



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

Project reference	IWT053
Project title	Combatting transnational ivory and rhino horn trafficking networks in Cambodia
Country/ies	Cambodia
Contract holder Institution	Wildlife Conservation Society
Partner institution(s)	General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE) and Forestry Administration (FA)
IWT grant value	£287,551
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2018 to 31 st December 2020
Reporting period (e.g. April 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1,2,3)	July 2018 to March 2019
Project leader name	Yi Yuth Virak
Project website/blog/social media	https://cambodia.wcs.org/ , https://www.facebook.com
Report author(s) and date	Yi Yuth Virak & Sarah Brook April 2019

1. Project rationale

Cambodia has emerged as a key entry point for shipments of African elephant ivory, rhino horn, lion bones, pangolin scales and timber being illegally imported from Africa for export to major markets in Vietnam and China. This trade is driving illegal killing across the African continent of these iconic species, fostering corruption and weakening security. Increased enforcement effort at seaports in Vietnam and China has led to criminals utilising Cambodia as a path of low resistance; moving shipments through Cambodia’s sea ports and re-exporting through poorly regulated land borders and airports. Since 2012, all six rhino horn seizures and twelve of fifteen ivory seizures in Cambodia involved Vietnamese or Chinese nationals; almost all were intercepted at Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh dry port and Phnom Penh or Siem Reap Airports. At the 69th CITES Standing Committee (SC) meeting, Cambodia was warned that if progress is not made on implementation of its National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) all commercial trade in CITES species would be suspended.

The SC69 decision has energised the government to reform, but in order for Cambodia to make progress, we believe that higher-level engagement with domestic enforcement and judicial agencies and their counterparts in source and demand countries combined with actionable intelligence is crucial. These actions can benefit Cambodians with greater rule of law, disruption of organised crime groups. Disrupting these illicit supply chains will also reduce poaching

pressure in Africa thus improving livelihood security for rural African communities sustained by income from nature-based eco-tourism.

The project's focus is with central agencies in Phnom Penh and in the major international entry/exit points of Sihanoukville port, Phnom Penh dry port, and Siem Reap and Phnom Penh Airports where the majority of ivory and rhino horn trafficking cases have been intercepted.



Figure 1. Map of the project focal areas and of ivory and rhino horn trafficking routes in Cambodia

2. Project partnerships

The General Department of Customs and Excise (GDCE) is the primary project partner. GDCE has staff stationed at all international airports and ports and has been the lead agency for 95% of the seizures of African elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn since 2012. We consulted with the General Director and senior staff of GDCE to obtain their input to project planning and since the project began we have followed up with technical staff and/or the DG for decision-making related to project activities and outputs (see meeting photo in annex 4). GDCE was the official host of the training course organized by WCS in December 2018, which was supported by co-financing, and ten officials (three women) participated in this course from Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville, Siem Reap and two of the most significant border crossings for illicit trade: Poipet and Svay Rieng. GDCE also provided comments and feedback on the agenda and organization of the technical meeting on strengthening cross-border collaboration to combat wildlife trafficking in March 2019, which was hosted by Vietnam Customs, and participated in by three GDCE officials from the Department of International Affairs and Cooperation, the Department of Prevention and Suppression and Phnom Penh International Port (evidence of activities is referred to in later sections and included in annex 4). Thus far, the DG of GDCE has not expressed support for the development of SOPs (output 2), although GDCE has recently affirmed their commitment to tackling wildlife trafficking within their agency by the issuance of recent guidelines (see section 3.2, output 2 for more details and annex 4 for the guidelines). Consequently, we have focused more on activities under other project outputs, and developed alternative strategies to navigate this challenge (detailed in section 3.2) involving both GDCE and other government partners.

The Forestry Administration (FA) remains a key partner in combating wildlife trafficking, particularly as the de facto agency for implementation of Cambodia's National Ivory Action Plan, although progress on implementation of the NIAP has been slow. Prior to the project's initiation we provided technical support and advice to FA for the CITES Secretariat Technical Mission to Cambodia in June 2018, supported the preparation of the 2018 NIAP progress report, and in September 2018 shared a briefing with FA on CITES implementation in Cambodia with regards to ivory and rhinoceros horn issues and recommendations for development of SOPs (output 2, briefing in annex 4). If developed and implemented, the proposed SOPs would enhance CITES compliance and NIAP implementation, but tangible support from FA for this particular output has not yet been achieved. We will meet with FA in April 2019 to discuss again the feasibility of developing SOPs for FA, Five FA personnel (one woman) from Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng and Poipet attended the training course (act. 3.1) in December 2018.

