Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund
Final 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.*

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 July 2018 – 31 March 2021 Final Report
Project Leader name	Monica Wrobel
Project website/blog/social media	www.zsl.org/mongolia
Report author(s) and date	Monica Wrobel (Head of Asia), Tungalag Ulambayar (Mongolia Country Director), Munkhjargal Bayarlkhagva (Law Enforcement Project Officer), Samuel Merson (Project Coordinator), Myagmarsuren Shagdar jav (Project Administrator) 30th July 2021.

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. 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.
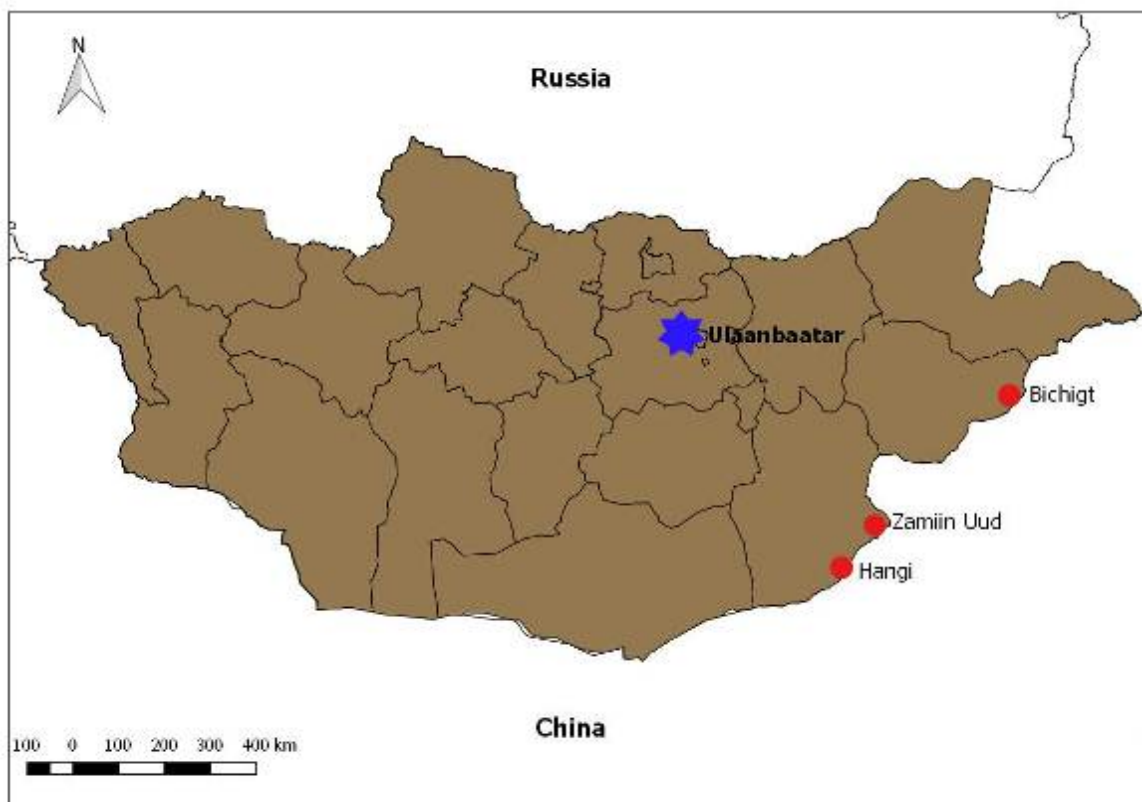
IWT impact on Communities: This ecosystem degradation undermines ecosystem services, which are not only a prerequisite for long-term sustainable development, but also intimately connected to family

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 has been 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 were in urgent need of addressing. These included: 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-trafficking[1]. This project aimed 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 has partnered 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 has been very proactive in this partnership due to a historical lack of government support for the detector dog programme. The project kept in close contact with the partner throughout the project operation period and organised three workshops together on incentivisation system and performance metrics introduction in year three. No challenges have occurred.

Mongolia's National Police Agency, Department of Combatting Organised Crime, Ecologic Crime Division (NPA) role was to ensure the involvement and collaboration of the local police departments in the three pilot sites (Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt and Hangi border crossings points). The NPA worked also to ensure the collaboration between law enforcement agencies; trans-boundary intelligence sharing; and training of public police officers. The Ecological Crime Division is merged with Ecological Police Department according to the government decision. No challenges have occurred.

Ecological Police Department is part of the National Police Agency of Mongolia that was 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 IWT awareness raising (Annex 4, Photo 4.1). The project has maintained partnership with the department and cooperated on organising intelligence and database training and organised joint social media campaign on preventing from IWT trade and poaching. No challenges have occurred.

United Kingdom Border Force, Home Office (UKBF) is the project partner who plays an important role in capacity building of Mongolia's Border Detector Dog units. UKBF supported 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 training to border law enforcement units working alongside Customs detector dog units. UKBF kept communication with the project team and provided support on recommendation report for Mongolian Customs General Administration. No challenges have occurred.

Mongolian Gender Equality Center (MGEC) supported law enforcement training, including Community Surveillance Networks, which is GESI-principled and victim-based. Training themes included human rights, gender equality and other themes that enable appropriate responses to human-trafficking; as human-trafficking networks and IWT-networks are suspected to be associated in Mongolia. Todate the MGEC has undertaken baseline socio-economic surveys of the three border communities, and delivered training in September 2019 with the UKBF and conducted the baseline survey in 2018 and the project-end social survey in 2021. The project team communicated and managed the partner via e-mail communication and meetings and discussions on survey design etc. No challenges have occurred.

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 and distribute payments to support the public police and oversee performance reporting. The project team has invited representatives from each CRK to Ulaanbaatar city and included in community surveillance network training and planning of public police work etc. No challenges have occurred.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs
Output 1.

Activity 1.1: In cooperation with CGA and Customs Research & Training Centre, the project identified three priority vulnerable border crossings points, including Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt, and Hangi. In June 2020, the project team (two ZSL staff and a national consultant for Community Surveillance Network (CSN) visited Bichigt Border Checkpoint, the project site in Sukhbaatar aimag's Erdenetsagaan soum (1180 km from the capital and 61 km from Erdenetsagaan soum). We had two stakeholder meetings: one with Erdenetsagaan stakeholders (16 individuals representing soum government, and local community), and the second with law enforcement (LE) officers at Bichigt (13 officers from Customs, Border Defense and Special Inspection Agency) (Annex 4, Photo 4.2). At meetings, ZSL presented IWT project results and key findings of "*Silent Steppe II: Mongolia's Wildlife Trade Crisis. Ten years later*" report, and facilitated discussions to obtain their views, learn about local views on environmental problems in border areas, including IWT. The team had individual meetings with the Erdenetsagaan Governor, an Intelligence officer based in Erdenetsagaan, the Chairman of Citizen's Representative Khural (CRK), the Secretary of Soum CRK, and the Head of Soum Police. Also, ZSL handed over a dog kennel (dimension: 190 : 300 : 200 cm) and 58-inch TV screen to the Bichigt Border Authority for use as an information display screen in the Border Checkpoint hall. To support evidence gathering duties of the Soum public police officer, ZSL provided him with an iPad.

Activity 1.2: Based upon observation, discussions with the CGA and recommendations from the UKBF visit in October 2018, the CGA Detector Dog Training Center in Ulaanbaatar was upgraded with renovated

building, procurement of scent sample storage shelves, glass bottles, personal protective equipment, canine medical surgery kit, stationeryies, Canon 3000D camera, 2 TB mobile hard drives, flash drive, a projector with a screen and provision of scent training equipment (carousels, mannequins, '*kong'* dog reward toys) and creating a two-layered brick search area which will improve the Mongolian CGA training facility to the UKBF's level (Annex 4, Photo 4.3, Photo 4.4, Photo 4.5, Photo 4.6, Photo 4.7, Photo 4.8, Photo 4.9, Photo 4.10).

Activity 1.3: ZSL and CGA hosted the UKBF experts in Mongolia from October 22nd – November 1st, 2018. During this visit (Guy Clarke) Senior Officer and trainer from the UKBF CITES Team, and (Robert Gray) Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Dog Team conducted a review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility). The experts had site visits to the Customs Authorities in Ulaanbaatar (i.e. airport, rail and post), and two of the project's border crossings (Zamiin-Uud and Hangi). The UKBF CITES and Detector Dog Team provided a recommendation report for CGA (Annex 4, Photo 4.11).

Activity 1.4: The Chief Instructor of the National Detector Dog Team of the UK Border Force, Mr. Robert Gray delivered a two-week refresher training incorporating new UKBF training protocols to fifteen customs inspectors with detector dogs (ten from 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) between June 10 and June 21st at CGA's Detector dog training centre. There were four detector dog inspectors from Zamiin-Uud and one inspector from Khangi, the project target border check points. Of Mongolia's 18 border detector dog units, 15 inspectors attended the refresher training, reaching 83% of Mongolia's active dog units (project target participation was 50%) (Annex 4, Photo 4.12).

Activity 1.5: The UKBF Chief instructor evaluated seven new detector dogs and trained them incorporating new UKBF training protocols. He 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 for introducing new scent training; and new training methods to conduct close search, 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 apresentation to the training participants and showed UK training videos covering subjects like indications, close search, conditioning, konging exercise, search stamina and marking behaviours (Annex 4, Photo 4.13).

One newly-trained detector dog was deployed to Bichigt and one trained dog replaced the old dog in Khangi border checkpoint. The rest of the dogs were unable to be deployed due to the international travel ban and COVID-19 situation. The CGA authority informed the project that since there is no international movement there was no immediate need to deploy new detector dog team to Zamiin Uud and Khangi border check points. 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 backpack kit with all the essentials tools (i.e. comb, towel, waist, short and long leash, ball toy, collar, and muzzle) (Annex 4, Photo 4.14). ZSL financed the construction of 5 new dog kennels with two different styles. These two kennels were both mobile and one can be dismantled and assembled (Annex 4, Photo 4.15). These were handed over to the CGA.

