



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT051
Project title	Securing Mongolia’s Borders and Communities against Wildlife Trafficking
Country/ies	Mongolia
Lead organisation	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 2019-Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 Annual Report 2
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Project website/blog/social media	www.zsl.org/mongolia
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1. Project summary

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 5). 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. The project aims to increase border law enforcement capacity and thereby reduce transboundary illegal wildlife trade and reduce poaching pressure on Mongolia’s wildlife. The project is designed to strengthen Mongolia’s border detector dog program, improve inter agency and transnational intelligence sharing, and strengthen community-police engagement and support, particularly

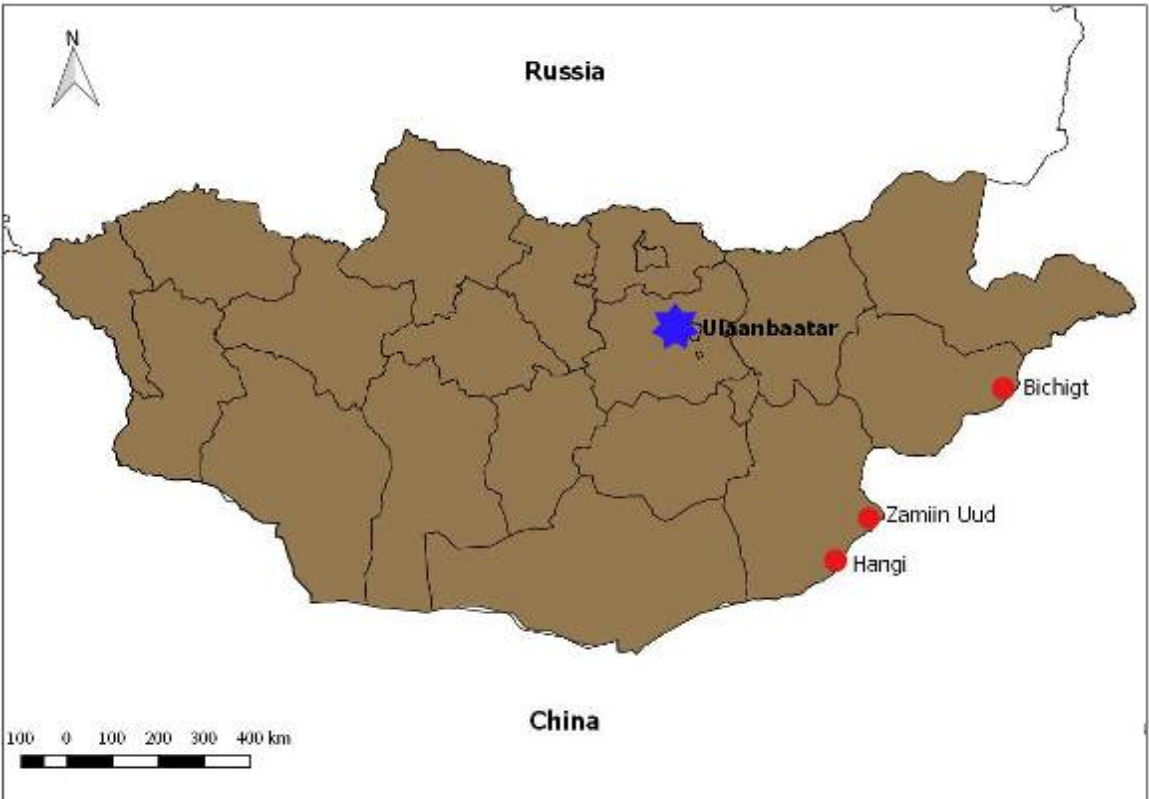
amongst border communities at risk of illegal activity associated with IWT. The project’s overall aim or end goal is to achieve increased law enforcement capacity and coordination in three vulnerable border regions of Mongolia to disrupt IWT and increase the security of local communities against cross-border criminality.

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.

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



2. Project partnerships

Customs General Administration (CGA) of Mongolia 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.

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.

Ecological Police Department is part of the National Police Agency of Mongolia that is newly established in January 2020. Its function is to protect the environment, to combat and prevent environmental crimes and offences. ZSL has signed a memorandum of understanding with the department and has started to cooperate on building capacity of police officers and awareness raising of IWT (Annex 4, Photo 4.1, Photo 4.2).

United Kingdom Border Force, Home Office (UKBF) is project's partner who plays important role in capacity building of Mongolia's Border Detector Dog units. UKBF supports 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 year two the UKBF CITES and Detector Dog Team delivered trained to border law enforcement units working alongside Customs detector dog 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., and delivered training 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 (CCCP) have signed agreements with ZSL to receive funding and distribute payments to support the public police and manage reporting of Public Police performance.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1.

Activity 1.1: This activity was completed in year 1 please see 2018-2019 annual report for reference.

Activity 1.2: Subsequent to the CGA's detector dog training center upgrade in year 1, ZSL continued to support the facility's development by providing scent training equipment. This included carousels, mannequins, 'kong' dog reward toys and the building of a two layered brick search area. These pieces of equipment were procured by ZSL Mongolia as per UKBF recommended detector dog training equipment. This equipment will improve the Mongolian CGA training equipment apparatus availability to that of the UKBF's. Scent sample storage shelving, glass bottles, personal protective equipment, canine medical surgery kit and stationary were procured for scent storage and manipulation during training. New equipment not owned by the training center, including a Canon 3000D camera, 2 TB mobile hard drive, flash drive, power point projector and screen were also provided for the CGA to use for the development of and delivery of new training materials (Annex 4, Photo 4.3, Photo 4.4, Photo 4.5, Photo 4.6).

Activity 1.3: This activity was completed in year 1 please see 2018-2019 annual report for reference

Activity 1.4: The refresher training incorporating new UKBF training protocols was delivered by Chief Instructor of National Detector Team of the UK Border Force, Mr. Robert Gray. Fifteen existing customs inspectors with detector dogs from ten of Mongolia's border check points, and seven employees of the central Ulaanbaatar detector dog training centre (including the head of the CGA detector dog team, dog handler trainers and lead vet) attended the training for two weeks between June 10 and June 21st at Customs General Administration's Detector dog training centre in Ulaanbaatar city, Mongolia. From the project target areas, there were four detector dog inspectors from Zamiin-Uud border checkpoint and one detector dog inspector from Khangai border checkpoint. Of Mongolia's total border detector dog units 15 out of 18 attended the refresher training, successfully delivering training to 83% of Mongolia's active dog units (project target participation was 50%) (Annex 4, Photo 4.19).