A particular achievement of the project has been the establishment of a new partnership with the Ministry of Justice. The Ministry of Justice is the convening agency for Cambodia's prosecutors and judges, and will be engaged in all future capacity building efforts either as trainers or participants (act 3.1). We will also continue to provide capacity building and technical support to champions within the judiciary (act 3.2), and we will seek opportunities to engage members of the judiciary in relevant bi-lateral dialogues and information sharing (act 5.2 and 5.3). The Ministry of Justice is also a key partner in our mitigation strategy to navigate issues around agency mandates and jurisdiction and inter-agency coordination (see section 3.2 for more details and proposed changes to the logframe under output 2 in annex 1). Similarly, we have recently established a relationship with relevant departments of the Cambodian National Police, to engage them in CWT efforts, particularly bi-lateral dialogues (act 5.2) and capacity building of officers to investigate wildlife crimes (act 3.1); five officers (all male) attended the training course in December 2018. The Police have requested more support from WCS under the project for capacity building and to strengthen cross-border collaboration to support wildlife trafficking investigations.

We also coordinate our efforts closely with other actors engaged in CWT efforts in Cambodia, including with Wildlife Alliance and FFI

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 2: Law enforcement officers and the judiciary follow clear SOPs for wildlife trafficking cases from seizure to prosecution

Activity 2.2: No progress to date.

Output 3: Customs, FA, checkpoint officers and police in Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap have the capacity to conduct investigations following seizures, gather evidence and to develop strong cases for prosecution by working closely with the prosecutors.

Activity 3.1: From 4-7th December, with co-financing, WCS organized an inter-agency training for twenty-five officials from four government agencies, including Customs, Police, Forestry Administration and CamControl (Ministry of Commerce). The training was designed to focus on providing participants that are based at international airports and border crossings, with practical skills on crime scene investigation, including in intelligence development, evidence gathering, operational planning and international collaboration. The training was co-hosted by Customs and training sessions were led primarily by two former police officers with expertise in criminal intelligence, international policing and counter wildlife trafficking. Training sessions, discussions and practical sessions were also provided by: Judge Chhun Davy, on legislation and the powers and procedures of law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations and searches; Mark Romley – Resident Legal Advisor, US Department of Justice – on best practices for prosecuting organized wildlife crime; and John Koski – Special Agent, Homeland Security Investigations – who provided a summary of a transnational ivory trafficking case and associated investigation (training agenda, sample presentations and course evaluation and results shared in annex 4).

Activity 3.2: The training in December (act. 3.1) and other meetings and events with government agencies (act. 2.1) have helped us to identify two champions within the police and two champions within Customs who attended the cross-border meeting in Vietnam (act. 5.2). We also liaised with the Ministry of Justice to arrange for our CWT work to be assigned to a particular department, which will be the focal point for all future project engagement and identified a female Judge as a potential champion within the court system (more details in section 8). We will continue to follow up with these champions in the next project period, seeking opportunities to provide technical support on cases and/or to facilitate sharing information between agencies including with the judiciary.

Activity 3.3: No progress to date.

Activity 4.3: Media scanning is conducted on a regular basis to monitor and record content related to wildlife trafficking in Cambodia in local and international media sources (results of media scanning are in annex 4). This has been carried out primarily in English during the current reporting period but will be expanded in Khmer during the next project period led by our Communications Officer.

Output 5: International pressure on Cambodian agencies and bi-lateral collaboration between Cambodian law enforcement officers and their counterparts in Vietnam, China and relevant source countries on specific cases, enhances the commitment and capability of Cambodian government agencies to address wildlife trafficking

Activity 5.2: We have also made progress in increasing the engagement of police in combating wildlife trafficking and in building cross-border dialogue on wildlife trafficking. In March 2019 we supported the organization of a technical meeting between Viet Nam and Cambodia on strengthening cross-border collaboration to combat wildlife trafficking, which was hosted by Vietnam Customs in Da Nang, Viet Nam. Representatives from Customs of Viet Nam and Cambodia, and Cambodian National Police, convened to discuss the challenges they face in dealing with transnational organized wildlife crime involving the two countries. Vietnamese Customs proposed to mainstream counter-wildlife trafficking into formal, existing Customs dialogues between Vietnam and Cambodia. This includes quarterly meetings of bordering provinces and a national meeting of central level customs. Participants from both countries agreed a mechanism for sharing information on investigations needs to be developed, and proposed a series of additional joint-activities between Customs officers of both countries including but not restricted to joint-training of officers. The meeting also highlighted the need for strengthened inter-agency coordination at national and cross-border level. WCS will continue to work with relevant agencies to address these issues in both countries (meeting agenda, photos and a brief summary report included in annex 4).