Activity 1.6: The UKBF developed the performance evaluation metrics in year two and finalized cooperation with the national 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 leads detector dog training across various law enforcement agencies). The consultant produced a report describing relevant legislative framework with recommendations for the implementation of a suitable CGA incentivisation system. To encourage the incentivisation system, ZSL launched the "Best Wildlife Guardian Award" and the two Customs K9 officers from Zamiin-Uud who detected the most IWT infringements in 2019 and 2020 respectively were the winners of the award with an award trophy (Annex 4, Photo 4.16, Photo 4.17). The incentivisation system report results were presented to the CGA during a workshop organised in September 2020 where representatives from 7 other government organisations that use detector dogs were present. A perception survey with the objective for monitoring and performance assessment of the all new and refresher-trained dogs and their handlers was conducted in January of 2021 (Annex 4, Photo 4.18). The aim of the survey was to determine the perception of the customs detector dog officers on how effective the UKBF lead training was and whether they have obtained new knowledge to be applied in their work, as well as determining if they are sharing the knowledge with rest of the colleagues and whether the training resulted

in actual positive change in their work. In total, 18 people participated in the survey. All of the respondents replied they have gained new knowledge; the most useful knowledge was how to interact correctly with dog, how to trust the dog to work independently, how to identify detector dogs according to their behavior, and to encourage them accordingly. Dog handlers are now better able to share the knowledge and experience gained after the training with their colleagues and support each other. Training participants observed that other colleagues and peers showed increased skills in working with dogs, were more active than before, increased frequency of working with dogs during the day, and were more motivated. Mutual assistance and monitoring of dog behavior are much encouraged. Dog handlers observed that their ability to work as a team much improved after the training.

In September 2020, ZSL Mongolia organised an incentivisation system workshop bringing 13 dog (K9) professionals representing the CGA, Detector Dog Training Center, General Executive Agency of Court Decision, Professional Union for Detector Dogs (PUDD), NPA, Police Detector Dog School, Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar Central Post Office, National Emergency Management Agency and State Special Security Department. The purpose of the event was a) to present and discuss preliminary results of a rapid survey conducted by Professional Unit of Detector Dogs (PUDD) on the existing incentivisation practice among the dog handlers and 2) to agree on follow-up steps towards improving the performance evaluation metrics for dog handlers (Annex 4, Photo 4.19). The participants approved the survey findings of the lack of a K9 performance incentives in Mongolia and agreed to cooperate toostandardisethe incentivisation system to be adopted by all K9 organisations in Mongolia. The workshop provided an opportunity for the professionals to share common challenges, including communication problems with their superiors, who lack understanding of K9 operation requirements. The workshop served as an essential kick-off activity for K9 professionals to strengthen information-sharing and collaboration among them with the goal of becoming a recognised professional union of detector dog experts.

In Mongolia, detector dog handlers have not been officially recognised as a profession thus lack any specialised codex and not registered as a profession at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare. Therefore, the detector dog handlers plan to have the official standards for training, evaluation and detector dog welfare etc. ZSL Mongolia's IWT project support law enforcement agencies' detector dog handlers in this matter. Officials from the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare visited the Customs detector dog training center and provided information about how to develop necessary documents for professional guideline and standardisation etc. In 2021, ZSL facilitated a workshop during which the IWT project officer shared information about UKBF practice for the evaluation of dog handler's performance. Twenty-eight participants were present in the event. As result of this workshop, a specialised council consisting of 13 members was created composed ofeight government law enforcement and state-owned organisations (national railway, national airport, state security etc.) that use detector dogs. The council members agreed to develop necessary documents while the ministry will ensure that the documents meet the required standard. As a follow-up, ZSL covered the training fee for 12 detector dog handlers from eight organisations (such as National Police Agency, Customs General administration, National Emergency Agency and Border Protection Agency etc.) to complete mandatory course for trainers and evaluators administered by the Ministry of Labour and Welfare. Since these experts established the Specialised Council and their representatives receive trainer's and evaluator's certificates, these officers will be certified to train detector dog handlers and detector dogs regardless of the different organisation types. This was an important step towards the formal recognition of the detector dog handler as a specialisation to institutionalise the training content and other requirements for detector dog handlers.

Activity 1.7: In June 2019 the UKBF Chief detector dog instructor conducted atwo-week training course for customs detector dogs and their handlers. A survey on training outcomes was carried out among trainees in January of 2021 to compare the baseline with post-training impact. In year two, a detector dog handler who received this training, intercepted 49,000 bullets (Annex 4, Photo 4.20) (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. Due to the COVID-19 restriction, most border check points have been closed and a few of them such as UB international post border point and border check points in Buyant-Ukhaa, Zamyn-Uud and Gashuunsukhait are operating in a limited capacity. The movement of cars and passenger trains has stopped completely. Therefore, in year three, the number of confiscations and illegal wildlife trading product was relatively low including one customs officers detected 4 IWT related cases including 1 wolf chin, 1 wolf hide, 1 wolf stomach, 7 red deer genitalia. In year three, the post-training perception survey was conducted amongst customs detector dog officers and their comments were

collected. The survey involved 18 customs officers (still working in the CGA) who participated in June 2019 training.

Activity 1.8: The formal UKBF report was compiled and handed over to CGA training center in April 2021 with detailed recommendations to improve CGA Detector Dog training facility, programme and border operations, including mitigations and suggestions to improve efficiency and effectiveness along with performance evaluation metrics and introduction of the incentivisation system which were consulted with national dog experts (Annex 4, Photo 4.21).

Output 2

Activity 2.1: Following the UKBF CITES team review in year one (October 2018), training modules and materials for law enforcement staff were developed. In year two, two UKBF CITES Senior Officers delivered a CITES training for 102 Mongolian law enforcement staff. One objective of the training was to have 30% of attendees as female officers,and out of all participants (102), 47 (46.1% were women. 53.9% (55 people) were male. The Customs were well represented with 49 participants (48%) from various units across Mongolia, including Ulaanbaatar, Orkhon aimag, Sukhbaatar aimag, Selenge aimag, Umnugobi aimag, Uvs aimag, Bayan-Ulgii aimag and Darkhan–Uul aimag. Also, officers from the Police Crime Investigation Dept. 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) benefitted from training. Representatives from the project's target sites included Zamiin-Uud Customs border checkpoint (21 people), and the smaller Bichigt border checkpoint (one person). The training topics included wildlife product detection, 'Sorgog' mobile application, human-trafficking, utilisation of IWT database (Annex 4, Photo 4.22). According to the post-training evaluation, 97.3% of total respondents thought the training was very good with important content, and excellent delivery. 96% of respondents found the hand-out materials useful for their work on IWT. According to the interview surveys conducted in 2021, public police officers stated that for the first time, they gained crucial knowledge on the current status of Mongolia's wildlife, the impact of illegal wildlife trade on wildlife populations, and law enforcement In addition they obtained knowledge and skills on identification of wild animals organs, products and by-products andthey become fully aware of the importance of raising public awareness about regulation, establishing close collaboration with local communities. They also learned about the concept of human rights and gender equality. In addition, the trainees said it was the first time they had received information with specific examples and cases on globally endangered species that are potentially being illegally transited through Mongolia.

Activity 2.2: In September 2019, during the UKBF law enforcement officer training (Activity 2.1), ZSL Mongolia's project officer delivered an introductory presentation on Sorgog application, and instructions on how to use it. Officers who didn't have the application, downloaded the app and agreed to teach their colleagues to use Sorgog. In year one, 2,400 people have downloaded the Sorgog app and as of April 28, 2020, 2,806 downloads have been recorded. As of April 2021, number of actively used applications in mobile devices are 1880. An 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 (ZSL's existing IWT training material). The app ad was also included in a short CITES awareness-raising video developed in cooperation with the Ecological Police Department.

In February 2020, ZSL conducted a survey on the use of the Sorgog application amongst 76 officers of four law enforcement organisations (Customs, National Police Agency, General Authority for Border Protection and Specialised Inspection Agency). The purpose was to evaluate the effectiveness of Sorgog through staff interviews and questionnaire surveys and to design the app's upgrade. ZSL contracted GO SMART LLC for the app update based on users' feedback. New functions and information were included on Mongolian flora and fauna covered by CITES,; background information for the general public, international IWT products and animals, information on hunting seasons and bans, strictly protected area maps, updated wildlife photographs, email functionality to facilitate anonymous reporting (Annex 4, Photo 4.23),and uploading of ZSL's publications such as posters, and brochures.

In year three, ZSL organised IWT training (via Zoom), in cooperation with the Denver Zoo and its Mongolian counterpart "Mongolia Conservation Coalition". The online training delivered by ZSL included 12 sessions which took place on 12th, 13th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th January including and Denver Zoo delivered training sessions between 21st-24th January and 2nd February. ZSL's sessions covered topics such an overview of the global IWT and an introduction to CITES with examples of real life seizures (Annex 4, Photo 4.24). The training included intelligence database management delivered by Mike Brewer

a retired police officer who works for Veterans for Widlife. ZSL IWT consultant Grant Miller conducted the first two general sessions. Denver Zoo's 6 sessions included broader natural resource management issues, in particular game/trophy hunting and using the revenue for managing protected areas and local community (African and American examples). The participant numbers varied between 40 to 160 people depending on topics and days. Initial general training had over 100 participants while specific trainings (for law enforcement agencies such as National Police Agency Ecological Police Department, National Agency for Specialized Inspection Agency and Customs General Administration) on intelligence for law enforcement staff had about 50 people on average. As a follow up measure to the database management and intelligence training, ZSL procured i700 16RAM processor and 27-inch desktop, keyboard mouse to help create a crime database for the Ecological Police Department (Annex 4, Photo 4.25).