Activity 1.5: Seven new detector dogs were evaluated and trained incorporating new UKBF training protocols. The UKBF Chief Instructor delivered training on: initiating of 'konging' (dog toy fetching and searching exercise) as part of the evaluation of dog searching drive; new techniques on carousel and bricks to introduce new scent training; and new methods on training dogs to conduct close search training, initiating basic searches on and off the bricks. As detector dogs progressed with the training, the trainer began indication training for the new dogs. The trainer delivered presentation for the training participants and depicted videos of training conducted in UK and covered subjects like indications, close search, conditioning, konging exercise, search stamina and marking behaviours (Annex 4, Photo 4.20, Photo 4.21).

Out of the seven new dogs evaluated, six dogs passed the evaluation criteria of UK Border force and those six dogs were recommended for further training. Unfortunately the deployment of handlers to train these new dogs was postponed because the budget of the detector dog customs officer's salaries was approved later than expected in January of 2020 by the Ministry of Finance. The subsequent job advertisement for canine officers was announced in February and in late March the selection process was completed. Subsequent training and deployment is expected to occur after COVID-19 situation improves later in project year three.

For detector dog unit deployment, ZSL will organize handlers and dogs transportation to the three project target sites and provide per diems for handlers. ZSL purchased necessary equipment for the deployment of new dogs and handlers to their border stations including uniforms and tools such as flash drives, three carousels for each project site, one bag kit with all the essentials tools (i.e. comb, towel, waist, short and long leash, ball toy, collar, and muzzle) (Annex 4, Photo 4.7). ZSL constructed 5 new dog kennels of 2 different styles. These 2 kennels are both mobile and one can be dismantled and reconstructed (Annex 4, Photo 4.8).

Activity 1.6: The draft performance evaluation metrics was developed by UKBF in year two. ZSL commissioned a consultant (Mr. Batbileg Dagva who works for State Special Security Department and ensures the safety of the President, Prime Minister and Parliament Speaker and has 30 years experience working with service dogs and leading detector dog training across various law enforcement government agencies) to undertake desktop research of the existing incentivization system, to review the relevant legislative framework, to deliver an interview survey of performance measures and collect feedback from detector dog handlers, and to develop recommendations for the implementation of a suitable CGA incentivization system. To encourage the incentivization system, ZSL launched the "Best Wildlife Guardian Award" and a Customs K9 officer from Zamiin-Uud who detected the most IWT infringements in 2019 was selected as the winner and awarded a salary bonus, and an award trophy (Annex 4, Photo 4.9). The incentivisation system will be officially launched after the metrics are finalized during a development workshop which will be organized after COVID-19 related government restrictions are loosened. Monitoring and assessment of performance of all new and refresher trained dogs and handlers will be conducted following deployment in year three.

Activity 1.7: Performance data is currently being considered and record keeping methodology discussed with the UKBF and CGA. This year, several of the detector dog handlers who participated in the training intercepted 49,000 bullets (following a new scent training method for propellant), four deer tails, three bear teeth in April 2019, and detected 71 wolf teeth of 18 wolf carcasses in January 2020.

Activity 1.8: Following the UKBF visit to Mongolia in October 2018, the experts have submitted a “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.

Output 2

Activity 2.1: Two UKBF CITES Senior Officers delivered a training workshop for 102 law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement. The training targeted 30% participation of female officers, and as result 46.1% (47 people) of the total participants were females and 53.9% (55 people) were males. In terms of organisational representation, the 49 participants from Customs were from units across Mongolia, including Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon aimag, Sukhbaatar aimag, Selenge aimag, Umnugobi aimag, Uvs aimag, Bayan-Ulgii aimag and Darkhan–Uul aimag. Also in attendance were the Police Crime Investigation and local police departments (16 officers), Border Defence Agency (18 officers), General Agency of Specialized Inspection (12 officers) and the Law Enforcement University (7 teachers). Representatives from our project’s target sites included Zamiin-Uud border checkpoint Customs (21 people), and the smaller Bichigt border checkpoint (one person). Unfortunately one person expected from Khangai customs was not able to attend due to last minute external training (by visiting US army officers), the training material handouts will however be shared with them. According to post training evaluation questionnaires 97.3% of total respondents thought the training was very good, and good in terms of content, and delivery. 96% of respondents thought the hand-out training materials were useful to their work on IWT.

Activity 2.2: In September 2019, during the UKBF law enforcement officer training (Activity 2.1), ZSL Mongolia’s project officer delivered introductory presentation on Sorgog application, and training on how to use it. Officers who didn’t already have the application downloaded it and would teach their respective agency colleagues to use Sorgog too. Last year 2400 people have downloaded the Sorgog app and as of April 28, 2020, 2806 downloads have been recorded. Advertisement of the app was included in the ZSL training guideline book that was distributed to 180 ecological police officers and on the 500 copies of the re-printed IWT identification book (from ZSL’s existing IWT training materials). Advertisement of the app was also included as part of the short CITES awareness raising video that was developed in cooperation with the Ecological Police Department.

In February 2020, ZSL conducted a survey on the current use of the Sorgog application amongst four law enforcement organisations including Customs, National Police Agency, General Authority for Border Protection and Specialized Inspection Agency. The purpose was to evaluate the effectiveness of Sorgog through staff interviews and questionnaire surveys to 76 officers . Please refer to Annex 1 for detailed information. ZSL have commissioned GO SMART LLC and the app is being updated as per user feedback. New functions and information will be included on: Mongolian flora and fauna that are included in CITES convention; general background information for the general public; international IWT products and animals; hunting seasons and bans; special protected area maps; and an updated animal photographs; and email functionality to facilitate anonymous reporting; and uploading of ZSL’s publications such as posters, brochures.

Activity 2.3: As discussed in the first annual report, originally the project aimed to establish the Wildlife Crime Control Task Force, but a more appropriate existing body was identified, the Sub-council for Preventing and Tackling Environmental Crimes (SPTEC) under the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention. ZSL Mongolia expressed an interest and was positive about becoming a member of SPTEC but unfortunately they have reached full capacity for including new members from environmental protection and wildlife research organisations. In January 2020 the Mongolian government established the Ecological Police Department, which has been identified as a more suitable organisation to deliver the output objectives. The eco-police department, meets more frequently, and is better equipped to engage with different stakeholders and government agencies involved in IWT. They have representatives in every aimags and in 64 soums out of total 330 soums of Mongolia they have partnerships with the relevant Government bodies. As a result ZSL signed an MOU, and will be coordinating project delivery with them.

ZSL had planned to organise an IWT database workshop together with the Ecological Police Department inviting related government organisations and other stakeholders during the reporting period but COVID-19 situation has postponed this event to year three.