Activity 5.3: Since the cross-border meeting in March we have initiated a telegram group for Cambodian participants to allow relationship building and information exchange between agencies. We are also working with both the Police and Customs in Cambodia and Vietnam to identify follow-up interventions to strengthen cross-border collaboration and inter-agency coordination.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 2: Law enforcement officers and the judiciary follow clear SOPs for wildlife trafficking cases from seizure to prosecution

The baseline of agencies having different procedures not specific to wildlife cases, still applies at this stage of the project. Limited progress has been made on developing SOPs with FA or Customs due to limited interest from either agency. This has been measured through consultation meetings, follow-up communication with both agencies and by monitoring inter-agency coordination on cases.

Output 3: Customs, FA, checkpoint officers and police in Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap have the capacity to conduct investigations following seizures, gather evidence and to develop strong cases for prosecution by working closely with the prosecutors.

The impact of capacity building activities is always challenging to monitor. We do so through course evaluations and follow-up with individual trainees to determine how many trainees have used the skills and knowledge on active wildlife trafficking cases after training. We believe this is a more accurate longer-term measure than knowledge-based pre- and post-training assessments which only monitor knowledge gained in the short-term. Ours is however, a subjective measure, and will also be impacted by the prevalence of wildlife trafficking cases, and institutional priorities, among other things. Of the twenty-five officers trained in December 2018, twenty-four responded to our follow-up questions. The five officers from CamControl reported that they had not worked on any cases as their jurisdiction was recently changed by the Prime Minister, so they no longer work at the border and should not be a focal agency for CWT. Of the remaining 19 participants, three (16%) responded that they had been able to apply skills learned from the training on wildlife trafficking cases since the training, including and inter-agency operation to identify and arrest a man trafficking 20 live pangolins and turtles from Siem Reap to Thailand, and a case of bird trafficking from Cambodia to Vietnam. The other 16 participants had not been involved in wildlife trafficking cases in the previous four months. Consequently, we have met 50% of our 2020 target so far and anticipate further progress during the next period.

All activities to identify champions within law enforcement agencies are on track but the achievement of this output is also affected by the challenges we have faced under output 2. The condition of baseline 3.2 of 'very little information sharing between agencies and each agency has its own different procedures' still stands as of March 2019, which we assess through meetings and discussions with representatives of law enforcement agencies, monitoring of government guidelines or procedures which are typically shared publicly, and actual inter-agency collaboration on known ivory and rhino horn trafficking cases which is also measured through our contacts with law enforcement agencies.

Despite requesting a higher proportion of female participants for the training course (act. 3.1), only 16% (4/25) of participants were female, one of which has been to two previous WCS-organised trainings, demonstrating that there is a very limited pool of female government officers within these agencies (see attendance list in annex 4). Consequently, to date we have not improved on the baseline condition of female enforcement officers usually absent or in junior positions and making up less than one quarter of training participants. We will continue to work with our partners to improve this gender imbalance under this project but indications suggest this component of the output is unlikely to be achieved by project close.

Output 4

A total of 32 media articles on wildlife trafficking in primarily domestic, some international, media have been detected by our media scanning during this reporting period, equating to 3.2 articles per month on average. This is just above the baseline of '3 articles per month, focused only on seizures'. These articles are increasingly focused not only on seizures or enforcement action (47%) but also on government policy related to wildlife crime (28%), international issues (9%), wildlife status in Cambodia, (13%) and consumption/demand for wildlife (3%) (results of media scanning together with the baseline are included in annex 3). These metrics relate to traditional media coverage only, they do not include television coverage of wildlife trafficking related events, or Facebook metrics (but this will be monitored during the next project period.) The workshop with the Ministry of Justice resulted in coverage of the workshop and CWT issues on national television and the Ministry of Justice has requested we work with them to develop a series of short programmes on wildlife trafficking related issues. We do not anticipate any problems with achieving this output by the end of the project.