Activity 2.3: The project planned to establish a Wildlife Crime Control Task Force for coordinating law enforcement efforts, but the project learned about the existence of the Sub-council for Preventing and Tackling Environmental Crimes (SPTEC) under the Coordination Council for Crime Prevention led by the Minister of Justice. Thus, ZSL Mongolia expressed an interest in becoming a member of SPTEC but unfortunately, seats were filled with new members from environmental protection and wildlife research organisations. Nevertheless, ZSL supported the Secretariat of the Coordination Committee of Crime Prevention (CCCP) and produced two public awareness raising videos as part of the CCCP annual work plan in year one (Annex 4, Photo 4.26). In January 2020, the Mongolian government established the Ecological Police Department (EPD) for tackling environmental crimes and infringements, which had necessary coordination functions with other law enforcement agencies thus was identified as a more suitable organisation to deliver the project output. The EPD has regular actions and is well-positioned to engage with different stakeholders and government agencies involved in IWT tackling. It has officers in every aimag and 64 soums partnering with the relevant local government organisations. Therefore, ZSL signed an MOU with the EPD and organised joint activities such as producing a handbook for ecological police officers (Annex 4, Photo 4.27), awareness raising videos and posters and a series of online training sessions, including topics of IWT database management and intelligence sharing in January and February 2021.

ZSL continuously promotes the Sorgog, the existing IWT reference app through regular training and re-training of LE officers, supporting the creation of awareness-raising tools (a promotional video about ways to collect IWT information from community members), and another video about "Sorgog" to increase awareness of wildlife identification methods and associated regulations governing illegal wildlife trade and poaching. The updated Sorgog app was translated into English.

Activity 2.4: In year one, in order to support Mongolia's presence at IWT-related international conferences, ZSL supported the attendance of Mongolia's MET Vice Minister Batbayar Ts, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Tsogtbaatar D., and Senior Officer of the MET's Climate Change and Foreign Cooperation Department Ms Ariuntuya D to the London IWT Conference (Annex 4, Photo 4.28). ZSL also funded the participation of two representatives from Spirit Mongolia, a national NGO to present at the conference side-event 'Community Voices'. In year two, ZSL planned to facilitate a study tour to Nepal by 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 collaborates for community protected area management. It was planned to visit Chitwan National Park to learn from ZSL Nepal 's operations and IWT interventions. The Mongolian delegates planned to meet with representatives of CSN (Gharial Guard Group) to learn about community engagement in conservation, and anti-poaching initiatives. A meeting was also scheduled with the Nepal Police Canine Department (TBD) to see how Detector Dog Unit disrupt IWT. At meetings with the Criminal Investigation Department, and Nepal Police it was planned to exchange IWT mitigation measures. This Nepal visit and study tour was postponed due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and had been rescheduled for project year three, but the pandemic did not allow it happen. Therefore, ZSL had to submit a change request of the activities under Output 2.

Activity 2.5: In year one, the transnational intelligence sharing meeting between Mongolian and Chinese customs agencies was held on 5-6th December in Zamiin-Uud (Annex 4, Photo 4.29). At the meeting, IWT related issues at the Mongolian-Chinese border were discussed and future collaboration encouraged between the neighboring countries. In year two, the international police meeting scheduled between China-Mongolia police in January 2020 was postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions. ZSL discussed with the National Police Agency about rescheduling the meeting between Zamiin-Uud and Erlian police (Chinese border) to project year three but the situation did not improve in year three thus this activity was not done.

Activity 2.6: To monitor the performance of the public police officers (PPO) following capacity-building training, ZSL Mongolia signed a contract with the local authorities and received quarterly reports on the results. The project collected 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 made an agreement with the CGA, and contacted the soum police departments to collect baseline data for monitoring and project-end evaluation. Monitoring of detector dog and CITES unit for IWT interception data is ongoing through data sharing agreements. After the detector dog training, the Zamiin Uud border check point detector dog officers intercepted four deer tails, three bear teeth in April 2019, and detected 71 wolf teeth from 18 wolf individuals in January 2020. In addition, the public police intercepted 10 deer tails, 27 deer antlers, seven deer genitals, 200 ml of deer blood, one juice container of reindeer blood (330 ml), one Mongolian gazelle meat product, and 25 unidentified wildlife teeth in 2019. Since January 2020, the Sino-Mongolian border was closed to prevent COVID-19 transmission, thus the potential for trans-boundary IWT smuggling is less likely. But in August 2020, a public police officer in Erdenetsagaan soum detected illegal hunting of Mongolian gazelle, along with illegal marmot huntingand intercepted a transboundary smuggling attempt of 5kg of Mongolian gazelle antlers. In April 2020, Zamiin-Uud soum public police officer detected one citizen hiding 2 deer antlers. In May 2020 she also detected one citizen hiding granulated fangs of unidentified animal and , in June she detected one citizen hiding 65 animal fangs. In April 2020 another public police officer detected 15 animals fangs, 3 deer antlers , and in June 2020 detected 26 animals fangs in 8 packets. Analysis of reports of public police officers shows detection of illegal wildlife trade related cases increased by 72 % in the second year of the project, then it increased by 12% in third year compared to the first year of the project. However, unexpected factors had arisen in 2020 due to Covid-19 that affected the detection rate of evidence related to illegal wildlife trade. The border with China was closed in January 2020 and since November 2020 strict restrictions on movements of people is enforced due to Covid-19.

Activity 2.7: In terms of producing a set of recommendations on IWT and community security, ZSL compiled a report containing international experiences involving local communities to combat IWT and recommendations for local Citizen Representative Khurals and PPOs.

The following are recommendations from the report: "1. Based on our research on international experiences, effective measures for combating illegal wildlife trade are more focused on providing national level policy, reducing demand of illegal wildlife products, enhancing law enforcement, and improving participation of local communities. 2. Design of models that involves local communities for combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade requires consideration of local livelihood needs, to be harmonized with special cultural, traditional, socio-economic characteristics, to introduce positive interventions and to provide tangible benefits for local communities. Engaging them in early stages of designing and planning and using participatory approaches, defining targets wisely, mobilizing and improving local capacity, and raising awareness are more likely to bring substanial achievements. Gaining local people's trust, building long-term collaboration, ensuring gender equility, using advanced communication technology adjusted to local condition and protecting informants from potential risks are key elements of success in most of international case studies." The report had two chapters and seven sections, and provided 47 recommendations for Soum Citizen Representative Khurals and PPOs. These recommendations were adapted to the Mongolia's context and aligned with the mandates of Citizen Representative Khurals based on research findings. The report was printed 300 copies and shared with local authorities and PPOs (Annex 4, Photo 4.30).

Output 3

Activity 3.1: In year one, ZSL supported the recruitment and training of five PPOs and provided salaries, uniforms, special protective equipment for new PPOs and computers and printers. ZSL organised training for the newly recruited PPOs from the target border points (Zamiin Uud, Khangi and Bichigt) including additional police officers from each region. This training in Sainshand city of Dornogobi aimag included 14 participants (existing police officers and new public police members) from police departments of the three aimags (Annex 4, Photo 4.31, Photo 4.32). The training topics included identification of illegal wildlife products and traffickers, relevant legislation, human rights, human-trafficking, ecological crimes, evidence gathering to support prosecution, and methods of detecting smuggling. The project provided 700 awareness raising brochures (Annex 4, Photo 4.33) PPO to be distributed to their respective communities. The "Sorgog", the IWT reference app was introduced for their use. In year two and three, ZSL continued supporting PPO officer's salaries and provided awareness raising materials, including wall posters, videos and guidelines 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. Oyuntullkhuur

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 literature review for identifying CSN methods, approaches, and factors contributing to the successful CSN implementation. The consultant delivered capacity-building training in June 2020 teaching participatory approach for local enforcement officers to equip them for work with local communities, including the design of a participatory exercise with community members to identify people's IWT-related concerns, their views about how enforcement agencies should function, and how they can assist in IWT-tackling and other crimes, and facilitated the development of a simple action plan to launch the CSN (Annex 4, Photo 4.34). As result of this training, PPOs learned participatory tools and skills to collaborate effectively with local communities. The action plans aligned with project goals, objectives and activities and were approved by relevant bodies. The planning helped them to measure their progress and achievements while keepign them motivated   . At the concluding session, PPOs acknowledged that the essential part of their work was to raise awareness among community members about IWT, preventing them participating in illegal activities and effectively collaborating with them.

Activity 3.2: Senior supervising police officers were also invited to the training for the newly deployed PPOs, and were able to join the training sessions refreshing their knowledge about illegal wildlife crimes and other human rights/gender themes. Following the training delivered in year one(September 2019), PPOs participated in CITES training along with law enforcement officers. In year three, ZSL Mongolia organised a Community Surveillance Network (CSN) training between July 20-21 for PPOs from three project sites (two from Zamiin Uud, one from Erdenetsagaan, and one from Khatanbulag) and representatives from CRK from Zamiin Uud soum and Erdenetsagaan soum (Bichigt). The purpose of the training was to increase the role of public police and the CRK's oversight for creating the CSN amongst the local community and intercepting poaching and IWT. During the training, each PPO presented their work report, exchanged information, identified challenges and discussed ways to address the issues. ZSL introduced a new reporting template for PPOs and agreed to use it for future reporting. The national CSN consultant delivered the training. Her topics covered ways to successfully engage with the local community, participatory methods to collect information and cooperate with community members. Each PPO drafted his/her work plan for 2020. The project staff committed to provide PPOs with awareness-raising materials, basic tools and to support field trips financially in order to reach rural herders to support work plan implementation. Following the training, the project procured three long-distance binoculars and five police body cameras and delivered these to PPOs to support their operations. In year three, the project paid the tuition fee of one well-performing female public police officer in Zamiin Uud as part of the capacity building objective of the project (Annex 4, Photo 4.35). This assistance was provided at the request of her direct supervisor to support the university education of the junior public police officer, who was the only breadwinner in her large family.

