Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme incentivised and capable of intercepting wildlife trafficking at Mongolia's vulnerable border crossings.</p> | <p>1.1: UKBF review of existing dog training facilities and overall BDD programme in Ulaanbaatar, with subsequent upgrade completed according to identified needs by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.2: At least 10 existing handlers and dogs (50% of total), selected according to need and site representativeness, are provided with IWT refresher training and 'training of trainer' course; including</p> | <p>1.1: UKBF Detector Dog Team visited Mongolia and the CGA on October 22nd – November 1st, 2018. During the visit the Senior Officer and trainer from the UKBF CITES Team (Guy Clarke), and the Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Dog Team (Robert Gray) conducted a review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility). The UKBF have conducted a desk-based review of requested CGA documentation and compiled a first-year preliminary report. The CGA have upgraded the training facility and undertaken improvements to: the interior of the dog training house; office house interior (in winter time some dogs and puppies are sheltered); existing training facilities including leaping obstacles, crawling nets, triangle obstacles, jumping obstacles, ladder and building of new training facilities such as a tent, ladder and hollow tube for dog crawling etc. These were</p> | |

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| | <p>participation in a performance-based incentive system pilot, by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.3: Five newly trained dogs and handlers (to be recruited in year 1) deployed at project sites, with new accommodation facilities, both completed by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.4: Formal UKBF recommendations report on BDD programme, detailing dog unit performance improvement methods, and identification of a suitable performance-based incentive system, submitted to Mongolia's Customs Department by the end of year 3.</p> <p>1.5: Deployed BDD units increase the proportion of successful searches by 50%, relative to searches without dog units at the same border crossing and time, by the end of year 3.</p> <p>1.6: 100% of IWT suspects intercepted by dog units at project border crossings are passed onto police/state inspection for processing with supporting evidence (baseline = year 1) by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>completed in March 2019.</p> <p>1.2: 10 existing handlers and dogs have been selected for UKBF-CGA refresher training in June 2019.</p> <p>1.3: For the UKBF training of five new Belgian Malinois puppies they have started their initial training in their new accommodation facilities. New pups were subject to the selection process and are currently undergoing preliminary patience training. UKBF training will be conducted in June 2019 after which they will be deployed to their respective border points.</p> <p>1.4: After the UKBF visit to Mongolia in October 2018, they have submitted "UK Border Force Chief Dog Inspector Mission Report" in early 2019 preliminarily reviewing the CGA Detector Dog training facility, programme and border operations, including mitigations and initial recommendations to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. The final and formal report is expected at the end of project year three. The CGA performance-based incentive system were discussed during the UKBF visit, and initial recommendations were prepared in the first year report (including the system reward and methods of performance monitoring. A short pilot of the system is planned for Zamiin-Uud before implementation post-UKBF training in July.</p> <p>1.5: ZSL's MoU with the CGA was finalized on February 4th 2019. As per this MoU, the CGA is responsible for assigning a CGA official to upload CGA IWT data to the applicable IWT database managed by the MET Environmental Information Centre. The preliminary report was submitted by the Zamiin Uud CGA on wildlife trafficking seizures intercepted by detector dogs under at Zamiin Uud during January to February 2019. The baseline report is expected to be received by ZSL from the focal point of CGA and head of the Detector Dog training centre.</p> <p>1.6: The National Police Agency reported that there are c. 70 environment related crimes nationally per year. Individual data on IWT suspects will continue to be collected in year two and three from the respective law enforcement agencies.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.1: Validate three priority vulnerable border crossings and surrounding regions using a bespoke vulnerability index.</p> | | <p>As data associated with Mongolia's border crossings is confidential and a security-risk, permission for its use is required from senior government authorities. As a result, ZSL has held meetings with the</p> <p>This activity has been completed.</p> |