Output 5: International pressure on Cambodian agencies and bi-lateral collaboration between Cambodian law enforcement officers and their counterparts in Vietnam, China and relevant source countries on specific cases, enhances the commitment and capability of Cambodian government agencies to address wildlife trafficking

Activities under this output are on track. Future information shared by law enforcement agencies on cases will be monitored via our communications with government agencies in Vietnam, Cambodia and other source and transit countries, and through monitoring progress made on investigations and court cases.

Indicator 5.2 has increased from a baseline of 2 meetings at subnational level between Vietnam and Cambodia in 2016/2017 and no information shared, to 1 meeting at national & subnational level in 2019 and agreement to develop a secure mechanism for sharing information on investigations. Customs and Police have both requested support from WCS for further transnational cooperation, so the project is on track to achieve this output by project close.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

At the end of the first 9 months of the project, there has been progress towards the intended outcome and the indicator is largely suitable for providing evidence of that. Summary records of ivory and rhino horn seizures are included in annex 4.

The baseline for the outcome indicator of 3 convictions/21 seizures since 2012 as of January 2018 (14% of seizures result in convictions) has been improved upon significantly both prior to and following project inception. We attribute this improvement both to project level achievements as well as wider CWT initiatives of multiple stakeholders within the context and of relevance to this project, including activities of project partners, the diplomatic sector and the NGO and development community, from which it is difficult to disentangle project specific achievements. We have chosen to measure progress against the outcome indicator to include seizures and cases that were incorporated into the baseline, due to both the lag time in processing court cases and reaching judgements, and the small number of seizures overall.

Progress is demonstrated by the conviction of a Vietnamese national in February 2018 *in absentia*, for illegal importation of African elephant ivory, pangolin scales and big cat bones (based on a seizure made prior to project inception which is included in the baseline), as evidenced from informal discussions with Customs. Together with an additional seizure made in December 2018 (Cambodia's largest seizure of ivory to date at >3.2 tonnes), this results in a change in indicator status to 4 convictions/22 seizures (18%, representing a 29% increase from the baseline and significant progress towards achieving our project target of 50% increase from the baseline). This case has been submitted to court by Customs; pending court cases are not currently included in this calculation so we anticipate further progress to be made towards the outcome in the next project period (summaries of seizures and judicial action are included in annex 4).

Achievement of the project outcome is further reliant on Cambodia making more seizures of ivory and rhino horn which is likely, However, improving the rates of prosecutions and convictions and application of penalties is more challenging and institutionally complex as mentioned above; considerable progress needs to be made on these issues in the next 18 months of the project in order to achieve the project impact. We believe we will be able to do so following a re-formulation of output 2 and its activities as presented in more detail elsewhere.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumption 1: Law enforcement and judiciary partners continue to make records available to WCS.

The primary assumption at the outcome level is that we are able to monitor seizure, arrest, prosecution and conviction rates for ivory and rhino horn cases. This assumption still holds true and through our relationships with government partners involved in these cases (FA, Customs, the judiciary) we have been able to obtain informal reports, which do demonstrate some differences in how cases are handled and concluded according to locality and agency.

Output assumption 2: Inter-agency agreements can be reached on SOPs and endorsed by central agencies.

This assumption in Year 1 of the project has not held true. We have identified considerable challenges to inter-agency coordination and collaboration in Cambodia that have affected the will of agencies to develop SOPs. Therefore, we propose to modify our project strategy to manage this risk, to try to address these challenges and put in place an enabling environment

for the development of SOPs and inter-agency agreement, which will likely take place after the project is completed. We will submit a project change request shortly and include proposed changes to this output and associated activities in annex 1.

Output 3 assumptions: Customs, police and prosecutors continue to collaborate with WCS and maintain an interest in capacity building activities; and Government agencies and individuals are committed to addressing the gender imbalance.

The first assumption holds true that to date all agencies with a counter wildlife trafficking mandate continue to collaborate with WCS and maintain an interest in capacity building activities. This risk is addressed through maintaining close communication with key individuals in each agency and having open dialogues on training needs with government agencies to ensure capacity building activities contribute to the overall objective of those agencies and address the needs of individuals in Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, where the majority of ivory and rhino horn trafficking cases occur.