Activity 3.3: In year one, PPOs participated in Sorgog mobile application training and received 700 awareness raising brochures to distribute to their communities and share IWT information (Annex 4, Photo 4.33). Training handout materials on CITES species were also prepared and distributed to the public police for their knowledge development. In year two, the project printed 1000 brochures and provided to Zamiin-Uud police in October 26, 2019, and 300 copies of IWT species and products identification guideline books. On 2nd October 2019, posters with relevant legislation information were also handed over for distribution, raising public awareness of IWT-associated penalties (Annex 4, Photo 4.36). The project produced a CITES promotional video which contains messages for the general public about relevant legislation clauses, and informs citizens about risks of being fined or jailed for carrying IWT items unknowingly (Annex 4, Photo 4.37). It also introduces the Sorgog application and urges people to download it for more information. This video was distributed to the three project sites and to all soum and aimag level police officers through the support of the Ecological Police Department of the National Police Agency. Two IWT promotional videos made in year one, were shared and played on ZSL-supplied television screens at the target border check point crossings. In year three, two additional videos were made, encouraging people to cooperate with police and introduce Sorgog. These with three posters were shared via Ecological police media platforms. All promotional videos have the logos of project donor and the ZSL. An IWT awareness raising campaign in cooperation with the Ecological Police Agency commenced in February 2021 that used all ZSL-produced promotional materials. During the campaign, the Ecological Police Podcast was shared on internet with an interview of the IWT project officer talking about the current IWT situation and project cooperation with LE partners to tackle IWT (Annex 4, Photo 4.38).

The PPOs reported that IWT public awareness raising talks involved 932 local citizens and 380 entities as of March 2020. As of March 2021, public officers have delivered awareness talks and distributed materials to 120 economic entities and 355 citizens.

In year two, within the MOU between the Ecological Police Department and ZSL, the IWT project commissioned the development and printing of technical manuals for ecological police investigators and criminal detectives. 170 officers recently deployed to 21 aimags and 64 soums of Mongolia received the manual (Annex 4, Photo 4.27) that, specifies procedures on how to investigate environmental crimes details. The manual includes descriptions of crimes against wildlife alongside other environmental crimes, including water, soil and air pollution. This manual already serves asan important reference for police officers that lack environmental crime investigation experience. Advertisement of Sorgog application (IWT identification app) was printed on the manual backside cover. In year three, due to more demand, 500 copies of the manual were reprinted for distribution to new police officers. The same year, ZSL produced an IWT handout for local communities to improve their legal awareness about IWT crimes and infringements (legal sanctions of IWT related crimes and infringements, rare and very rare animals that are forbidden to hunt, hunting season timing and law enforcement institutions and their specific roles and responsibilities)(Annex 4, Photo 4.39.

Activity 3.4: Under ZSL contract, the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre (MGEC) conducted an assessment of citizens' general awareness and attitudes towards preventing and policing cross border crimes among the border region communities (Annex 4, Photo 4.40). The purpose of the assessment was to identify community understanding of IWT and the legal consequences of IWT crimes, existing knowledge on ways to report on IWT and their perceptions of security. The survey covered three border point sites and included 200 respondents and collected data using household surveys and key informant interviews. The final survey in year 3 was completed in March of 2021 to compare with baseline measures sampling 200 people of which 49 % were females and 51 % were males. According to the baseline survey conducted in 2018, a quarter of the participants (n=53) was not aware of illegal wildlife products trade but in 2021, 87% (n=174) were aware of them showing increased IWT awareness. The participants reported that the main sources of information were brochures and guidelines distributed by the project.

3.2   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. In June 2019, 83% of existing and new dogs and handlers received a refresher training from UKBF. Performance evaluation criteria were developed by the UKBF for the incentivisation system for Customs' dog handlers and introduced to K9 law enforcement officers. Apart from the CGA and other stakeholders using detector dog units for border security, the wider public will also benefit from the enhanced CGA's capacity in fighting wildlife crime and the region where other source countries use Mongolia's transit route. The UKBF CITES training in September 2019 involving 109 existing and new law enforcement officers of Police, Customs and Specialized Inspection Agency is expected to contribute to combating IWT. Initial results of the newly recruited PPOs include interceptions of blood, antlers and parts of wildlife at the Zamiin Uud border point. The public police serves to support the development of the CSN by engaging local community members in prevention of IWT risks. Salary support and provision of the proper uniforms and equipment were aimed to strengthen police law enforcement capacity. New training of public police covering themes such as IWT and human trafficking will serve as tools to protect and prevent border communities from these 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:** In year two, 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. In year three, the public police of Zamiin Uud intercepted one citizen hiding 2 wild animal horns, one citizen hiding one grinded fang teeth and one citizen hiding 65 wildlife fangs, while another public police officer intercepted one citizen hiding 15 fangs of wild animal, 3 horns and one citizen citizen hiding 26 fangs in eight bags. In Erdenetsagaan soum, the public police intercepted two citizens poaching reintroduced marmots and one driver trying to smuggle 5 kg of Mongolian gazelle meat via the state border.

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 state 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 (Khangi border check point). **Change recorded to date 0.3:** According to the National Police Agency, 44 IWT-related crimes were recorded in 2018. In 2020, 91 poaching crimes were recorded at national level, of which 2 crimes were recorded in Erdenetsagaan soum. In Erdenetsagaan soum one citizen informed public police in 2021 about poaching activity taking place. This public police officer also received information from a local community member about gazelle poaching.

Baseline condition 0.4: In terms of self-reported perceptions of security in the 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 the community's perception on personal security was conducted after year 3 to measure the project impact, and change from the baseline. The result showed that the proportion of people who doubted, were not sure or "do not know" about the sufficient security of the border community has slightly increased (11-28 units). While the number of respondents saying "insecure" or "poor) decreased by 17-36 units. Nine out of ten participants had some understanding about human trafficking which was 8% increase compared with the baseline level.

Baseline condition 0.5 There was no UKBF recommendations about techniques to reduce IWT with input from UKBF CITES Team and UKBF National Dog Team and about improving community security with input from the MGEC with regards to human rights and human trafficking. **Change recorded to date 0.5:** The MGEC conducted a baseline sociological survey that captured 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. According to the 2021 project-end survey, understanding of people about IWT-related crimes increased.

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.

3.3 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: This indicator was not fully achieved. In 2018, there were no detector dogs in Bichigt, and Hangi had one, and Zamiin Uud had five dogs. As of year three, one dog was deployed at Bichigt with a new handler and a kennel while a Hangi dog too old for duty and got replaced by a project trained dog. Whereas three dogs for Zamiin Uud were not deployed and according to the Customs response the COVID-19 travel restrictions served the reason for not deploying new personnel and dogs.

Outcome Assumption 0.2: Improved dog training facilities are maintained and used.
Comments: The CGA was proactive in upgrading the facility, and the upgrades in preparation for the UKBF training were complete in 2019 and additional equipment procurement and renewal was conducted in year two. The provided equipment will be used and maintained further to support training of future dog handlers and detector dogs.

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: This indicator was not achieved. According to data received by NPA, in 2018, there was only one IWT crime 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 were 51 IWT crimes nationwide of which 4 crimes were recorded in Zamiin Uud. Zero crimes were recorded in Hangi and Bichigt. In year three, 91 crimes were recorded of which 2 were recorded in Erdenetsagaan soum. According to Ecological Police Department, 57 crimes or 62.6% of these 91 crimes were transferred to prosecution agency subsequent court.

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: All the interceptions are passed to prosecution agencies but Covid-19 related national and international travels restrictions served as reason for not many IWT crime and infringement detection.

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 maintained communication with Department of Environment and Natural Resource Management (Ministry of Environment and Tourism), CGA and NPA and ensured participation of them 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 were 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 check points. The training of the additional five new dog handlers, and 10 existing handlers (50% of total) in the refresher 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. ZSL introduced "Best wildlife guardian award" for best detector dog handler who intercepted most number of IWT crimes and infringement. The served as incentive for customs officers.

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 at project commencement, there were 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. Now, one detector with one handlers was deployed to Bichigt and one old dog in Hangi was replaced with project trained dog.

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. ZSL organized 9 day training for Ecological Police Department and other law enforcement agencies on database management and intelligence and supported the Eco police department with high speed desktop computer so that the it compiles IWT database.

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 has been updated according to feedback received which is expected to also boost downloads. In year three, one video was produced dedicated for Sorgog app and QR code is printed on every project awareness raising material. In total 4500 devices have downloaded the application, but number of current actively used applications in mobile devices are 1880..

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 was not possible due to Covid-19 situation.

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: Due to international travel restrictions since February 2020 by the Government of Mongolia, detection of transboundary smuggling have decreased. 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 organised law enforcement officers training on intelligence and database in January 2021 to facilitate cooperation, and 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.

Based on interviews conducted with public police in January 2021, it was evident that collaboration between communities and public police officers from Khatanbulag and Erdenetsagaan soum enhanced. Communities in Erdenetsagaan soum already started sharing suspected cases with public police officers.

Analysis of reports of PPOs shows detection of illegal wildlife trade related cases increased by 72 % in the second year of the project, then it increased by 12% in third year compared to the first year of the project. However, unexpected factors had arisen in 2020 due to Covid-19 that affects the detection rate of evidences related to illegal wildlife trade. The border with China was closed from January 2020 and since November 2020 strict restrictions on movements of people is enforced due to Covid-19. This situation restricts not only activities related to illegal wildlife trade and but also other activities.

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. In 2021, Erdenetsagaan soum public police received two separate information from local community about poaching.

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. Public police were given training in July 2020 about effective communication and cooperation with local community about IWT. At the beginning of the project, there was zero cases of reporting but in 2021, there were 2 cases of public reporting to the police about poaching.

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 PPOs and existing police officers have received training on IWT and have distributed information to the general public. Public police distributed awareness raising guideline, brochures and videos.