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| | <p>CGA and its Customs Research & Training Centre to obtain data to identify three priority vulnerable border crossings (annex x). Through CGA's records and ZSL's Silent Steppe II Report, Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt, and Hangi border crossings have been selected as sites for the project pilot.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 1.2: Upgrade BDD Ulaanbaatar training facilities according to UKBF assessment and recommendations.</p> | <p>On March 2019, the upgrade of the CGA Detector Dog Training Center in Ulaanbaatar was completed. The upgrade was based upon observation, discussion with the CGA and recommendations from the UKBF visit in October 2018 (annex X).</p> | <p>The primary facility upgrade has been completed however they may be a future small pieces of training equipment purchased in year two.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.3: UKBF review of Mongolian Customs' border dog programme.</p> | <p>ZSL and CGA hosted the UKBF in Mongolia from October 22nd – November 1st, 2018. During this visit (Guy Clarke) Senior Officer and trainer from the UKBF CITES Team, and (Robert Gray) Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Dog Team visited Mongolia to conduct a review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility). Site visits were conducted to Customs Authorities in Ulaanbaatar (i.e. airport, rail and post), and two of the project's border crossings (Zamiin-Uud and Hangi). The UKBF CITES and Detector Dog Team compiled two first year report's on their visit (annex X and x).</p> | <p>The primary review was conducted in year one, however the UKBF will be observing and reviewing CGA training in year two for inclusion in the final project recommendations report in year three.</p> |

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| <p>Activity 1.4: UKBF delivered refresher training for 50% of existing dogs and handlers.</p> | <p>Ten existing dog handlers have been selected in preparation for refresher training by the UKBF in June 2019.</p> | <p>Training has been organised to be delivered in June 2019.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.5: Train and deploy new dogs and handlers, incorporating new UKBF training protocols.</p> | <p>The recruitment of new dogs and handlers has been completed, and the UKBF training has been confirmed for June 10th – 22nd 2019.</p> <p>The CGA has upgraded and constructed dog facilities at project sites for the new dogs and handlers. The CGA will deploy and equip new dogs and handlers at project sites following June training.</p> | <p>Training has been organised to be delivered in June 2019.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.6: UKBF led pilot of a performance-based incentivisation system for BDD units at priority sites.</p> | <p>The UKBF is currently contributing to the design of the performance-based incentive system. Performance metric compilation is ongoing but key KPIs will likely include a combination of for example, search and seizure records. Other metrics being considered include measuring dog activity (e.g. harness time and training), consistent record keeping, and reporting of success (CITES reporting). To support the system, the project is aiming to focus on improving management attention, licensing and competition (world customs awards).</p> | <p>During the UKBF June visit the incentivisation system will be finalised with the CGA and subsequently piloted at the three priority border point.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.7: ZSL led (and UKBF supported) monitoring of dog and handler training outcomes.</p> | <p>Performance data is currently being considered and record keeping methodology discussed with the UKBF and CGA.</p> | <p>After the UKBF refresher training of 10 existing CGA dogs and handlers, ZSL will collect performance data and confiscation data from the National Police Agency/General Authority of</p> |

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| | | Specialized Inspection in Q3 of year 2. In Q1 of year 3, ZSL is planning to conduct a survey on perceptions of dogs and handlers to inform training outcomes. |
| <p>Activity 1.8: Produce a formal UKBF recommendations report on Mongolia’s border law enforcement.</p> | <p>After the UKBF visit to Mongolia in October 2018, they have submitted “UK Border Force Chief Dog Inspector Mission Report” in early 2019 preliminarily reviewing the CGA Detector Dog training facility, programme and border operations, including mitigations and initial recommendations to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. The final and formal report is expected at the end of project year three.</p> | <p>UKBF/ZSL will produce a report on Border Detector Dog Programme, dog unit performance improvement methods, and performance-based incentive system and submit the report to CGA in Q3/4 of year 3.</p> |
| <p>Output 2: Sub-Council for Prevention and Tackling of Environmental Crime (SPTEC) integrating the work of well-trained Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency staff.</p> | <p>2.1: 100 law enforcement staff (30 women), at the three project sites refresher-trained and equipped for effective, inter-agency IWT enforcement, including responsive law enforcement, based on GESI sensitive approach by the Mongolia Gender Equality Center (MGEC), by the end of year 2.</p> <p>2.2: SPTEC integrating the IWT work of all relevant Mongolian law enforcement agencies and managing data input and acting on intelligence data from the new centralised IWT database by the end of year 2.</p> <p>2.3: At least 80% of trained frontline law enforcement staff (80 staff) actively use the ZSL (FCO-funded) wildlife identification app, effectively</p> | <p>2.1: Following the UKBF’s October 2018 review, and subsequent recommendations report, training modules and materials for law enforcement staff are being developed. UKBF specialists will deliver the training in September 2019.</p> <p>2.2: ZSL has attended several workshops of the SPTEC which encompass heads of law enforcement agencies and local authorities. ZSL is working on integrating activities with their existing work plan.</p> <p>2.3: Training on the wildlife identification app ‘Sorgog’ will be delivered during the September 2019 UKBF training by ZSL staff.</p> <p>2.4: The transnational intelligence sharing meeting between Mongolian and Chinese customs agencies was held on the 5-6th of December in Zamiin-Uud. ZSL attended the meeting and IWT related issues at the Mongolian-Chinese border were discussed and future collaboration encouraged at a multinational level.</p> <p>Also, in order to support Mongolia’s presence at international conferences, ZSL coordinated the attendance of Mongolia’s MET Vice Minister Batbayar Ts, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Tsogtbaatar D., and Senior Officer of the MET’s Climate Change and Foreign Cooperation Department Ms Ariuntuya D to the 2018 London Conference on IWT. ZSL also supported the participation of two representatives from national NGO</p> |