Activity 2.4: ZSL planned to facilitate a study tour to Nepal to support the participation of a senior police investigator from the Department of Investigation of National Police Agency, and a local community member from the Arkhangai province of Mongolia where ZSL works on community protected area management. During the visit it was planned to visit Chitwan National Park to learn from ZSL Nepal 's operations and IWT intervention work., Mongolian delegates were planned to meet with representatives of an initiative similar to this project's Community Surveillance Network (Gharial Guard Group) to observe community engagement in conservation, and observe anti-poaching initiatives. A meeting was also scheduled with the Nepal Police Canine Department (TBD) to see how Detector Dog Unit disrupt IWT. Further meetings with the Criminal Investigation Department, and Nepal Police was planned to discuss IWT mitigation measures. This Nepal visit and study tour has been postponed due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions and has been rescheduled for project year three.

Activity 2.5: In terms of encouraging transnational intelligence sharing through four formal meetings, and informal on-going intelligence sharing, the international police meeting scheduled between China-Mongolia police in January 2020 has been postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions. ZSL has discussed with the National Police Agency about rescheduling the meeting between ZamiinUud and Erlian police (Chinese border) to project year three.

Activity 2.6: Monitoring of detector dog and CITES unit IWT related interception data is ongoing through data sharing agreements. Since the detector dog training, at Zamiin Uud border check point, the detector dog Customs officers have intercepted four deer tails, three bear teeth in April 2019, and detected 71 wolf teeth from 18 wolf individuals in January 2020. In addition to these seizures, the public police have intercepted 10 deer tails, 27 deer antlers, seven deer genitals, 200 ml of deer blood and one juice container of reindeer blood (330 ml), one Mongolian gazelle meat product, and 25 unidentified wildlife teeth. Since January 2020 the border of the Mongolia and China was closed to prevent COVID-19 transmission risk, thus the potential for trans-boundary IWT smuggling is currently less likely.

Activity 2.7: This activity was completed in year 1 please see 2018-2019 annual report for reference.

Output 3

Activity 3.1: In Year 1 ZSL supported the recruitment and training of five public police officers, equipping them with uniforms and other necessary tools. In Year 2 we continued to support their salary and provide awareness raising material, including wall posters for distribution. ZSL supported the operation of the new public police by including them in CITES training in September 2019. Also, the project commissioned a consultant (Mrs. Oyuntulkhuur Bandi, Partnership Officer to the Mongolian Wool and Cashmere Association who has over 15 years of experience working with rural communities using community-based and adaptation approaches, strengthening and capacity building of local institutions, networking and encouraging multi-stakeholder collaboration and engagement) to conduct a brief literature review for identifying methods, approaches, and factors contributing to the successful implementation of CSN. The consultant will support the design of a participatory training approach for local enforcement officers to enable their work with local communities, including the design of a participatory exercise with local communities to identify their IWT-related concerns, their views about how enforcement agencies should function, and how they can assist in IWT and other associated crimes, including the development of a simple action plan to launch the CSN. The training was planned for March 2020 but COVID-19 related restriction caused the postponement of the trip which is being reschedule for year three.

Activity 3.2: Following on from training delivered in year one, in September 2019, public police participated in CITES training along with law enforcement officers. The public police will be subject to CSN training in year three.

Activity 3.3: One thousand brochures were printed out and provided to Zamiin-Uud police in October 26, 2019 for distribution in Zamiin-Uud soum. 300 copies of IWT species and products identification guideline books will also be provided for distribution and for their reference. On

October 2nd 2019, posters were also provided which include relevant legislation information for distribution and raising public awareness of IWT associated penalties.

As reported by the public police officers, public awareness raising talks were given to 932 local citizens and 380 economic entities about IWT as of March 2020. One CITES promotional video has been developed and the video depicts messages for the general public about relevant legislation clauses, and informs citizens about risks of being fined or jailed for carrying IWT items unknowingly. It also introduces the Sorgog application and urges people to download it for more information. This video will be distributed to the three project sites and to all soum and aimag level police officers through the support of the newly established Ecological Police Department of the National Police Agency. Two existing IWT promotional videos made in year one are being shared/played on a television screen which ZSL provided at target border check point crossings at the three project sites. The videos will raise awareness to members of the public on the legal sanctions of IWT related crimes, and the ecological roles and significance of high-risk animals that are subject to IWT. The videos depicts the donor's logo and the ZSL logo. The videos are complete and ready for launch.

Within the framework of cooperation between the newly established Ecological Police Department of Mongolia and ZSL, the IWT project commissioned the development and printing of guidelines for ecological police investigators and criminal detectives. Guidelines were distributed to 170 officers recently deployed to 21 aimags and 64 soums of Mongolia. These guidelines describe how to investigate environmental crimes, and details the process step by step. The manual includes descriptions of crimes against wildlife alongside other environmental crimes, including water, soil and air contamination. This guideline will serve as an important reference for police officers that lack environmental crime investigation experience. The guideline was printed (180 copies) and distributed to 21 aimags. Advertisement of Sorgog application (IWT identification app) was printed on guideline's back page (Annex 4 Photo 4.12).

Activity 3.4 – 3.5: This activity was completed and reported in project year one, a project-end survey will be completed in year three.

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. **Change recorded to date 1.1:** UKBF Detector Dog Team visited Mongolia and the CGA on October 22nd – November 1st, 2018 conducted a review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility) and compiled a first-year preliminary report (**Change recorded to date 1.4**). In March 2019, 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. During project year two, ZSL supported the provision of a brick search area and scent training carousel, scent sample containers and storage shelves, and additional training equipment detailed in section 3.1.

Baseline 1.2: No UKBF refresher training of existing dog handlers; no CGA performance-based incentivisation system exists. **Change recorded to date:** Fifteen border detector dog units out of a total 18 (83%) attended re-fresher training. Draft performance evaluation metrics has been developed by the UKBF and ZSL, and awareness raising of the system promoted through the launch of the "Best Wildlife Guardian Award".

Baseline 1.3: zero CGA detector dogs recruited and deployed to project sites. **Change recorded to date:** Deployment of newly recruited and trained dogs has been postponed due to COVID-19 and late budget approval by the Government of Mongolia for new handlers. Five mobile and dismountable dog kennels and three scent training carousels have been built, and uniforms and dog equipment have been procured.

Baseline 1.4: No UKBF recommendations report. **Change recorded to date:** Draft performance metrics system has been developed by the UKBF and the consultant (Colonel. Batbileg Dagva, Advisor to the State Special Security Department and Head of the Professional Detector Dog

Union). This will form the basis for developing recommendations for the piloting of the performance-based incentive system, including the finalized metrics, and the review of the existing legal framework to facilitate.