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

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

Impact on IWT: The project made high-level contributions to combatting IWT in Mongolia (Section 3.2 and 5). 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. Organized one customs officer visit to UK for exchanging experience. To support trainings in Mongolia, a Mongolian customs detector dog handler visited the UK to get experience and share with colleagues. In year three, a 12 day online training for law enforcement officers on intelligence, database and natural resource management was organised.

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.

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 one, the project positively contributed to this impact in several ways from improving the capacity of the detector dog unit (Indicator 1.3) to improving community outreach (Indicator 3.1). In first year, Zamiin Uud CGA shared with ZSL a report of the total number of illegal wildlife products seized in January and February 2019. These seizures included: 11 pieces of red deer antler; 12 pieces of grey wolf teeth and 4 piece of brown bear teeth; two grey wolf hides; and 45 marmot hides. Given the CGA lack sufficient capacity at their borders, the actual number of smuggled products is expected to be significantly higher. Also, ZSL's leveraging of in-country partners to promote the free use of detector dogs in protected areas. In addition to the overarching improved detections and confiscations of IWT products, reducing the incentive to poach, the use of detector dogs in protected areas can proactively detect poachers in protected areas. For example, it was discussed that these detector dogs could detect guns and ammunition during random searches of vehicles visiting their protected areas. In year two, notable successes include that of "Ace", a three year old German shepherd who intercepted 49,000 rounds of ammunition (22 caliber) (Annex 4, Photo 4.20) 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. In

year three, Zamiin Uud customs police detected 4 deer tails, 3 bear tooth in April 2019; and 71 wolf teeth of 18 wolf individuals in January 2020 and in year three, Zamiin border checkpoint confiscations included 1 wolf chin, 1 dried wolf stomach, 71 wolf fangs, 1 wolf hide and 7 deer genitalia as of January 2021.

6.   Project support to poverty alleviation

Expected beneficiaries of project support to alleviate poverty

Border communities: In 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. According to project end survey, communities not only in Zamiin Uud but also in Hangi and Bichigt have benefited from improved security (Indicator 0.4). According to the social survey conducted amongst Bichigt border point community (n=60, 50% is female) aged 18-73 years, the number of people who had heard about illegal wildlife trade were two out of three people (77%) and 62% of which heard from their friends, 30% of participants had heard from media while the number of people who had heard about it from environmental rangers has increased three times, and people who saw awareness raising materials increased to 20%. In Zamiin-Uud border point community, 100 people (aged 18-70, 51% female) have participated in the survey and when asked about how they obtain information about illegal wildlife trade, 60% answered they don't know while 16% answered from environmental rangers, and 2% answered international organization which depicts a 20% decrease of the people that were not aware of IWT compared with 2018. In terms of the Hangi border checkpoint community, the number of people who had heard about IWT from environmental rangers and awareness raising materials have increased by eight times compared with baseline survey. 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 PPOs 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 was 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 is supposed to 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. Erdenetsagaan soum public police received two alerts from local community members about poaching in year three.

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 . 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. 63% of the Hangi community people who responded to the survey said that they feel security is ensured at medium or at high level while 35% responded that security is not ensured. Of the Bichigt border community, 28% responded that it is secured at medium level while 20% responded that security is not ensured. Within the Zamiin-Uud community 15% of respondents replied that their security is at medium level (in 2018, 39% of respondents thought their security was at medium level). **Natural Resource Dependent Communities across Mongolia Post-Project:** These resource-dependent communities also stand to benefit indirectly in the long-term.

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 1, public police participated in training organized by ZSL (April 2019) which included components about gender equality and human trafficking 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) (September 2019) (Indicator 2.1 and 3.2). Five newly recruited PPOs (Indicator 3.1) across the three border communities were delegates on ZSL lead training courses 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 where 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 criminalisation and victimisation 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.

8.   Sustainability and legacy

Project profile and promotion: ZSL has participated in and organised events to promote the project widely since the start of the project including:

ZSL Mongolia hosted the UKBF from 22nd October to 1st November 2018. Meetings with the CGA and UKBF took place on 23rd October and confirmed details of the collaboration between ZSL-CGA-UKBF. Her Majesty's Ambassador of UK to Mongolia (Mr. Philip Malone) and Deputy Director of CGA (Yo.Bat-Erdene) and senior officers of CGA and Detector Dog Team participated. During the meeting UK AID, IWT Challenge Fund was mentioned as the donor of the project. Eagle news, other Mongolian media outlets

covered the UKBF's participation in a dog competition and interviewed Robert Grey (Chief Instructor, UKBF National Dog Team) (Annex 4, Photo 4.41).

On 22nd March 2019, ZSL Mongolia representative office organised a workshop within framework of the "Securing Mongolia's Borders and Communities against Wildlife Trafficking" project. The CGA's detector dog training unit proposed ZSL Mongolia representative office to co-organise "Participation and significance of government organizations and their detector dog units in wildlife conservation and fight against wildlife crimes and infringements" workshop. Representatives from Customs General Administration (CGA) of Mongolia, Mongolian service dog research association, state special security department, Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia, General Authority of Border Protection, National Police Agency, Ulaanbaatar railways, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Khan-Khentii Mountains Special Protected Area administration, Bogd Khan Mountains Strictly Protected Area administration, Khangai Mountain ridge Natural Park administration, Dornogobi Special Protected Area administration, Ulaanbaatar city Environment Department, Khustai National Park were introduced to ZSL's project in Mongolia and its donor. Four news sites covered the project and event and two TV channels presented news on the project (Annex 4, Photo 4.42).

The ZSL Mongolia team participated in an international event called the Central and North East Asian Wildlife Week's "Illegal Wildlife Trade" session on 23rd September2019. 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 (Annex 4, Photo 4.43). 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 4.44).

Country director, Tungalag Ulambayar attended an Eagle TV live broadcast on 24th September 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 10th January 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 4.45) (Annex 4, Photo 4.46).

On 7th June 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.

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.

9. Lessons learnt

What worked well: The project has formed a new partnership with 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, the Covid-19 pandemic situation has halted several activities of the project. This was unforeseen and delayed the project delivery of several year two and three activities including international travel. Due to Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, the Government of Mongolia restricted public gatherings until 1st October 2020 and is still enforcing international travel bans, thus, several project events had to be postponed. For these reasons, the activities involving international travel (2.4, and 2.5) are unlikely to occur during the project lifetime. In the reporting period, snow leopard and bear specimens' seizures increased in the urban markets and entry points to the capital city. The increased rate might indicate rural income shortage due to the Covid-caused cashmere price fall. On the other hand, it could also be credited to the effective operation of the new EPD.

9.1 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.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Year 1 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.

Year 2 Annual report Review included four comments below:

1. In addition to listing the project partners, please outline how these partnerships are being managed and if there have been any challenges associated with communication or effective working relationships between partners and the lead organisation.

2. Update indicator 2.2 and Output 2 to reflect the situation on the ground and the fact that ZSL was unable to join the SPTEC working group through the submission of a change request.

3. Although the project provided photographic evidence, further evidence in support of statements made in reports is needed. Consider the means of verification included in the logframe, for example training assessment records (MoV 1.2), relevant reports, and attendance lists (MoV 2.1).

4. Please keep the IWT Challenge Fund informed if there are delays on the launch of the tipping function for the Sorgog IWT application.

Response to Year 2 comment 1: The partner management was addressed in Section 2 of this report.

Response to Year 2 comment 2: Indicator was not changed and kept the same.

Response to Year 2 comment 3: Attendees list of trainings were provided in Annex 4.

Response to Year 2 comment 4: Tipping function of the Sorgog app is functional but according to Ecological Police Department no information was received yet.

10.   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. The UK Aid Logo and IWT Challenge Fund Logos were included in all of project materials such as the guideline book, training materials including presentation and handouts for law enforcement officers, awareness raising materials at border sites, discussions and talks at various events etc. Notable publications on which the donor is recognised for project include:

- ZSL Mongolia team developed and printed 1000 copies of report of all existing three project achievements between 2018-2021 which includes IWT project implementation.

- On 6th March 2021, ZSL presented the 'Best Wildlife Guardian Award' to Uuganbayar Gereltsogt who works for Zamiin Uud border checkpoint with detector. He has detected the greatest number of IWT related cross border smuggling attempt including 1 wolf chin, 1 dried wolf stomach, 71 wolf fangs, 1 wolf hide and 7 deer genitalia. This award serves as motivation amongst customs officers on better performance. This is a pilot for a performance incentivisation system which ZSL proposed in cooperation with UKBF technical assistance. 3 TV channels made interview with the award winner and customs webpage is dedicating column.

- Printed out 300 copies of CSN consultant's report on guidance for local CRK (local parliament) and police organization describing international best practice of cooperation between authority/ police and local community in conservation and combat with illegal activities. The donor's logo is printed on the cover (Annex 4, Photo 4.30).

- Printed 300 copies of IWT guideline with the donor's logo that describes legal sanctions of IWT related crimes and infringements, rare and very rare animals that are forbidden to be hunted, open and closed season of hunting and law enforcement institutions and their specific roles and responsibilities (Annex 4, Photo 4.39).
- 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. This was re-printed 300 copies (Annex 4, Photo 4.27).

- ZSL have co-organised and participated in events such as the CGA's detector dog training competition in October 2018, workshop with CGA, NPA, administrations of national Special Protected Areas and other law enforcement agencies, training Public Police and distribution of 700 awareness raising brochures on IWT and handouts for Public Police training on CITES species. During all of these events the donor was mentioned during speeches and the logo was printed on handout/distribution materials. ZSL has also actively participated in meetings organised by various organisations to discuss IWT related topics, providing an ideal opportunity to promote our project donor and the IWT CF funding stream.