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| | <p>sharing inter-agency IWT data, with 50% of them self-reporting it as effective, by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.4: Four transnational intelligence coordination meetings over 3 years, lead to informal transnational intelligence sharing between adjacent local border departments at project sites, including direct collaboration with INTERPOL and ASEAN WEN, by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.5: At least 20% increase in proportion of wildlife trafficking arrests made by trained police that result in suspects and evidence being passed to relevant prosecuting agencies, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>Spirit Mongolia to attend a conference side-event 'Community Voices' in addition to the two-day conference.</p> <p>2.5: The project will collect data on the number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking, quantity of wildlife products seized and number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites. ZSL has made an agreement with the CGA, and have contacted the local soum police departments to collect baseline data for monitoring and project-end evaluation.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.1: UKBF specialist training workshop for law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement.</p> | | <p>Following the UKBF CITES' October 2018 review, and subsequent first year report, training modules and materials for law enforcement staff will be developed for delivery through a series of trainings (i.e. wildlife product detection, 'Sorgog' mobile application, human-trafficking, utilisation of IWT database).</p> <p>ZSL Mongolia is cooperating with the UKBF on a detailed training module based on the assessment of current border staff capacity such as IWT knowledge and training needs. ZSL is also cooperating with a professor of the Law Enforcement University on environmental and IWT crimes identification. The MGEC has provided a tentative training module for ZSL review and they will be responsible for providing training on themes such as human rights, gender equality and human trafficking crimes.</p> <p>These are planned for September 2019 to be conducted jointly by the UKBF, CGA, MGEC.</p> |

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| <p>Activity 2.2: Build capacity of law enforcement staff to use the existing IWT app through on-going training and post-training support.</p> | <p>ZSL has provided training for newly recruited public police officers from three vulnerable border points (Zamiin Uud, Khangai and Bichigt) along with other police officers responsible for them. The training took place in Sainshand city of Dornogobi aimag and included 14 participants (existing police officers and new public police members) from police departments of three aimags and illegal wildlife product identification application “Sorgog” was introduced to them to use in their work.</p> <p>ZSL will evaluate the effectiveness of Sorgog application by year 2.</p> | <p>Following the UKBF CITES’ October 2018 review, and subsequent first year report, training modules and materials for law enforcement staff will be developed for delivery through a series of trainings (i.e. wildlife product detection, ‘Sorgog’ mobile application, human-trafficking, utilisation of IWT database). These are planned for September 2019 to be conducted jointly by the UKBF, CGA, MGEC.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.3: Support SPTEC and ensure their utilisation of existing IWT database.</p> | <p>The SPTEC has organized a workshop on Centralized environmental crime and offence database on 11 January 2019. The IWT database in the Environmental Information Center which ZSL previously initiated was introduced during the workshop.</p> | <p>ZSL has been in discussion with this council and expressed our wish to be member and cooperate jointly on overlapping activities. ZSL has sent its annual work plan for the council’s review.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.4: Support Mongolia's presence at international IWT conferences, such as London 2018 IWT conference and/or national CITES meetings.</p> | <p>To support Mongolia’s presence at international conferences, ZSL coordinated the attendance of Mongolia’s MET Vice Minister Batbayar Ts, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Tsogtbaatar D., and Senior Officer of the MET’s Climate Change and Foreign Cooperation Department Ms Ariuntuya D to this year’s London Conference on IWT. ZSL also supported the</p> | <p>ZSL will continue discussions with the CGA and SPTEC to plan and coordinate Mongolia’s attendance at 2019 IWT conferences.</p> |