Baseline 1.5 - 16 : Zero new deployed dogs.**Change recorded to date:** Dogs have been recruited, and assessed by the UKBF in June 2019. Due to government budget delays, and COVID 19, the dogs have not been deployed yet. Deployment is expected in June 2020.

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:** UKBF CITES team leader and CITES team senior officer delivered a total of three three-day training workshops for 102 Mongolian law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement in September 2019. Of the total, 47 officers were female (46.1%) and 55 were male (53.9%), surpassing the project target rate of 30% female attendance. Training participants included the CGA (49 officers), Police Crime Investigation and local police departments (16 officers), Border Defence Agency (18 officers), General Agency of Specialized Inspection (12 officers) and the Law Enforcement University (7 teachers).

Baseline 2.2 The SPTEC doesn't manage a centralized database from law enforcement agencies. **Change recorded to date 2.2:** Due to member capacity in the SPTEC, ZSL was unable to join the working group in year two. Despite this, a newly formed law enforcement agency has been identified as a more appropriate body to deliver output objectives. ZSL has signed an MOU with the Ecological Police Department and is working with them in year three on the IWT database (planned in year two but delayed due to COVID-19).

Baseline 2.3: The 'Sorgog' application was first developed in 2017 and since then c. 2400 people have downloaded and installed the application on their phones as of April 29, 2019. **Change recorded to date 2.3:** The 100 law enforcement staff at three project sites were trained in September 2019 on the use of the Sorgog application. The Public Police training organised in April 2019 also introduced the application to 14 police and public police officers. A perception survey about Sorgog application was conducted amongst customs, police, specialized inspectors and border patrol officers. The Sorgog application is being updated as per their feedback. As of April 28, 2020, it is 2806 downloads.

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 were discussed, including illegal wildlife trade. **Change recorded to date 2.4:** The international police meeting scheduled between China-Mongolia police in January 2020 has been postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions. ZSL has discussed with the National Police Agency about rescheduling the meeting between Zamiin Uud and Erlian police (Chinese border) to project year three.

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:** Public police intercepted 10 deer tails, 27 deer antlers, seven deer genitals, one container of reindeer blood and one container of blood of an unknown species, one Mongolian gazelle carcass, and 25 wildlife teeth. In 2019, 51 wildlife related crimes were recorded at national level (4 crimes in Zamiin Uud, 0 in Hangi and 0 in Bichigt).

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:** In project year one, 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 on 15-16th of April, 2019 in Sainshand City, Dornogobi aimag. Training covered: raising awareness on IWT; identifying IWT wildlife products, human rights, and gender

equality related topics. In September 2020, the new public police officers participated in UKBF CITES training.

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:** There is zero cases of citizens report to local public police to date. Therefore, we are working on establishing anonymously tipping function in Sorgog application to encourage people to report IWT crimes and infringements etc.

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. ZSL is planning to conduct final perception survey in year 3 to measure project impact.

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. 83% of existing and new dogs and handlers received re-fresher training from UKBF in June 2019. Performance evaluation criteria developed by the UKBF for the incentivisation system for Customs dog handlers is under review by various K9 law enforcement officers and design of incentivisation system is underway. 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). The UKBF CITES training in September 2019 of 109 existing and new law enforcement officers of police, customs and specialized inspection agency about IWT will play important role in combating IWT. Initial results of confiscations by the newly recruited public police officers include interceptions of blood, antlers and parts of wildlife at Zamiin Uud border point. Public police serve to support the development of a community surveillance network and engage local community members about IWT risk. Salary support and provision of proper uniforms and equipment were aimed 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.

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:** Since November 2018, 45 marmot skins, 83 wolf fangs, 7 bear teeth, 1 wolf hide, 4 deer tail and 200 ml deer blood were intercepted at Zamiin Uud border checkpoint. Zero detections recorded in Hangi and Bichigt.

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 (Khangai border check point). **Change recorded to date 0.3:** According to National Police Authority, 44 IWT related crimes were recorded in 2018.

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 to measure project impact, and change from baseline.

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 a sociological survey that captures information about community's understanding about IWT, legal consequence and sanctions of IWT crimes, knowledge of 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, in 2018, 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. In 2019, there are 51 IWT crimes nationwide of which 4 crimes were recorded in Zamiin Uud. Zero crimes were recorded in Hangi and Bichigt.

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. ZSL provided additional training equipment as per UKBF recommendation and they have been used for training since.

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: Of the total, 47 officers were female (46.1%) and 55 were male (53.9%), surpassing the project target rate of 30% female attendance.

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 assumption is not currently valid as ZSL will now be cooperating with the Ecological Police Department.

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. 2806 people. The number is expected to increase through the distribution of 1000 IWT awareness raising brochures containing Sorgog application information in 2019 and the training of 100 law enforcement officers during September 2019 training, re-printed IWT product identification guidelines and videos. Perceptions about the effectiveness of the application was collected and app is being updated according to feedback received which is expected to also boost downloads.

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 plans to cooperate with the National Police Authority to organise on-going transnational meetings with China.

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 has gathered 100 law enforcement officers from various agencies during training which facilitates the platform for them to network and cooperate. Although ZSL is no longer working with the SPTEC formally, we will still seek to work with them informally and are now formally partnered with the new Ecological Police Department which are a more appropriate organisation to lead inter-organisation work on environmental crime and IWT.

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.

3.5 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 two, the project organised training for 102 law enforcement officers on combatting IWT and shared handouts and IWT product identification app information. Facilitated training for 83% of Customs detector dog handlers to better intercept IWT products. To support trainings in Mongolia, a Mongolian customs detector dog handler visited the UK to get experience and share with colleagues.

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.

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

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.

5. 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. China’s burgeoning middle-class has created unheralded levels of demand for Mongolian species, i.e. 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). 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.

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 two, notable successes include that of “Ace”, a three year old German shepherd who intercepted 49,000 rounds of ammunition (22 caliber) from an international shipment just days after completing the two week training (and novel scent training for propellant – used to train dogs to detect ammunition) conducted by the Chief Instructor of National Dog Team of UK Border Force. In addition to this, at Zamiin Uud border check point, the detector dog customs officers intercepted 4 deer tails, 3 bear teeth in April 2019, and detected 71 wolf teeth from 18 wolf individuals in January 2020. In addition to this, public police intercepted 10 deer tails, 27 deer antlers, seven deer genitals, one container of reindeer blood and one container of blood of undetected animal, one Mongolian gazelle carcass meat, and 25 wildlife teeth.

6. 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. 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 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 conducted 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 7.