11. Finance and administration

11.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Samuel Merson, Project Coordinator	
Tungalag Ulambayar, Country Director	
Khaliuna Bale, Finance officer	
Munkhzul Tserendorj, Technical Specialist	
Myagmarsuren Shagdarjav, Admin and Logistics support officer	
Munkhjargal Bayarlkhagva, Project officer	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Uniforms and equipment Public awareness Vehicle maintenance Stationary, printing, translation Translation	
TOTAL	

11.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)

TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Segre Foundation	
Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund	
TOTAL	

11.3 Value for Money

The procured capital equipment shown in the Annex 4.1 were provided to project beneficiary stakeholders. The project strived for achieving best quality equipment with affordable prices wherever possible by extensively searching available options. The operational cost was also reduced by using existing venues of the partners (e.g Customs General Administration headquarters, Zamiin-Uud border checkpoint and National Police Agency etc) for organising training and meetings for the project. The project utilised ZSL's value for money principles: economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and equity. Instead of procuring high-cost UK scent introduction and carousel equipment for detector dogs, the project commissioned local master to make carousel equipment with guidance from UKBF chief dog instructor. We conducted Zoom online training for law enforcement officers from all over Mongolia which saved transport, venue and catering costs. During the multi-stakeholder trainings we combined Sorgog training with the CITES training and ensured full participation of all partners to save unnecessary additional cost for organizing events separately.

12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the (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 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert application logframe.

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.			
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.**	**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. **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. **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. **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. **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	**0.1:** General Authority for Customs (Customs), State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency (NPA) records; and IWTCF/FCO funded IWT database records. **0.2:** General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency and National Police Agency records; and IWT database records. **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. **0.4:** Social survey, assessing security through a questionnaire on incidents where security has been threatened and, self-reported perceptions of security. **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	**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. **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. **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. **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. **0.1 – 0.3:** It is assumed that IWT interceptions, quantity of IWT

	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.	Committee, National Police and the State Inspection Agency.	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.
			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.
			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.
Output 1: **Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme incentivised and capable of intercepting wildlife trafficking at Mongolia's vulnerable border crossings.**	**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. **1.2:** At least 10 existing handlers and dogs (50% of total), selected according to need and site	**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. **1.1:** Dog unit facility records; UKBF review; updated training manual.	**1.1:** General Authority for Customs remains receptive to best practice techniques to combat IWT through BDD units. **1.1:** Improved dog training facilities are maintained and used. **1.2 – 1.3:** Five new handlers and dogs, and a 50% (defined as

	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. **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. **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. **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. **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.	**1.2 – 1.3:** Post training assessment records; report on pilot incentive-system; General Authority for Customs records; Border vulnerability index, utilising data from Customs, Police, Border Defence Agency, Mongolian Gender Equality Center and available transboundary border data; Project agreements defining work area with Customs and State Inspection Agency. **1.4:** Report on pilot incentive-system; recommendations report; minutes from workshop to increase engagement with recommendations; official response from Mongolian customs. **1.5:** General Authority for Customs, State Inspection Agency records, and National Police Agency records; IWT database records; dog unit monitoring and evaluation. **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.	feasible percentage due to logistical constraints) refresher training rate is appropriate to tackle the gaps in BDD unit staffing for identified vulnerable border crossings. **1.5:** Dog Training Department remains supportive to collaborating and maintaining the flow of relevant data on trained dogs and handlers. **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. **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.
Output 2: **Sub-Council for Prevention and Tackling of Environmental Crime (SPTEC) integrating the work of**	**2.1:** 100 law enforcement staff (30 women), at the three project sites refresher-trained and equipped for effective, inter-agency IWT	**2.1:** Post-training assessment records; training attendance sheet; Mongolian Gender Equality Center contributions to training course;	**2.1:** From the estimated 100 law enforcement staff at project sites, 30% of these staff are female as average law enforcement gender

well-trained Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency staff.	enforcement, including responsive law enforcement, based on GESI sensitive approach by the Mongolia Gender Equality Center (MGEC), by the end of year 2. **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. **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. **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. **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.	ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL. **2.2:** SPTEC reports; IWT database records; SPTEC meeting minutes demonstrating active participation and collaboration of Customs, Police and Border Defence Agency; ongoing remote and in-country operational post-training support from ZSL. **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. **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	ratios indicate and of these 30%, all of them will wish to participate in training. **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. **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. **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.
Output 3:	**3.1:** At least six existing and five new Public Police officers trained,	**3.1 – 3.2:** Post training assessment records; training course covering	**3.1 – 3.2:** The Community Surveillance Network will be

| A capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN), gathering vital intelligence and raising public awareness of wildlife trafficking at project sites. | equipped and deployed at project sites to combat cross border criminality and improve community security by the end of year 1;

3.2: Three National Police, one per site, trained to train public police officers to facilitate CSN expansion, by the end of year 1.

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.

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.

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. | 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.

3.3: Public police records, and report from Mongolian Gender Equality Center's Human Trafficking Hotline.

3.4: Local police records on Public Police activity.

3.5: Social survey, detailing community members' knowledge of IWT and how to report local incidents. | successfully established and sustained in the long-term by leveraging Mongolia's existing 'public police' institution.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 2   Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
Impact **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.**		The project has conducted capacity building and technical equipment support to Customs General Administration and National Police Agency and delivered IWT-related training courses for law enforcement agencies including Special Inspection Agency and Border Protection Administration which will serve as factor for the increased interception in the long run. Support provided for the local police department's public police officers and using them for raising awareness of the IWT crimes and infringements will enable border community security further. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the interception results were not high and perception of security of border community have decreased but the project activities that covered below will have its impact.
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.**	**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. **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. **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. **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.	**0.1:** The number of interceptions of wildlife trafficking at three sites increased as follows: Zamiin-Uud 0 in 2018 vs 4 in 2021; Bichigt: 0 in 2018 vs 0 2021; Khangi: 0 in 2018 vs 0 case in 2021. **0.2:** The quantity of wildlife products seized was also increased: at Zamiin-Uud in 2018 seized cases included 1 case of smuggling marmot skin, while in early 2021 were eight cases of seizures by public police including wildlife horns, fangs and meat. There zero cases if interception in Khatanbulag soum (Hangi) and Erdenetsagaan (Bichigt) area in 2018 while there is still zero case of interception in Hangi by 2021 but 2 cases of interception in Erdenetsagaan soum. **0.3:** Wildlife fangs, antler and meat detection cases detected by public police were considered as infringements. But at national level 44 IWT related crimes were recorded in year one while there were 91 crimes recorded at national level of which 2 were recorded in Erdenetsagaan soum. 57 case of 91 crimes or 62.6% is transferred to court. **0.4:** According to the Mongolian Gender Equality Center's survey results, the percentage of people reporting increased personal security changed from 42% in 2018 to 25% in 2020.People who think that their security is not ensured have increased by 2.5 times compared with 2018. A number of factors influenced such perception including the Covid-19 pandemic, loss of job position due to quarantine. **0.5:** The recommendations provided by the UKBF Senior Officer and trainer from the UKBF CITES Team (Guy Clarke), and the Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Dog Team (Robert Gray) were translated and shared

	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.	with the CGA. These were based on the UK experts visit from October 22nd – November 1st, 2018 and their review of the CGA's frontline law enforcement and border dog training programme (and dog training facility). ZSL Mongolia secured a small project from SEGRE Foundation, which will build on these results to further standardize the K9 system in Mongolia, including requirements for dog handlers training, professional certification, performance assessment and incentives, K9 training facility and equipment, and dog welfare. **0.5:** The project produced another set of recommendations for local authorities and public police based on international best practices of cooperation with community members in reducing IWT and improve community security in Mongolia and shares with border partners.
Output 1. **Effective Border Detector Dog (BDD) Programme incentivised and capable of intercepting wildlife trafficking at Mongolia's vulnerable border crossings.**	**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. **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. **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. **1.4:** Formal UKBF recommendations report on BDD programme, detailing dog unit performance improvement methods, and identification of a suitable	**1.1:** The UKBF review was completed and guided the procurement of necessary equipment and construction of improved training facility in year two, including: brick search area and scent training carousel; scent sample containers and storage shelving; and additional training tools for individual dogs, e.g. kong for the new UKBF-introduced training methods. **1.2:** The UKBF National Detector Dog Team's Chief Instuctor delivered training in June 2019 to 17 existing detector dog handlers (83% of total units). Seven detector dogs were evaluated on search techniques, and new training was delivered on new apparatus (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 handlers participated in pilot of the incentivisation system pilot. **1.3:** In June 2019 five new dogs were evaluated and trained by the UKBF. Out of 5 detector dogs, one detector dog and one detector customs dog was deployed to Bichigt customs border point. One detector dog has replaced the old dog in Hangi customs border point. Deployment of additional customs officers was paused due to covid--related restrictions since January 2020. **1.4:** As reported in annual report one, the UKBF conducted the review and completed an initial recommendations report. In project year two, the experts delivered the training to dog units and officers. The performance system was developed by the UKBF and national consultant and presented to the CGA detector dog training center handlers and K9 professionals from other LE government organizations. The proposed system was