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| | <p>participation of two representatives from national NGO Spirit Mongolia to attend a conference side-event 'Community Voices' in addition to the two-day conference.</p> | |
| <p>Activity 2.5: Encourage transnational intelligence sharing through four formal SPTEC led meetings, and informal on-going intelligence sharing.</p> | <p>The transnational intelligence sharing meeting between Mongolian and Chinese customs agencies was held on the 5-6th of December in Zamiin-Uud. ZSL attended the meeting and IWT related issues at the Mongolian-Chinese border were discussed and future collaboration encouraged at a multinational level.</p> | <p>ZSL will continue to support future communication and agreement between adjacent local border crossing agencies to establish regular meetings and intelligence sharing. ZSL and CGA are ongoing discussion to plan meetings for 2019.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.6: Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.</p> | <p>The project will collect data on the number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking, quantity of wildlife products seized and number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites. ZSL has made an agreement with the CGA, and have contacted the local soum police departments to collect baseline data for monitoring and project-end evaluation.</p> | <p>Police and CGA records (and possible another law enforcement agency e.g. GASI) for the baseline will be collected from the respective local departments and compared bi-annually from 2019.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.7: Produce a set of recommendations on IWT and community security.</p> | <p>In 2019 the Mongolian Gender Equality Center has conducted a social survey at the three project sites examining community members' awareness of, and views on IWT and knowledge how to report IWT and self-reported perceptions of security. As result of the survey MGEC has produced set of recommendations on improving enforcement of wildlife related laws, improving legal knowledge on</p> | <p>Recommendations to be produced by UKBF will benefit the wider public by enhancing capacity of law enforcement authority in fighting wildlife crime by the CGA in Mongolia and the wider region.</p> <p>Feedback from newly recruited public police officer will also be collected to contribute to the designing of actions to secure Mongolia's borders and community</p> |

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| | | <p>people and awareness raising, protecting border communities, environment and wildlife and improving understanding and perception of people on wildlife and its protection.</p> | <p>against IWT crimes. These individual reports will be compiled with the MGEC reports for the overall project recommendation report in year three.</p> |
| <p>Output 3: A capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN), gathering vital intelligence and raising public awareness of wildlife trafficking at project sites.</p> | <p>3.1: At least six existing and five new Public Police officers trained, equipped and deployed at project sites to combat cross border criminality and improve community security by the end of year 1;</p> <p>3.2: Three National Police, one per site, trained to train public police officers to facilitate CSN expansion, by the end of year 1.</p> <p>3.3: At least 10% increase in intelligence reports on cross-border criminality received by Public Police directly from community members by year 2 (relative to year 1 baseline); and 30% by the end of year 3.</p> <p>3.4: At least 10% increase in IWT incidents reported by the Public Police to police and Customs Department at project sites, relative to baseline (= year 1), by year 2; and 30% by the end of year 3.</p> <p>3.5: At least 50% of local community members in project sites (approximately 50% women) have increased knowledge of IWT and how to report it, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>3.1: During the October visit to Zamiin-Uud and Hangi, ZSL met with local police authorities and discussed the establishment of the Community Surveillance Network (CSN), and the training and recruitment of public police officers. ZSL has signed an agreement with Citizen’s representative Khural of Dornogobi aimag on the Public Police to supply salary and clothing and equipment for the five newly recruited public police officers. The five new public police have attended ZSL training along with nine existing police officers. Training covered: raising awareness on IWT; identifying IWT wildlife produces, human rights, and gender equality related topics.</p> <p>3.2: During the public police training for the newly deployed public police officers, the senior supervising police officers came to Sainshand and participated in the training and refreshed their knowledge about illegal wildlife crimes and other human rights/gender equality themes. 700 awareness raising brochures were distributed amongst public police officers to be distributed publicly, and the illegal wildlife product identification application “Sorgog” was introduced to them to use in their work. ZSL provided salaries, uniforms, special protective equipment for new public police officers and supporting computers/printers.</p> <p>3.3 - 3.4: ZSL will collect baseline crime data with the consent of the NPA. As per the signed agreement between ZSL and the local Citizen’s Representative Khural (CRK), the police departments will provide relevant illegal wildlife trade data to ZSL for the years 2018-2022 including intelligence reports on cross-border criminality received by public police directly from community members. A quarterly and yearly report on the performance of the police is expected to be submitted by the CRK to ZSL Mongolia every three months (the contract signing was finalised in March 21, 2019).</p> <p>3.5: ZSL has commissioned the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre to conduct research entitled ‘Research report on the selected border regions’ citizens’ general knowledge and attitudes towards preventing and policing</p> | |