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.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

In Year 2 of the project year, the MGEC prepared a module on community security issues, including gender equality and delivered training to law enforcement (CGA, NPA, Public Police) in September 2019 (Indicator 2.1 and 3.2). Five newly recruited public police officers (Indicator 3.1) across the three border communities were subject to ZSL lead trainings on gender equality topics to improve their knowledge and incorporate it into their daily engagement with communities.

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 promoted equality through the explicit inclusion of a MGEC training course module on GESI concerns during the training of law enforcement staff, and trainers during UKBF CITES training in September 2019 – enabling its impact to be scaled post-project (Indicator 2.1 and 3.2).

The training aimed for ensuring at least 30% participation of females and as result 46.1% (47 people) of the total participants were females, and 53.9% (55 people) were males. This included 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 is 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 is continuing to 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.

8. 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.

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.

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 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.

9. Lessons learnt

What worked well: The project has formed a new partnership which the Ecological Police Department of NPA. Collaboration has begun on capacity building and awareness raising activities. ZSL has maintained a good relationship with the existing partners in implementing the project activities, which was useful in developing this new partnership with the Ecological Police Department.

What didn't work well:

- Cooperation with the SPTEC under Ministry of Justice has not been possible despite initial dialogue reported in project year one. The CCCP have unfortunately reached full capacity for including new members from environmental protection and wildlife research organisations so an alternative collaboration with the newly formed Ecological Police Department was established.
- Worldwide COVID-19 pandemic situation has halted several activities of the project. This was unforeseen and delayed the project delivery of several year two activities. Fortunately project partners are confident these activities will be able to be delivered in project year three, minimising impact on achieving the project outcome.

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

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report Review included two comments below:

1. Overall the project reporting was clear and thorough, however it would be beneficial to report on the progress of all activities (for example 2.7) in both the body of the report and in annex 1.
2. Clarify the number of awareness raising brochures disseminated under activity 3.3.

Response to comment 1: Progress on implementation of activity 2.7 is reported both in the body and Annex 1 of the report.

Response to comment 2: 1000 copies of brochures were printed and 300 of them were given to specialized inspectors in Ulaanbaatar city and 700 of them were provided for the public police.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project is facing risk of not delivering certain planned activities that involve gathering multiple people in a single room and making international travel and international meetings due to worldwide pandemic COVID-19. The Government of Mongolia is implementing national and international travel restrictions and banned to organize public events. Thus, the project has several activities that will be implemented in year 3 after the situation eases.

The project will submit a change request as necessary in the next reporting period to reflect the new partnership with the Ecological Police Department under Output 2. This will have no impact on the overall delivery of the output.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Project profile and promotion: ZSL has participated in and organised events to promote the project widely in the second year including:

The ZSL Mongolia team participated in an international event called the Central and North East Asian Wildlife Week's "Illegal Wildlife Trade" session on September 23rd 2019. ZSL Mongolia's Country director Tungalag Ulambayar delivered a presentation on ZSL's global and national activities on combatting illegal wildlife trade. She also gave a speech on the Silent Steppe II report and described its main findings. Her Majesty's Ambassador to Mongolia, Mr. Philip Malone and DEFRA's representative Richard Thompson were present during her presentations. ZSL distributed approximately 100 copies of Silent Steppe II report to participants. One of the presenters at the event, Ms. Naraindari from Customs General Authority delivered a presentation on the role of Customs in combatting IWT in the current global environment. During her

presentation she recognized the support of ZSL and the usefulness of the Sorgog application to support IWT product identification. This event served as good opportunity for ZSL to increase its visibility, the project's success and to publicize the project's donor (UK AID logo and British Embassy logo was printed on banners and stands and included in presentation slides) (Annex 4 Photo 4.13).

Country director, Tungalag Ulambayar attended an Eagle TV live broadcast on September 24, 2019 and introduced the Silent steppe- II report results, highlighted IWT in Mongolia and the operations of ZSL Mongolia the project. This was a significant publicity during the North East Asian Wildlife week's first day.

On January 10, 2020 ZSL gathered thirty nine people from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Customs General Authority, Crime Investigation Department, Detector Dog Training Center, Ulaanbaatar city Environment Department, Wildlife Conservation Society, Silent Steppe report editors, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Independent Research Institute of Mongolian, Law Enforcement University, Mongolian Gender Equality Center, Mongolian Lawyers Association, Mongolian University of Life Sciences, General Authority for Border Protection, Snow Leopard Fund, Specialized Inspection Agency, Mongolian State University of Education, Khomiin Taliin Takhi NGO, Union for Protecting Animal Rights, International Takhi Group and ADB project to introduce ZSL's work on IWT and present the key results of Silent Steppe II on the current status of IWT in Mongolia. The meeting finished with a group discussion on the potential actions to address issues identified in the Silent Steppe II Report (Annex 4 Photo 4.14).

During the event, Eagle TV recorded parts of the meeting, and on Saturday 11, 2020 on their channel they aired a segment on IWT and the meeting. In addition, the Mongolian National Broadcasting TV, Star TV and Mongolian radio came to the meeting to collect footage and record Country Director Tungalag's interview (Annex 4 Photo 4.15).

On June 7th, 2019, ZSL Mongolia's Country director gave an interview to the Daily News newspaper of Mongolia and discussed the current IWT situation in Mongolia, ZSL's work in Mongolia and the current project that ZSL is implementing (Annex 4 Photo 4.16).

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 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.

13. 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: guideline book, training materials including presentation and handouts for law enforcement officers, awareness raising materials at border sites, and workshop banners, photo printouts, training information illustrations, video (Annex 4, Photo 4.22) and through oral communication with project stakeholders, partners and general public in the form of meetings, discussions and talks at various events. Notable publications on which the donor is recognised for project year two include:

- Guideline for ecological police investigators: "Methodology and legal framework for investigation environmental crimes", 2020. Within the framework of cooperation between the newly established Ecological Police Department of Mongolia and ZSL, the IWT project

commissioned the development and printing of guidelines for ecological police investigators and criminal detectives. Guidelines were distributed to 170 officers recently deployed to 21 aimags and 64 soums of Mongolia. These guidelines describe how to investigate environmental crimes, and details the process step by step. The manual includes descriptions of crimes against wildlife alongside other environmental crimes, including water, soil and air contamination. This guideline will serve as an important reference for police officers that lack environmental crime investigation experience. The guideline was printed (180 copies) and distributed to 21 aimags. Advertisement of Sorgog application (IWT identification app) was printed on back page of the guideline (Annex 4 Photo 4.12).