performance-based incentive system, submitted to Mongolia's Customs Department by the end of year 3. **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. **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.	received positively and K9 experts agreed to formalize the standards jointly through K9 professional association with the support of ZSL (Segre project). **1.5:** The deployment of the two new dog units were delayed and other three dogs were not deployed at all due to the border closure since February 2020 caused by Covid-19. The initial deployment was delayed because the CGA lacked necessary budget allocations to deploy five new dog handlers and their dogs in border points. **1.6:** Due to Covid-19 international travel restrictions since February 2020, the detection and confiscation of IWT products was reduced because usually passengers carry this kind of illegal products cross border. The implementation of the performance based incentivisation system is introduced to CGA customs detector dog center and pilot performance evaluation was conducted using new criteria developed. According to performance evaluation all the detected were transferred to police/state inspection officers.
Activity 1.1: Validate three priority vulnerable border crossings and surrounding regions using a bespoke vulnerability index.	This activity was completed in project year one, and the three project sites were selected, including Zamiin-Uud, Bichigt, and Khangi.
Activity 1.2: Upgrade BDD Ulaanbaatar training facilities according to UKBF assessment and recommendations.	Following the UKBF recommendations, the project upgraded the CGA Detector dog training center and reported in year one. In year two, more training facility improvements were made, including five carousels (three were deployed to border sites); six mannequins and 45 'kong' toys used to reward dogs during search training, and a brick search area built to create more challenging search scenarios. In year two, an upgrade of the scent laboratory was complete, including scent sample storage shelves, glass bottles, personal protective equipment, and stationery. The equipment to support training material production was procured, including Canon 3000D camera, 2 TB portable hard drives, flash drive, and a projector and screen. The project also provided a canine medical surgery kit to improve veterinary capacity and welfare.
Activity 1.3: UKBF review of Mongolian Customs' border dog programme.	In year two, ZSL built on this report by preparing a handbook for the 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 is shared with CGA detector dog training center
Activity 1.4: UKBF delivered refresher training for 50% of existing dogs and handlers.	For the two weeks from the 10th to 21st of June 2019, the Chief Instructor of the UKBF National Detector Dog Team delivered training to 15 detector dogs from 10 border check points, including Zamiin Uud and Khangi (83% of 18 total dog units). The training covered topics such as operant condition, searching on brick and carousel. Training on real scents was conducted (e.g., the 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).
Activity 1.5: Train and deploy new dogs and handlers, incorporating new UKBF training protocols.	In June 2019 the UKBF delivered two-weeks training that incorporated its new protocols. During training, seven new dogs were evaluated as per UKBF criteria, and six passed for further training, and five were selected for deployment to the border check points. The project purchased the necessary equipment for these dogs to support training and site work including: kennels, carousels, kongs, hanlder uniforms etc
	The deployment of new detector dogs was not possible in the project lifetime due to Covid-related resrtictions since February 2020. One handler with his dog was deployed to Bichigt border check point which had zero detector dog and one newly trained dog replaced old detector dog in Hangi customs border.
Activity 1.6: UKBF led pilot of a performance-based incentivisation system for BDD units at priority sites.	The UKBF developed the draft performance evaluation metrics in project year two and ZSL commissioned an experienced K9 consultant to conduct an initial assessment of performance system for dog handlers working at the project sites as well as all border chechpoints which use detector dogs.
	To highlight the need for improved incentives and rewards for detector dog handlers' in tackling IWT, ZSL launched annual "The Best Wildlife Guardian Award", where two Customs dog handlers from Zamiin-Uud who detected the highest number of IWT infringements were awarded cash bonus and an award trophy in 2019 and 2020 respectively.
	ZSL organised three workshops (involvingrepresentatives from eight government organisations; Customs General Agency, National Police Agency, National Emergency Agency, Border Protection Authority etc. that employ detector dogs for their operation) to discuss the results of the incentivisation system assessment and agree on creating K9 standards incorporating the incentivisation system. The project covered training fees of 12 detector dog experts to obtain a certificate from the Ministry of Labor

and Welfare that would acknowledge their expertise as trainers and evaluators. The certified trainers and evaluators will work to register the detector dog handler as a profession in Mongolia's labour system with a professional code. ZSL supported this initiative with a perspective to develop standards for detector dogs' and handlers' training curricula and training facility, including standards for kennels, feeding, veterinary and breeding services. In total, 18 people participated in the survey. In terms of question relating to knowledge, 100% of the respondents replied they have gained new knowledge. The most useful knowledge was how to interact correctly with a dog, how to trust the dog to work independently, how to identify detector dogs according to their behaviour, and how to encourage them accordingly. Dog handlers are now better able to share the knowledge and experience gained after the training with their colleagues and support each other. Training participants observed that other colleagues and peers showed increased skills in working with dogs, were more active than before, increased frequency of working with dogs during the day, and were more motivated. Mutual assistance and monitoring of dog behavior are much encouraged. Dog handlers observed that their ability to work as a team much improved after the training.

Activity 1.7: ZSL led (and UKBF supported) monitoring of dog and handler training outcomes.	ZSL collected performance data using new metrics and recorded key confiscations for CGA dog units at Zamiin Uud border check point in project year two. The results included: the interception of 4 deer tails, 3 bear teeth in April 2019; and 71 wolf teeth from 18 individuals in January 2020, and in year three, Zamiin border checkpoint confiscations included 1 wolf chin, 1 dried wolf stomach, 1 wolf hide and 7 deer genitalia as of January 2021. ZSL conducted a perception survey among dog handlers to learn about training outcomes. The result showed that the participants were satisfied about the content and delivery method. The handlers requested more frequent training of such kind and suggested to include other law enforcement agency officers in the training.
Activity 1.8: Produce a formal UKBF recommendations report on Mongolia's border law enforcement.	After the UKBF visit to Mongolia in October 2018, the experts submitted "UK Border Force Chief Dog Inspector Mission Report" in early 2019 with preliminary reviews of the CGA Detector Dog training facility, programme and border operations, including mitigations and initial recommendations to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. The final report was completed and shared with the CGA.

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.**	**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.	**2.1:** The 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 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).
	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.	**2.2:** Participation in the SPTEC wasn't possible as the maximum membership capacity had been reached. WCS in cooperation with UK ex-police officers/ consultants organised training for law enforcement officers from the Ecological Police Department, Specialized Inspection Agency, Customs General Administration and Border Protection Agency. Training focused on introducing and refreshing training on the SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment) Model about scanning and analysing problems and determining response to the problem and assessment of the effectiveness of those responses. Also, Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT) model was refreshed about the concept of how crime occurs. The purpose of this event was to introduce each organization about using "SMARTER" (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bound, Evaluate, Record) approach and to develop action plan (on tackling illegal wildlife trade) as example.
	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.	In parallel, ZSL signed an MOU with the newly established Ecological Police Department to support inter-agency IWT enforcement. In January and February 2021, ZSL organised a series of online training courses, including database management and intelligence sharing together with US Denver Zoo. The training involved law enforcement officers from GASI, CGA, EPD, and environmental conservation officers. Participants' numbers varied between 40 to 160 people depending on training topics. The training program had a general module covering introduction to the IWT concept, current IWT situation and global institution system involved in IWT, which had over 100 participants. The section with specific topics targeted to law enforcement officers (excluding environmental conservation experts) about intelligence sharing, data creation, institutional roles and responsibilities etc. had about 50 people on average.
	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.	
	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	**2.3:** At the UKBF IWT training (Activity 2.1), information about the Sorgog IWT application was printed on the IWT identification guidebook (500

	baseline (= year 1), by the end of year 3. **2.6:** Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.	copies). A brief on the app was also printed on the Ecological police guideline (180 copies) and included in the CITES awareness raising video. A user survey about Sorgog application was conducted amongst officers of customs, police, specialized inspection and border patrol agencies. 76 law enforcement officers from 4 government organisations have participated in the survey of which 43% were new users while 57% have used the app for 1-2 years. 37% of the users stated that the app is difficult to use and the app was updated since based on their comment (to improve search function, add flora information and add CITES information). 79.7% of the users said that they would recommend the app for others. Based on their feedback and suggestions, the Sorgog application was updated as the app was very useful to them but it needed update of the content and simplification of the use. .
		2.4: Due to Coronavirus outbreak, the international police meeting between China-Mongolia police agencies did not occur at Zamiin Uud. But instead we organised intelligence and database training for law enforcement officers.
		2.5: PPOs reports showed that the detection on IWT-related cases increased by 72 % in the second year of the project, then it increased by 12% in the third year compared to the first year. However, unexpected factors arose in 2020 due to Covid-19 that affected the detection rate.
		Activity 2.6: To monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes, ZSL Mongolia signed a contract with local authorities to receive quarterly reports (i.e. confiscations). Since the detector dog training, at Zamiin Uud border check point, the detector dog customs officers intercepted 4 deer tails, 3 bear tooth in April 2020, and detected 71 wolf teeth from 18 wolf individuals in January 2020. Also, PPOs 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 with China was closed due to the prevalence of Covid-19 thus the potential for trans- boundary IWT smuggling was unlikely but in year three Zamiin-Uud soum public police officer detected one citizen hiding 2 deer antlers, she also detected one citizen hiding granulated fangs of unidentified animal in May 2020, in June she detected one citizen hiding 65 animal fangs. Another public police officer detected 15 animals fangs, 3 deer antlers in April 2020, and detected 26 animals fangs in 8 packets in June 2020.