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| | | <p>cross border crime'. The purpose of the survey was to identify community's understanding about IWT and the legal consequence/sanctions of IWT crimes, existing knowledge on how to report IWT and self- reported perceptions of security. The survey covered three border point sites and included 200 respondents and collected data through household surveys and key informant interviews. The final survey will be conducted in year 3 for the purpose of M&E and baseline comparisons. According to this report 61.1% of the respondents said that they don't know what local actions are being done to combat IWT. They stated that they will report to police (66.5%), environmental ranger (20.7%), local authority (15.3%) and Ministry of Environment and Tourism (2.5%).</p> | |
| <p>Activity 3.1: Establish community surveillance network at pilot sites using five new public police officers, supported by local police force.</p> | | <p>ZSL has signed an agreement with the aimag and soum level Citizen's representative khural on the public police. Five new public police officers have been recruited and equipped with uniforms and equipment. As per agreement ZSL is covering salary cost for these public police.</p> | <p>Public police officers will undergo continued training in 2019 (including UKBF visit in September), and ZSL will monitor their performance.</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.2: Training of six existing public police officers (including the training of trainers course) at Ulaanbaatar NPA training facilities.</p> | | <p>Training modules and materials were developed to include topics covering wildlife trafficking, evidence gathered, IWT crimes, gender equality, human rights. Training was delivered to 14 officers from the three priority border crossing points. The training was organized in Sainshand city of Dornogobi aimag.</p> | <p>Existing public police officers will participate in all ZSL-UKBF continued training in 2019 (including UKBF visit in September), and ZSL will monitor their performance.</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.3: Raise public awareness about IWT through community surveillance network at three pilot sites.</p> | | <p>Public police officers participated in Sorgog mobile application training and 700 awareness raising brochures were given for them distribute to their communities and share information on IWT. Training handout material describing CITES</p> | <p>Public police officers will continue awareness raising activities in 2019. ZSL, CRK and soum police are in discussion about planning awareness raising activities for this year.</p> |

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| | species was also prepared and distributed to the public police for their knowledge development. | |
| Activity 3.4: ZSL led social survey of community perceived security in three pilot sites. | In 2018, ZSL commissioned the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre to conduct research entitled 'Research report on the selected border regions' citizens' general knowledge and attitudes towards preventing and policing cross border crime' and received the first draft by January 2019. The report contains data on people's perception of their security and biggest threat to them. | A project-end survey will be conducted in year three of the project to compare against baseline data and monitor the effectiveness of public police activities with communities. |
| Activity 3.5: Social survey, detailing community members' knowledge of IWT and how to report local incidents. | In 2018, ZSL commissioned the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre to conduct research entitled 'Research report on the selected border regions' citizens' general knowledge and attitudes towards preventing and policing cross border crime' and received the first draft by January 2019. The report details people's knowledge level of IWT and capacity to report it. According to the report 48.3% of respondents believe that their security is not ensured or they don't know. | A project-end survey will be conducted in year three of the project to compare against baseline data and monitor the effectiveness of public police activities with communities. |