- Guideline for IWT identification. ZSL printed 500 copies of the guideline “MONGOLIAN FLORA AND FAUNA SUBJECT TO ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE” to provide to the Customs, Police and specialised inspectors to raise awareness of IWT and wildlife at border communities. The guideline includes information about 19 species of fish, 25 species of mammals, 26 species of birds, 7 species of insects and 21 species of plants that are the most hunted, collected and traded illegally. The guideline describes how to identify them, their distribution and habitat, conservation status, characteristics of the derivative product and relevant legislation sanctions. Advertisement of Sorgog application (IWT identification app) was printed on back page of the guideline (Annex 4 Photo 4.17).
- Silent Steppe-II: Mongolia’s Wildlife Trade Crisis Ten Years Later. ZSL re-printed this report which DEFRA financed in ZSL’s first IWT Challenge Fund project and distributed 250 copies to Mongolian environmental organisations, government authorities and law enforcement organisation at various events (Annex 4 Photo 4.18).

14. Safeguarding

ZSL has invested heavily in its safeguarding policies and procedures both in the UK and globally. The Council of Trustees and Executive Management Committee have formally recognised safeguarding as a key area of responsibility and are fully committed to strengthening and rolling out ZSL safeguarding approach. Where necessary these efforts are applicable to staff, partners and other stakeholders ZSL works with. Relevant policies have been updated and new policies and procedures implemented and policies to align to this commitment including; Global safeguarding policy; Safeguarding policy for UK staff; Global whistleblowing policy and procedures; Global code of conduct; DBS and criminal record check policy; Employing younger worker policy; Disciplinary Policy and procedures; Reference request policy; Violence and aggressive behaviour policy; The 4 R’s safeguarding policy; Staff handbook.

ZSL has also implemented measures to ensure the effective delivery of these policies by:

- designating a named ‘Safeguarding Trustee’ who meets regularly with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (HR Director, Fiona Evans).
- a number of Designated Safeguarding Officers.
- a strategic group which meets every few months to consider how the rollout of our safeguarding is going and to provide direction (our Safeguarding Trustee, Designated Safeguarding Lead, and Head of Legal) along with a wider working group to help lead implementation.
- received updated global safeguarding training from independent experts including, ‘train the trainer’ sessions to allow safeguarding leads to provide this training in-house in ZSL.
- raised awareness of the updated Whistleblowing Policy by creating posters in different languages to be distributed amongst ZSL staff.

These policies easily accessible and have been translated into a number of key languages in the countries we are operating in. Existing and newly joined staff, consultants and partners are made aware of these and participate in an induction into the policies, related procedures and implications irrespective of the length of time they will be working/collaborating with ZSL.

ZSL has risk assessment procedures for fieldwork and appropriate Emergency Response Plans. This is a vital part of safeguarding which is prevention by undertaking a risk assessment for each

project or activity undertaken in project sites. ZSL has Code of Conduct in place and all staff were subject to training by HR and are familiar with the Code of Conduct.

ZSL project staff aim to enshrine safeguarding principles within project activities. The project has partnered with the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre, an established NGO with community experience and knowledge of safeguarding principles to lead training of public police officers who engage with community members. During CITES training this year, the MGEC trainer delivered a session on safeguarding, including human rights to law enforcement officers.

15. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

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

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

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact:</p> <p>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 National Detector Dog Team Chief Instructor delivered training to five new and 83% of existing Mongolian detector dog customs officers according to UK protocol. The UKBF CITES experts delivered CITES training to 102 law enforcement officers across four key government law enforcement agencies combatting IWT. The further upgrade of the central detector dog training center is supporting the Customs to improve training standards and detection capacity. Public Police officers have attend the CITES training and continued working amongst community sharing legal framework information and doing inspections during which they have detected several wildlife related infringements</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 number of wildlife trafficking suspects arrested at focal sites,</p>	<p>0.1 - 0.2: We expect that increased capacity from year two activities (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 baseline data</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>0.3: ZSL-UKBF-CGA will finalize development a performance-based incentive system and pilot at project sites in year 2 because of COVID - 19 related government restrictions</p>

	<p>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>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. Draft evaluation criteria is developed and circulated around working dog organizations for review. It is expected that this system will motivate CGA detector dog handlers to transfer IWT suspects to police. ZSL launched the “Best wildlife Guardian award” and presented a prize to one customs officer who intercepted the most IWT related infringements in 2019.</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 reporting of illegal activities. In year two public police officers received new equipment, attended UKBF training, and conducted awareness raising activities with the public. The project will collect baseline data of the year 1 to compare against the year 3.</p> <p>0.4: The Mongolian Gender Equality Center conducted baseline survey in 2018 three priority sites and collected data of their perceptions on their security and knowledge of IWT.</p>	<p>have postponed some of these associated activities to year three.</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 and will continue at the three project sites next year.</p> <p>0.5: The project will produce set of recommendations with the UKBF on expanding successful techniques to reduce IWT and improve community security in Mongolia and share with partners.</p>
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<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 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</p>	<p>1.1: The UKBF review was completed and reported in the annual report one. In year two, some additional necessary equipment was procured and constructed for advanced training techniques, this included: brick search area and scent training carousel; scent sample containers and storage shelving; and additional training equipment for individual dogs, e.g. kong for implementation of new UKBF delivered training methods.</p> <p>1.2: The UKBF National Detector Dog Team Chief Instructor delivered training in June 2019 to 17 existing detector dog handlers (83% of total units). Detector dogs were evaluated on search techniques, and new training was delivered on new apparatuses (e.g. carousel, and bricks) and on new techniques (e.g. ‘close search’). Training on scent control and laboratory setup was also delivered (including novel training on propellant used to detect ammunition). Existing detector dog will participate in pilot of incentivisation system pilot once COVID-19 related restrictions are lifted. This is planned for year three.</p> <p>1.3: In June 2019 five new dogs were evaluated and trained by the UKBF. Deployment has been delayed due to government budget delays to recruit new handlers, and COVID-19 related restrictions in January 2020 that prohibited new dogs and handlers from being deployed.</p> <p>1.4: As reported in annual report one, the UKBF has conducted a review and completed an initial recommendations report. In project year two they delivered training dog units and officers, and will compile a project end</p>	