Activity 2.1: UKBF specialist training workshop for law enforcement staff in IWT and CITES enforcement.	UKBF CITES team joined together with the Mongolian legal experts to deliver training to 102 law enforcement staff. Training modules and materials in wildlife product identification, trafficking interception, evidence handling were developed and prepared before the training and distributed as handouts to the participants. The training had 46.1% female participation (47 women) against targeted 30% and 53.9% (55 men) male participation. Post-training evaluation questionnaires were prepared and feedback received from the participants. 97.3% of total respondents scored the training as 'very good' and 'good'. 96% indicated that handouts were useful.
Activity 2.2: Build capacity of law enforcement staff to use the existing IWT app through on-going training and post-training support.	The project introduced the Sorgog application to 102 CITES trainees and 180 ecological police officers through the printed user manual. The CITES awareness-raising video (2 minutes) produced in cooperation with the EPD included Sorgog information. In addition, the reprinted IWT guideline with the description of fauna and flora species vulnerable to IWT (500 copies) were distributed to partners and beneficiaries at the three project sites. In year 3, the project prepared a video showing the use of Sorgog and handed it over to the EPD's social media team for broadcasting. Based on the results of the user survey, the Sorgog was updated and made available for users.
Activity 2.3: Support SPTEC and ensure their utilisation of existing IWT database.	ZSL partnered with the US Denver Zoo, the experienced online trainer for Mongolian conservation officers and rangers to organise training about database management and IWT intelligence sharing targeted to EPD and other LE agencies in January and February of 2021. LE officers benefitted from general conservation and IWT training as well as specific content on intelligence sharing and creation and management of database.
	As a follow-up to this training, ZSL supported the EPD's database development by providing with more powerful desktop computer and processor for them to store the database.
Activity 2.4: Support Mongolia's presence at international IWT conferences, such as London 2018 IWT conference and/or national CITES meetings.	Due to Covid-19, international travel restrictions this activity was not possible. We used the saved money to organise training described in Activity 2.5 below.
Activity 2.5: Encourage transnational intelligence sharing through four formal SPTEC led meetings, and informal on-going intelligence sharing.	The international meetings were not possible due to Covid-19 restrictions. Capacity building training was organised online in cooperation with Denver zoo and its Mongolian counterpart called Mongolia Conservation Coalition. ZSL was responsible for delivering the online training on 12th, 13th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th January, while Denver zoo delivered training courses

	between 21st-24th January and 2nd February. ZSL delivered 6 training courses which encompassed topics such as general understanding of IWT globally and a CITES introduction supported by real life seizure examples. The training included intelligence database management (intelligence, database management, intelligence gathering processing and responding)and was delivered by Mike Brewer a former police officer who works for an NGO called Veterans for Wildlife. The first 2 general training sessions were delivered by ZSL IWT consultant Grant Miller. The remaining 6 sessions were delivered by various guest speakers invited by Denver zoo who presented about natural resources management in particular game/trophy hunting and using the revenue for managing protected areas and local community (African and American examples) the participants' numbers varied between 40 to 160 people depending on particular days. General training had over 100 participants while specific training sessions (for law enforcement agencies such as National Police Agency Ecological Police Department, National Agency for Specialised Inspection Agency and Customs General Administration) about intelligence for law enforcement staff had about 50 people on average.
Activity 2.6: Monitor trained law enforcement staff outcomes.	In year two, ZSL monitored the results of trained PPOs as well as detector dog handlers in the following ways: a) through quarterly reports of PPOs; b) annual Customs reports/records, and c) performance assessment by a commissioned assessments. According to these reports, PPOs intercepted 10 deer tails, 27 deer antlers, 7 deer genitals, 1 reindeer blood and 1 blood container of an undetected species, 1 piece of Mongolian gazelle meat, and 25 wildlife teeth. Their public awareness raising activities on IWT involved 932 local citizens and 380 business entities.
	In year three, PPO at Zamiin Uud intercepted one citizen hiding 2 wild animal horns, one citizen hiding one grinded fang teeth and one citizen hiding 65 fangs of wildlife, while another public police officer intercepted one citizen hiding 15 fangs of a wild animal, 3 horns and one citizen hiding 26 fangs in eight bags. In Erdenetsagaan soum, a PPO intercepted two citizens poaching reintroduced marmots and one driver trying to smuggle 5 kg of Mongolian gazelle meat via the state border.
	In year 3, 500 copies of IWT species identification guidelines were distributed amongst local communities and 300 copies of an IWT crimes and infringement booklet for local communities were shared amongst local community. PPOs shared the ZSL-commissioned videos and posters in their social media network. The project officer recorded a podcast with

		Ecological Police Department and collectively these social media campaigns reached 608,805 people, liked by 2,235 people, shared by 1,657 people, and received 96 positive comment.
Activity 2.7: Produce a set of recommendations on IWT and community security.		In project year three, ZSL produced recommendations for the soum authorities and police based on international best practices for combating IWT with the collaboration of the local community. 300 copies of this book were printed and shared with the beneficiaries. The report recommended that effective measures for combating IWT are more focused on providing national level policy, reducing demand of illegal wildlife products, enhancing law enforcement, and improving participation of local communities and engaging them in early stages of designing and planning and using more participatory approaches, designing targets wisely, mobilising and improving local capacity, and raising awareness and gaining local people' trust, building long-term collaboration, ensuring gender equality, using advanced communication technology.
		The Mongolian Gender Equality Center conducted a project-end assessment to measure changes in attitudes, IWT awareness and personal security among the local communities at the three target soums. According to 2018 baseline survey, 42% of the respondents felt that their security is ensured at medium level whereas 2021 survey determined that this number has reduced to 25%. People who think that their security is not ensured have increased by 2.5 times compared with 2018. Number of factors influenced such perception including COVID-19 pandemic, loss of job position due to quarantine.
Output 3. **A capable Community Surveillance Network (CSN), gathering vital intelligence and raising public awareness of wildlife trafficking at project sites.**	**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;	**3.1:** In year one ZSL 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 PPOs. 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.
	3.2: Three National Police, one per site, trained to train public police officers to facilitate CSN expansion, by the end of year 1.	**3.2:** ZSL commissioned a CSN consultant to make progress on efficiency of public police performance in terms of engaging with local communities. In July 2021, the consultant conducted training for PPOs on better engagement with local community and gaining intelligence on IWT.
	3.3: At least 10% increase in intelligence reports on cross-border criminality received by Public Police	**3.3:** According to public police reports in year 2, there were zero cases of intelligence reports received from the public which shows necessity of more work to be done to gain the trust of local community in terms of

	directly from community members by year 2 (relative to year 1 baseline); and 30% by the end of year 3.

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.

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. | tipping. But in year 3, Erdenetsagaan soum received 2 tips from local community about poaching.

3.4:. Based on interviews, it was evident that collaboration between communities and public police officer from Khatanbulag and Erdenetsagaan soum enhanced. Communities in Erdenetsagaan soum already started sharing suspected cases with public police officer (two information received).
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 was conducted in January 2021 for the purpose of M&E and baseline comparisons.
The project end survey was completed in March 2021. In 2021, the same number of survey participants (200 people), were included in the survey of which 49 % were females and 51 % were males. According to baseline survey conducted in 2018, a quarter of the participants (n=53) were not aware of the trade in illegal wildlife products but in 2021, 87% (n=174) said they were aware of it which proves that awareness raising activities conducted at local level produced results. The participants responded that they got information from brochures and guidelines distributed by the project. |
| **Activity 3.1:** Establish community surveillance network at pilot sites using five new public police officers, supported by local police force. | | ZSL has signed an agreement with the aimag and soum level Citizen's Representative Khural on the public police. Five new PPOs have been recruited and equipped with uniforms and equipment. As per agreement ZSL is covering salary cost for these public police.

ZSL supported operation of new public police by including them in CITES training. Also, the project commissioned consultant for providing consultancy services and train public offices on community engagement and reporting. This training was in July 2021.

Binoculars and body cameras were supplied to public police in 2021. |
| **Activity 3.2:** Training of six existing public police officers (including the training of trainers course) at Ulaanbaatar NPA training facilities. | | Training modules and materials were developed to include topics covering wildlife trafficking, evidence gathering, IWT crimes, gender equalityand human rights. Training was delivered to 14 officers from the three priority |

	border crossing points. The training was organised in Sainshand city of Dornogobi aimag in Year 1. In September 2019, public police have participated in CITES training along with law enforcement officers. The public police was participated in CSN training in July 2021.
Activity 3.3: Raise public awareness about IWT through community surveillance network at three pilot sites.	In order to facilitate community cooperation and increased knowledge of IWT, 1000 brochures were provided to Zamiin-Uud police in on 26th October 26for distribution in Zamiin-Uud soum. 300 copies of ZSL's IWT species and products identification guideline book were distributed for the local community. In October 2019, two posters were presented to officers which includes relevant legislation information. 2 videos of IWT reporting and Sorgog app were made and shared through social media of Ecological Police Department and public police Facebook pages. 300 copies of the IWT booklet describing IWT crimes and infringements and legal way of using natural resources was printed and shared in 2021. These will 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. 1000 copies of ZSL Mongolia office project result report was published and shared with partners.
Activity 3.4: ZSL led social survey of community perceived security in three pilot sites.	This survey collected baseline information on perceived security by communities and was completed in year one and the project-end survey was conducted in year three January 2021 to compare against baseline data and monitor the effectiveness of public police activities with communities. In 2021, same number of survey participants, 200 people, were included in the survey of which 49 % were females and 51 % were males. According to baseline survey conducted in 2018, one fourth of the participants (n=53) was not aware of illegal wildlife products trade but in 2021, 87% (n=174) are aware of it which depicts the fact that awareness raising activities conducted at local level produced results.
Activity 3.5: Social survey, detailing community members' knowledge of IWT and how to report local incidents.	A project-end survey was conducted in year three of the project to compare against baseline data and monitor the effectiveness of public police activities with communities. Three separate reports were prepared and shared with project site authorities.

Annex 3 IWT Contacts

Ref No	398
Project Title	"Securing Mongolia's Borders and Communities against Wildlife Trafficking project
Project Leader Details	
Name	Monica Wrobel
Role within IWT Project	Programme Lead, Asia ZSL Conservation and Policy. Project leader and oversees the delivery of the project operation.
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Naranbadrakh Boldbaatar
Organisation	Mongolian Customs General Administration (CGA)
Role within IWT Project	Director of Detector Dog Training Center of CGA. Beneficiary of the IWT project and cooperates on training of customs officers.
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	Guy Clarke
Organisation	United Kingdom Border Force, Home Office (UKBF)
Role within IWT Project	Capacity building of law enforcement officer on CITES enforcement and detector dog training using UKBF protocol.
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 3	
Name	Arslankhuyag Gankhuyag
Organisation	Ecological Police Department of National Police Agency
Role within IWT Project	Head of division. Cooperates on capacity building of police officers and raising awareness of public on IWT.
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 4	

Name	Ganbayasgakh Geleg
Organisation	Mongolian Gender Equality Center (MGEC)
Role within IWT Project	Director of the MGEC. Supports law enforcement training which is GESI principled and conducts border community social survey on security perception and awareness of IWT.
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	