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 |
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| <p>Impact: Reduction in Mongolia's IWT and increased community security against cross-border criminality reduces biodiversity loss, and in turn its impact on ecosystem services, enabling the conditions for long-term poverty alleviation.</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome: Increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in three vulnerable border regions of Mongolia disrupts IWT and increases the security of local communities against cross-border criminality, providing a model for replication.</p> | <p>0.1: At least a 20% increase in the number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking at focal sites relative to baseline (= year 1) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.2: At least a 20% increase in the quantity of wildlife products seized at focal sites relative to baseline (= year 1) by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.3: At least a 20% increase in the number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites, being passed on, with associated evidence, to final prosecuting agencies, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.4: At least 25% of 17,000 local community members (of those at least 50% women) at target project sites report increased personal security, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> <p>0.5: Set of recommendations on expanding successful techniques to reduce IWT and improve community security in Mongolia, published and endorsed by the SPTEC and</p> | <p>0.1: General Authority for Customs (Customs), State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency (NPA) records; and IWT/CF/FCO funded IWT database records.</p> <p>0.2: General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency records; and IWT database records.</p> <p>0.3: General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency, and The Office of the Prosecutor General of Mongolia records; and IWT database records.</p> <p>0.4: Social survey, assessing security through a questionnaire on incidents where security has been threatened and, self-reported perceptions of security.</p> <p>0.5: Recommendations by the WCCTF, and official responses from the Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management (Ministry of Environment and Tourism), the National CITES Committee, National Police and the</p> | <p>0.1: The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable Customs' data of the effect of training and BDD unit deployment on interceptions.</p> <p>0.2: The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable Customs' data of the effect of training and dog unit deployment on seizures.</p> <p>0.3: The assumed 20% projected increase is based on current and reliable NPA data of suspects and evidence currently not passed onto prosecuting agencies, including the anticipated improvement to this process.</p> <p>0.1 – 0.3: IWT interceptions, quantity of IWT products seized, and IWT suspects passed to prosecution agencies, are reliable, and measurable short-term proxies of Mongolia's ability to successfully prosecute IWT suspects, and disrupt IWT.</p> <p>0.1 – 0.3: It is assumed that IWT interceptions, quantity of IWT</p> |

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| | <p>formally received by the Department of Natural Resource management, the National CITES Committee (Ministry of Environment and Tourism) and NPA, by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>State Inspection Agency.</p> | <p>products seized, and IWT suspects passed to prosecution agencies, will continue to increase during the lifespan of the project before declining as the effect of the deterrent is felt.</p> <p>0.4: Training courses developed, overcome Mongolia's existing law enforcement culture, to deliver effective and responsive law enforcement with an awareness of the negative consequences of heavy-handed law enforcement, and successfully implemented GESI public awareness activities produce a strengthened law enforcement that increases community security and feelings of security among the proportion of the population anticipated.</p> <p>0.5: Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management (Ministry of Environment and Tourism), Customs and NPA remain receptive to best practice techniques to combat IWT and improve security for local communities, and to expanding interventions that prove successful.</p> |
| <p>Output 1: Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme incentivised and capable of intercepting wildlife trafficking at Mongolia's vulnerable border crossings.</p> | <p>1.1: UKBF review of existing dog training facilities and overall BDD programme in Ulaanbaatar, with subsequent upgrade completed according to identified needs by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.2: At least 10 existing handlers and dogs (50% of total), selected</p> | <p>1.1: UKBF review of BDD Programme; minutes from workshop including attendees from Customs and UKBF to increase engagement with recommendations; official response from Customs.</p> <p>1.1: Dog unit facility records; UKBF review; updated training manual.</p> | <p>1.1: General Authority for Customs remains receptive to best practice techniques to combat IWT through BDD units.</p> <p>1.1: Improved dog training facilities are maintained and used.</p> <p>1.2 – 1.3: Five new handlers and dogs, and a 50% (defined as feasible</p> |