The second assumption appears to hold true within some law enforcement agencies but not others. Project partner GDCE and the judiciary, both have a higher proportion of female government officers than other agencies, but a significant gender imbalance remains and year 1 has demonstrated this risk may impact the achievement of this output component. The assumption relates not only to capacity building opportunities, but also to the recruitment policy and promotional practices of government agencies, which are not likely to be influenced by this project. Our mitigation strategy here is to work closely with government agencies to identify female law enforcement officials and judiciary members for capacity building activities, and to build close relationships with individuals identified to enhance the likelihood of them contributing to or leading wildlife trafficking cases.

Output 5 assumptions: Cambodia continues to have productive bi-lateral relationships with Vietnam and China on enforcement matters; & Cambodian agencies are willing to cooperate with other countries and diplomatic missions/aid agencies are willing to leverage their influence on this issue.

These output level assumptions hold true, as evidenced by the recent cross-border technical meeting with Vietnam and requests from agencies from both countries for follow-up meetings to develop collaboration mechanisms

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

Project impact: Enhanced rule of law disrupts and degrades illegal supply chains of African elephant ivory and rhino horn flowing through Cambodia reducing pressure on wild populations and improving the governance environment.

The project has contributed to an improvement in the rule of law and governance environment as demonstrated by an increase from the baseline level of the outcome level indicator, which is represented by an additional conviction of an ivory trafficker, the recent seizure of a large-scale illegal shipment of ivory in December 2018, and the associated submission of this case to court. The increased international attention and media focus on Cambodia as a transit country for ivory and resultant pressure on Cambodian agencies, as demonstrated by the project making significant progress towards end-of-project targets under output 5, has helped to ensure there is: a) an effective response to illegal shipments (i.e. inspection and seizure); and b) an increase in judicial action, with more cases being submitted to court for prosecution and conviction. This enhanced commitment to combat ivory and rhino horn trafficking by key enforcement agencies is also demonstrated by the recent issuance of guidelines by GDCE as discussed under section 3.2, output 2, and evidenced in annex 4. We have also achieved capacity building impacts under output 2, demonstrated by the involvement in active wildlife trafficking cases of 16% of trainees just 4 months after training. For comments on impact on poverty alleviation see section 7.

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

To date the project has contributed to theme 3 of the London Declaration (and Action B of the Hanoi Statement), ensuring effective legal frameworks, through an initial workshop and nascent partnership with the Ministry of Justice that has contributed to raising the awareness in the judicial sector about the seriousness, impact and potential profits of wildlife crime, and the limited judicial response to wildlife trafficking in Cambodia to date (act. 2.1, declaration XI). Within all of our capacity building courses we also provide training to law enforcement officers on the full range of national legislation which could be used in wildlife trafficking cases (act. 3.1, declaration X); although here is currently no precedent in Cambodia for prosecuting cases under anything other than wildlife legislation. Our capacity building efforts also contribute to theme 2 of the London Declaration (and Action C of the Hanoi Statement), strengthening law enforcement, specifically to declaration XIII, providing officers on the frontline of transnational wildlife trafficking cases with the skills and knowledge required to ensure an effective law enforcement response and to enhance the rate of prosecutions. The first technical meeting supported by the project between Cambodia and Vietnam on strengthening cross-border collaboration to combat wildlife trafficking (act 5.2), contributed directly to declaration XVI, helping to establish relationships and agree on the needs for future information sharing and collaborations between the two countries.

6. Impact on species in focus

As detailed in section 5 above, the project already demonstrates an impact at the outcome level, with a higher rate of ivory and rhino horn seizures resulting in judicial action compared to the baseline. Strong penalties are key to disrupting the activities of wildlife traffickers, and although Cambodia is still a weak point for law enforcement within Southeast Asia, the project has demonstrated it is possible to improve effective enforcement and commitment to investigate, prosecute and convict wildlife traffickers, which will benefit our target species through alleviating pressure on wild populations. A particular example of project achievement as a result of capacity building to improve effective enforcement, is that 16% of participants attending the CWT training in December 2018 report using skills or knowledge learned on wildlife trafficking cases within the last 4 months, including an inter-agency operation that resulted in the arrest of a man who was trafficking 20 live pangolins and turtles from Siem Reap to Thailand overland.