	<p>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>report at the end of year three based on the year one review, and year two training, and key data being compiled by the project. The performance system has been developed by the UKBF and is currently under review and finalization. Implementation has been delayed due to COVID-19 related government sanctions.</p> <p>1.5: The deployment of new dog units have been delayed until project year three due to COVID-19. ZSL is currently compiling baseline data to measure the efficacy of deployed dog units in improving confiscations following deployment in project year three.</p> <p>1.6: Data to measure the efficacy of dog units is currently being compiled by ZSL from both the Customs and Police at project border sites. The implementation of the performance based incentivisation system is planned for year three, and data collected before and after its implementation will be used to measure its efficacy in improving confiscation reporting.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1: Validate three priority vulnerable border crossings and surrounding regions using a bespoke vulnerability index.</p>	<p>This activity was completed in project year one, and the three project sites were selected.</p>	<p>This activity has been completed.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2: Upgrade BDD Ulaanbaatar training facilities according to UKBF assessment and recommendations.</p>	<p>Major training facility upgrades were completed and reported in year one as per UKBF recommendations. In year two additional training apparatus was procured or built including: five carousels (three to be deployed to border sites); six mannequins and 45 'kong' toys which the UKBF uses to reward dogs during search training ;and a brick search area was built to create a challenging search scenarios. In year two, an upgrade of the training facility's scent laboratory</p>	<p>This action has been completed and there is no dedicated budget for the third year.</p>

	<p>was complete, including: scent sample storage shelves, glass bottles, personal protective equipment, and stationary. Equipment to support training material development was procured including: Canon 3000D camera; 2 TB mobile hard drive, flash drive; and power point projector and screen. To improve veterinary capacity and welfare, a canine medical surgery kit was purchased..</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3: UKBF review of Mongolian Customs' border dog programme.</p>	<p>Please see year one report for reference on CGA review.</p> <p>In year two, ZSL has built on this report by preparing a handbook for CGA detector dog unit from open source reference materials including canine detection guidance notes developed by Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (United Kingdom government authority) and report forms and performance evaluation sheet used by UK Border Force, National Detector Dogs team. This includes information such as orology, scent laboratory guidelines and canine odour discrimination. This will be delivered in project year three as part of the project end recommendations report, compiling review reports from the UKBF, and project monitoring results.</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>
<p>Activity 1.4: UKBF delivered refresher training for 50% of existing dogs and handlers.</p>	<p>For two weeks from the 10th to 21st of June 2019, the Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Detector Dog Team delivered training to 15</p>	<p>Training was delivered between June 10-21, 2019. This action is complete.</p>

	<p>detector dogs from 10 border checkpoints, including Zamiin Uud and Khangai (83% of 18 total dog units). Training covered topics such as operant condition, searching on brick and carousel. Training on real scents was conducted (e.g. propellant used to detect ammunition) and efforts made to move training away from the use of pseudo-scent (artificial sent which is not used by the UKBF).</p>	
<p>Activity 1.5: Train and deploy new dogs and handlers, incorporating new UKBF training protocols.</p>	<p>In June 2019 during the UKBF training, seven new dogs were evaluated as per UKBF criteria, and six were passed for further training, and five selected for deployment in the project. Necessary equipment has been purchased for the dogs to support training and deployment including: kennels, carousels, kongs, hanlder unifroms etc.</p> <p>The deployment of new detector dogs has been delayed due to government budget delays to recruit new handlers, and COVID-19 related resrtictions in January 2020 that prohibited new dogs and handlers from being deployed.</p>	<p>Training was delivered between June 10-21, 2019. This action is complete.</p> <p>New detector dogs are expected to be deployed by June 2020.</p>
<p>Activity 1.6: UKBF led pilot of a performance-based incentivisation system for BDD units at priority sites.</p>	<p>The draft performance evaluation metrics was developed by the UKBF in project year two. To adapt it for the Mongolian context, ZSL commissioned an experienced consultant to support implementation of the incentivization system for Customs. To highlight the incentivization system ZSL launched</p>	<p>Due to COVID-19 situation, the consultant which ZSL commissioned could not finish the assessment of performance system of dog handlers to determine incentive system. The initial interviews took place and desktop review is ongoing and the planned workshop where there performance metrics to be finalized</p>

	<p>the “Best Wildlife Guardian Award”, where a Customs dog handler from Zamiin-Uud who detected the most number of IWT infringements was awarded a salary bonus and an award trophy .</p>	<p>could not take place due to bans of multiple people gathering in one space.</p> <p>The commissioned incentivisation system will be finalised with the CGA and subsequently piloted at the three priority border point.</p> <p>Once the review and recommendation of the incentivization system is finalized and performance metrics are accepted it will be piloted at project sites.</p>
<p>Activity 1.7: ZSL led (and UKBF supported) monitoring of dog and handler training outcomes.</p>	<p>ZSL is currently compiling performance data metrics from the CGA, and compiling record keeping methodology in discussion with the UKBF and CGA.</p> <p>Key confiscation records for CGA dog units at Zamiin Uud border check point in project year two include: the interception of 4 deer tails, 3 bear tooth in April 2019; and 71 wolf teeth of 18 wolf individuals in January 2020.</p>	<p>In Q1 of year 3, ZSL is planning to conduct a survey on perceptions of dogs and handlers to inform training outcomes.</p> <p>Data on detector dog performance, including metrics compiled as part of the performance system, will be collected in project year three for project end evaluation.</p>
<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 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</p>	<p>2.1: UKBF CITES team delivered a total of three three-day training workshops for 102 Mongolian law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement during the first two weeks of September. Of the total, 47 officers were female (46.1%) and 55 were male (53.9%), surpassing the project target rate of 30% female attendance. Training participants included the CGA (49 officers), Police Crime Investigation and local police departments (16 officers), Border Defence Agency (18 officers), General Agency of Specialized Inspection (12 officers) and the Law Enforcement University (7 teachers).</p> <p>2.2: Participation in the SPTEC wasn't possible as the maximum membership capacity had been reached. Fortunately, ZSL signed an MOU with the newly established Ecological Police Department to support inter-agency IWT enforcement. In 2020 a workshop was agreed to invite relevant government and non-government parties and representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (responsible for the environmental database) to facilitate discussion about current use of database and further actions. As a result of COVID-19 this workshop was delayed to year three.</p> <p>2.3: Through UKBF law enforcement officer training (Activity 2.1), advertisement of the Sorgog IWT application was printed on the IWT identification guidebook (500 copies), on Ecological police guideline (180 copies) and included in the CITES awareness raising video. A perception survey about Sorgog application was conducted amongst customs, police, specialized inspectors and border patrol agencies. Sorgog application is being updated as per their feedback. ZSL will compile data on use by the law enforcement officers by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.4: Due to coronavirus outbreak, the international police meeting between China-Mongolia police agencies did not occur at Zamiin Uud. The meeting has been postponed to year three.</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 2.6: To monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes, ZSL Mongolia signed a contract with local authorities to receive quarterly reports on performance indicators (i.e. confiscations). Since the detector dog training, at Zamiin Uud border check point, the detector dog customs</p>
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	<p>baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3.</p> <p>2.6.: Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.</p>	<p>officers intercepted 4 deer tails, 3 bear tooth in April, and detected 71 wolf teeth from 18 wolf individuals in January. Also, public police intercepted 10 deer tails, 27 deer antlers, 7 deer genitals, 1 reindeer blood and 1 blood of undetected animal, 1 Mongolian gazelle meat and 25 wildlife teeth. Since January of 2020 the border of the Mongolia China was closed to prevent from the COVID-19 risk thus the potential for trans- boundary IWT smuggling is unlikely.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1: UKBF specialist training workshop for law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement.</p>	<p>Training modules and materials in wildlife product identification, trafficking interception, evidence handling were developed and prepared by national consultants and UKBF CITES delivered training to 102 law enforcement staff.</p> <p>The training targeted at least 30% participation of females and as result 46.1% (47 people) of the total participants where females and 53.9% (55 people) were males. Post training evaluation questionnaires were prepared to obtain feedback from the participants. 97.3% of total respondents think that training was very good and good, 96% of respondents indicated that handouts were useful.</p>	<p>This action is completed.</p>
<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>Sorgog application was introduced to 102 CITES trainees and 180 ecological police officers through the publication guideline on its use. The CITES awareness raising video (2 minute) that was made in cooperation with the Ecological Police Department has Sorgog advertisement in it. The guideline book which describes fauna and flora that are most subject to IWT has been re-printed and 500 copies</p>	<p>Sorgog application update is underway.</p>