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| | <p>according to need and site representativeness, are provided with IWT refresher training and 'training of trainer' course; including participation in a performance-based incentive system pilot, by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.3: Five newly trained dogs and handlers (to be recruited in year 1) deployed at project sites, with new accommodation facilities, both completed by the end of year 2.</p> <p>1.4: Formal UKBF recommendations report on BDD programme, detailing dog unit performance improvement methods, and identification of a suitable performance-based incentive system, submitted to Mongolia's Customs Department by the end of year 3.</p> <p>1.5: Deployed BDD units increase the proportion of successful searches by 50%, relative to searches without dog units at the same border crossing and time, by the end of year 3.</p> <p>1.6: 100% of IWT suspects intercepted by dog units at project border crossings are passed onto police/state inspection for processing with supporting evidence (baseline = year 1) by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>1.2 – 1.3: Post training assessment records; report on pilot incentive-system; General Authority for Customs records; Border vulnerability index, utilising data from Customs, Police, Border Defence Agency, Mongolian Gender Equality Center and available transboundary border data; Project agreements defining work area with Customs and State Inspection Agency.</p> <p>1.4: Report on pilot incentive-system; recommendations report; minutes from workshop to increase engagement with recommendations; official response from Mongolian customs.</p> <p>1.5: General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency records, and National Police Agency records; IWT database records; dog unit monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>1.6: General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency, and National Police Agency records; and IWTCF/FCO-funded IWT database records; dog unit monitoring and evaluation.</p> | <p>percentage due to logistical constraints) refresher training rate is appropriate to tackle the gaps in BDD unit staffing for identified vulnerable border crossings.</p> <p>1.5: Dog Training Department remains supportive to collaborating and maintaining the flow of relevant data on trained dogs and handlers.</p> <p>1.5 – 1.6: The lack of incentive⁹ for BDD units to pass suspects on to police/state inspection agencies is a key factor limiting their performance, and providing enhanced incentives will result in 100% of suspects passed on.</p> <p>1.6: The identified vulnerable project sites suffer from limited BDD capacity and it is a limiting factor in effective IWT enforcement as all indications suggest.</p> |
| <p>Output 2: Sub-Council for Prevention and Tackling of Environmental Crime (SPTEC) integrating the work of well-trained Customs, Police and</p> | <p>2.1: 100 law enforcement staff (30 women), at the three project sites refresher-trained and equipped for effective, inter-agency IWT enforcement, including responsive</p> | <p>2.1: Post-training assessment records; training attendance sheet; Mongolian Gender Equality Center contributions to training course; ongoing remote and in-country</p> | <p>2.1: From the estimated 100 law enforcement staff at project sites, 30% of these staff are female as average law enforcement gender ratios indicate and of these 30%, all</p> |

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| <p>Border Defence Agency staff.</p> | <p>law enforcement, based on GESI sensitive approach by the Mongolia Gender Equality Center (MGEC), by the end of year 2.</p> <p>2.2: SPTEC integrating the IWT work of all relevant Mongolian law enforcement agencies and managing data input and acting on intelligence data from the new centralised IWT database by the end of year 2.</p> <p>2.3: At least 80% of trained frontline law enforcement staff (80 staff) actively use the ZSL (FCO-funded) wildlife identification app, effectively sharing inter-agency IWT data, with 50% of them self-reporting it as effective, by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.4: Four transnational intelligence coordination meetings over 3 years, lead to informal transnational intelligence sharing between adjacent local border departments at project sites, including direct collaboration with INTERPOL and ASEAN WEN, by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.5: At least 20% increase in proportion of wildlife trafficking arrests made by trained police that result in suspects and evidence being passed to relevant prosecuting agencies, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>operational post-training support from ZSL.</p> <p>2.2: SPTEC reports; IWT database records; SPTEC meeting minutes demonstrating active participation and collaboration of Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL.</p> <p>2.3: Survey on use and perceptions of the wildlife identification app; necessary improvements made to the app based on results of the user-survey; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL.</p> <p>2.4: Customs records; DEFRA-funded IWT database records of trafficking interceptions on the basis of transnational intelligence sharing; minutes of transnational meetings; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL</p> | <p>of them will wish to participate in training.</p> <p>2.2: Mongolian law enforcement agencies remain supportive of the role of the SPTEC and maintain the free flow of data and intelligence; and the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention, under which the SPTEC will sit, retains sufficient influence to facilitate the SPTEC's work.</p> <p>2.3: Existing mobile application satisfies the needs, working situations, technical skills and technological equipment of law enforcement officers sufficiently to achieve an 80% staff adoption rate as indicated by other law enforcement technology trials.</p> <p>2.4: ZSL's extensive experience of encouraging and supporting effective transnational collaboration to combat IWT in Asia, and the Mongolian government's continuing support, will overcome the inherent difficulties of transnational intelligence sharing.</p> |
| <p>Output 3: A capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN), gathering vital intelligence and raising public awareness of</p> | <p>3.1: At least six existing and five new Public Police officers trained, equipped and deployed at project sites to combat cross border criminality and improve community</p> | <p>3.1 – 3.2: Post training assessment records; training course covering wildlife trafficking, evidence gathering, anti-corruption, and techniques to ensure the security of</p> | <p>3.1 – 3.2: The Community Surveillance Network will be successfully established and sustained in the long-term by leveraging Mongolia's existing 'public</p> |