7. Project support to poverty alleviation

This project is intended to help reduce the negative, destabilizing effects of poaching and organized crime on tourism-based livelihoods in Africa and security in these communities. We aim to disrupt international wildlife trafficking supply chains and in doing so reduce poaching pressure and help to secure wildlife populations that are crucial to Africa's wildlife-related tourism industry, which supports many livelihoods and is a key contributor to socio-economic development. Tourism is labour intensive, with low barriers to entry and dominated by small to medium-sized enterprises. As a result, the tourism sector employs a higher number of women and young people than many other industries. Transnational wildlife crime networks also exacerbate socio-economic inequalities, provoke social conflict, and threaten the wellbeing of people living in areas where poaching and trafficking of wildlife occurs.

Impacts of the project on poverty alleviation are thus measured indirectly through monitoring changes in the enforcement and judicial response to wildlife trafficking cases, aggregated by location, which is anticipated to disrupt the activities of poachers and traffickers and bring about greater rule of law and strengthened governance. The project has already demonstrated improvement in law enforcement and judicial commitment and capacity in Cambodia (measured through progress on outcome level indicator 0.1 and reported in section 3.3). The project has also demonstrated increased commitment from government agencies to address counter wildlife trafficking, through actions taken by the diplomatic community as reported under sections 3.1 and 3.2.

Cambodians living near to locations we deliver capacity-building are anticipated to benefit from this project through improvements in local governance, by having more responsive, informed and capable local law enforcement agencies, and the removal of criminal networks from their communities. Improvements in governance are demonstrated by follow-up with twenty-three of twenty-five law enforcement trainees from four agencies in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Poipet and Svay Rieng, eighteen (78%) of whom reported that our December 2018 training course provided them with useful skills and knowledge in their work and three (16%) were able to apply what they learned to active wildlife trafficking cases resulting in three seizures and one arrest (indicator 3.1) only four months after training. The remaining five respondents were from Camcontrol (Ministry of Commerce) whose agency mission was changed in early 2019 and no longer has any mandate to counter wildlife trafficking. The recent ivory seizure and associated court case in Phnom Penh, and conviction of the Vietnamese national in absentia, suggests enhanced governance in this locality; records of seizures and judicial action in annex 4 demonstrates opportunity to improve the judicial response to wildlife trafficking cases in Sihanoukville and Siem Reap, although fewer seizures have been made in recent years in these localities (Siem Reap in particular).

8. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project has endeavoured to offer equal opportunities to persons of different genders, while implementing capacity building activities with key government agencies. The project aims to address gender inequality within government agencies, by ensuring proportional representation of all genders in project activities, in particular providing female government officers with capacity development opportunities and ongoing technical support that could help them to gain access to decision-making or influential positions within their agencies. One notable achievement this year was the identification of a female champion within the judiciary, a provincial judge who delivered an excellent interactive training session for law enforcement officers at the training in December (act. 3.1) on national legislation and the powers and procedures LEAs need to follow for performing arrests and searches. She communicated a keen interest in counter wildlife trafficking and requested to join the training course for the rest of the week in order to build her own capacity in this subject (training course attendance list in annex 4). We will continue to work with her as a champion within the judiciary and to develop her operational capacity in handling wildlife trafficking cases, to support her career advancement, with a view to her becoming recognized as a specialist in this area. Furthermore, another notable achievement is that of the three trainees from December (act 3.1) that have been involved in active wildlife trafficking cases in the four months since, one was a female Customs officer from Siem Reap. She reported that the course helped her to identify a wildlife trafficker who had concealed 20 live pangolins and turtles as legal goods and were being trafficked from Siem Reap to Thailand by road. The actions of herself and collaborating agencies resulted in a seizure and one arrest. We will continue to follow up with trainees periodically and seek opportunities to provide further technical support and capacity development opportunities.

Overall however, gender disaggregated statistics for meetings and trainings demonstrate that meeting our gender-related target (indicator 3.3) will be challenging, largely because the project is not able to address recruitment and promotional policies within government agencies. Despite requesting at least 33% of nominated law enforcement trainees to be female, in December we only achieved 16% female participation, with one trainer from the judiciary (mentioned above) also female (attendance list and photo in annex 4). Similarly, at the Ministry of Justice workshop in March, 17% of 60 judicial and Ministry of Justice participants were female (not including 2 WCS staff) (attendance list and photo in annex 4). We will continue to do what we can within the means of the project to address the gender imbalance within this field through requesting and encouraging proportional attendance at meetings and trainings and identifying and working with female champions.