	will be distributed at the 3 project sites after COVID-19 situation improves.	
Activity 2.3: Support SPTEC and ensure their utilisation of existing IWT database.	ZSL will partner with Ecological Police Department on organizing events to improve use of the existing IWT database. This will proceed after COVID-19 restrictions are loosened.	ZSL will organize joint workshop on utilization of database after government allows gathering of people in larger numbers.
Activity 2.4: Support Mongolia's presence at international IWT conferences, such as London 2018 IWT conference and/or national CITES meetings.	ZSL planned to coordinate a study tour to Nepal and support the participation of representatives from senior police investigator from the Department of Investigation of National Police Agency to see ZSL Nepal 's operations and methods of intervention in biodiversity conservation,, examine how Detector Dog Unit work on IWT, and observe anti-poaching methods, and meet with the Community Surveillance Network (Gharial Guard Group) to observe community engagement and reporting techniques.	ZSL will continue discussions with Nepal ZSL and rearrange the study trip after the COVID-19 situation improves.
Activity 2.5: Encourage transnational intelligence sharing through four formal SPTEC led meetings, and informal on-going intelligence sharing.	The international police meeting scheduled between China-Mongolia police agencies in January 2020 has been postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions	This action was delayed due to COVID-19. ZSL will continue to support future communication and agreement between adjacent local border crossing agencies to establish regular meetings and intelligence sharing.
Activity 2.6: Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.	ZSL trained public police officers have intercepted public police intercepted 10 deer tails, 27 deer antlers, 7 deer genitals, 1 reindeer blood and 1 blood container of an undetected species, 1 piece of	Police and CGA records (and possible another law enforcement agency e.g. GASI) for the baseline will be collected from the respective

	<p>Mongolian gazelle meat, and 25 wildlife teeth.</p> <p>Public awareness raising talks were given to 932 local citizens and 380 economic entities about IWT.</p> <p>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>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 project year three, ZSL will produce recommendations on IWT and community security based on 2018 baseline survey conducted at project sites.</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 against IWT crimes.</p> <p>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>3.1: In year one 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: 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>3.2: ZSL commissioned a CSN consultant to make progress on efficiency of public police performance in terms of engaging with local communities. The desktop work is underway.</p> <p>3.3: ZSL will carry out survey in year three to determine the intelligence reporting metrics.</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 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 final survey will be conducted in year 3 for the purpose of M&E and baseline comparisons.</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>ZSL supported operation of new public police by including them in CITES training. Also, the project commissioned consultant for providing consultancy services to</p> <p>ZSL will continue monitoring their performance through quarterly reports from public police.</p> <p>The training on Community Surveillance Network will be delivered after May 31, 2020 when COVID -19 restrictions loosened.</p>

	assist ZSL Mongolia in achieving Output 3 of IWT project. She will train offices on community engagement and reporting. This training was supposed to be delivered in March but the COVID-19 pandemic has prevented this training.	
Activity 3.2: Training of six existing public police officers (including the training of trainers course) at Ulaanbaatar NPA training facilities.	<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 in Year 1.</p> <p>In September 2019, public police have participated in CITES training along with law enforcement officers.</p> <p>The public police will be subject to CSN training in project year three.</p>	<p>ZSL will continue monitoring their performance through quarterly reports from public police.</p> <p>The training on Community Surveillance Network will be delivered after May 31, 2020 when COVID -19 restrictions loosened.</p>
Activity 3.3: Raise public awareness about IWT through community surveillance network at three pilot sites.	<p>In order to facilitate community cooperation and increased knowledge of IWT, one thousand brochures were provided to Zamiin-Uud police in October 26, 2019 for distribution in Zamiin-Uud soum. 300 copies of ZSL's IWT species and products identification guideline book will be provided for them to distribute and for their reference. In October, two posters were presented to officers which includes relevant legislation information.</p>	<p>Public police officers will continue awareness raising activities in 2020.</p>

	To raise awareness of IWT related issues to those crossing the Mongolia-China border, ZSL Mongolia commissioned the development of two promotional videos on IWT that will be distributed to police and customs partners. These videos will be shared/played on a television screen that ZSL installed at target border checkpoint crossings at the three project sites and raise awareness on relevant legal sanctions around IWT related crimes, and the ecological roles and significance of high-risk animals that are subject to IWT.	
Activity 3.4: ZSL led social survey of community perceived security in three pilot sites.	This survey to collect baseline information on perceived security by communities was completed in year one, please refer to previous year report for survey details.	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.	ZSL is working on project end survey design with the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre which conducted the year 1 baseline survey.	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
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>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 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>0.1: General Authority for Customs (Customs), State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency (NPA) records; and IWTCF/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 State Inspection Agency.</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 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</p>
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			<p>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 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)</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>1.2 – 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</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 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</p>

	<p>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>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>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:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2.1: Post-training assessment records; training attendance sheet; Mongolian Gender Equality Center contributions to training course; ongoing remote and in-country 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;</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 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</p>

	<p>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>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>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 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>3.1 – 3.2: Post training assessment records; training course covering wildlife trafficking, evidence gathering, anti-corruption, and techniques to ensure the security of sources, including inputs from the Mongolian Gender Equality Center; training of trainers course material and participation records.</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 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</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>3.3: 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>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.

- 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.

- 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
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	