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| <p>wildlife trafficking at project sites.</p> | <p>security by the end of year 1;</p> <p>3.2: Three National Police, one per site, trained to train public police officers to facilitate CSN expansion, by the end of year 1.</p> <p>3.3: At least 10% increase in intelligence reports on cross-border criminality received by Public Police directly from community members by year 2 (relative to year 1 baseline); and 30% by the end of year 3.</p> <p>3.4: At least 10% increase in IWT incidents reported by the Public Police to police and Customs Department at project sites, relative to baseline (= year 1), by year 2; and 30% by the end of year 3.</p> <p>3.5: At least 50% of local community members in project sites (approximately 50% women) have increased knowledge of IWT and how to report it, relative to baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> | <p>sources, including inputs from the Mongolian Gender Equality Center; training of trainers course material and participation records.</p> <p>3.3: Public police records, and report from Mongolian Gender Equality Center's Human Trafficking Hotline.</p> <p>3.4: Local police records on Public Police activity.</p> <p>3.5: Social survey, detailing community members' knowledge of IWT and how to report local incidents.</p> | <p>police' institution.</p> <p>3.1 – 3.2: ZSL's experience building effective Community Surveillance Networks across Asia and Africa, which ensure the security of sources and mitigate the potential for individual relationships and grievances to introduce biases and corruption into community law enforcement, will enable the Public Police to also operate in this way.</p> <p>3.3: Local community members remain engaged with public awareness activities to combat IWT and human trafficking, leading to 10% increase in information received based on public police records in other fields.</p> <p>3.4: Local government and police department remain supportive of inclusion of IWT enforcement in the activities of public police. 10% increase in incidents reported based on public police records in other fields.</p> <p>3.5: Public police's direct access to communities and ability to provide a channel for information from communities to official law enforcement staff position them as highly effective awareness raisers of IWT. 50% increase based on public police records of other law enforcement awareness raising activities.</p> |
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Activities

- 1.1 Validate three priority vulnerable border crossings and surrounding regions using a bespoke vulnerability index.
 - 1.2 Upgrade BDD Ulaanbaatar training facilities according to UKBF assessment and recommendations.
 - 1.3 UKBF review of Mongolian Customs' border dog programme.
 - 1.4 UKBF delivered refresher training for 50% of existing dogs and handlers.
 - 1.5 Train and deploy new dogs and handlers, incorporating new UKBF training protocols.
 - 1.6 UKBF led pilot of a performance-based incentivisation system for BDD units at priority sites.
 - 1.7 ZSL led (and UKBF supported) monitoring of dog and handler training outcomes.
 - 1.8 Produce a formal UKBF recommendations report on Mongolia's border law enforcement.
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- 2.1 UKBF specialist training workshop for law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement.
 - 2.2 Build capacity of law enforcement staff to use the existing IWT app through on-going training and post-training support.
 - 2.3 Support SPTEC and ensure their utilisation of existing IWT database.
 - 2.4 Support Mongolia's presence at international IWT conferences, such as London 2018 IWT conference and/or national CITES meetings.
 - 2.5 Encourage transnational intelligence sharing through four formal SPTEC led meetings, and informal on-going intelligence sharing.
 - 2.6 Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.
 - 2.7 Produce a set of recommendations on IWT and community security.
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- 3.1 Establish community surveillance network at pilot sites using five new public police officers, supported by local police force.
 - 3.2 Training of six existing public police officers (including the training of trainers course) at Ulaanbaatar NPA training facilities.
 - 3.3 Raise public awareness about IWT through community surveillance network at three pilot sites.
 - 3.4 ZSL led social survey of community perceived security in three pilot sites.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

In future years it is our intention to develop a series of standard measures in order to collate some of the quantitative measures of activity, input and output of IWT projects. These will not be measures of the impact or effectiveness of IWT projects but will contribute to a longer term dataset for Defra to draw upon. The collection of standard measures data will be important as it will allow us to understand the combined impact of all the UK Government funded Challenge Fund projects. This data will therefore provide useful information for the Defra Secretariat and for Defra Ministers regarding the Challenge Fund.

The standard measures for the IWT Challenge Fund are currently under development and it is therefore not necessary, at present, to complete this Annex. Further information and guidance about the IWT standard measures will follow.

Checklist for submission

| | Check |
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| Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line. | X |
| 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. | X |
| 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. | |
| Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors | X |
| Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully? | X |
| Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report. | |