Section 4 details the achievement of the project so far, and we anticipate further progress in enhancing the rule of law and improving governance in Year 2 to have an indirect impact on the communities described in section 7, in particular on women who are often disproportionately affected by the impacts of illicit activities on rural livelihoods, communities' natural resource

management systems, and environmental and community governance. However, this indirect impact is not feasible to measure or to attribute changes to project interventions rather than to other parallel initiatives or changes in the wider contextual environment.

9. Monitoring and evaluation

WCS conducts an annual work planning process, a semi-annual progress review, and at least monthly project planning and management meetings. This forms the basis for monitoring and evaluation of all of our CWT efforts.

Systems to monitor and evaluate the project are based on gathering of qualitative and quantitative information or evidence that is directly related to the outputs and activities of the project; monitoring is conducted by in-country WCS staff in collaboration with our government partners. For example, under outcome 1 the number of ivory, rhino horn, pangolin and lion bone seizures has been recorded in our database, and we are tracking the progress of each individual case where possible from seizure to prosecution, conviction, and the application of penalties with the relevant law enforcement agency and the prosecutor or court representative. We also gather qualitative information from government contacts on inter-agency collaboration and cases and court processes, which help us to link progress on project activities to outcome-level achievements.

Output 2: Through regular meetings and communication with partners and particularly 'champions', we monitor the interest and progress of partners in developing SOPs, as well as the extent of information sharing and inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases.

Output 3: There has been a slight change to how the impact of capacity building activities is monitored. Instead of monitoring impact through pre- and post-assessments, which we believe only measure short-term memory retention, we measure impact through course evaluations and through following up with all trainees (not only champions – act. 3.2) at intervals after the training to determine what proportion have used the skills and knowledge gained from training courses on active wildlife trafficking cases. Although perhaps subjective, wherever possible to measure, we believe this is a truer indicator of long-term capacity related achievements.

Output 5: Achievements under this output are also monitored via media releases, participation of Cambodia in international CWT forums and through development and adoption of new policies and strategies. Meetings between Cambodia and source or destination countries monitor the commitment and participation of countries and agencies in bi-lateral dialogues and ultimately will be measured in terms of information shared and action taken on wildlife trafficking cases.

10. Lessons learnt

The biggest lesson we have learned so far is the extent to which project progress and achievement can hinge on individuals, and the staffing structure of the project. Implementation of the project has considerably improved under the direction of the new Project Leader, who joined WCS in late 2018, and critically brought with him opportunities for meaningful technical partnerships with additional government agencies, in particular the judiciary and police. These relationships in turn provide us with more credibility and leverage when working with other project partners (FA and GDCE).

We have adapted our recruitment process for CWT personnel, to ensure that our identification of suitable candidates will focus more on the diverse array of skills and individual attributes key to achieving our project aims, rather than on their education, previous experience and personal interests of the applicants, which an interview-only based approach traditionally favours.

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

N/A.

12. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

13. Sustainability and legacy

The project's profile has been promoted so far largely through the implementation of events and activities (e.g. 2.1, 3.1, 5.2), and through engagement with diplomatic missions and aid agencies. Due to the sensitive nature of the information gathered on wildlife trafficking, detailed information will only be shared with our trusted law enforcement partners in the Royal Government of Cambodia. Similarly, due to the political sensitivity of the issue of agency mandates and jurisdictions and inter-agency coordination, it is unlikely we will be able to overtly promote all of our work on this issue. Publication of information on seizures, active cases, prosecutions and convictions, will be at the discretion of our government partners and journalists actively engaged in this issue by the project. In Year 2 we plan to promote the project's work more widely through social and traditional media and on our website, as per the caveats already mentioned.

This project aims to provide Cambodian law enforcement agencies and the judiciary with a strengthened ability to carry out their jobs and agency mandates. Through the implementation of activities in Year 1, the project has begun to demonstrate to these agencies more effective procedures and approaches for the investigation and successful prosecution of wildlife traffickers, and provide them with the appropriate skills to use them. The project has succeeded thus far in increasing the interest of individuals and agencies to combat wildlife trafficking, demonstrated by engagement of the Police in dialogues around this issue for the first time. Police participants in the cross-border meeting with Vietnam (act. 5.2) have already reached out to us to request support for additional joint activities to combat transnational illicit trade, which we will integrate into year 2 activities. Similarly, the project has secured a keen interest and commitment from the Ministry of Justice in partnering with us to address wildlife trafficking, who have also requested implementation of additional activities under the project. This success in year 1 demonstrates that the project's exit strategy is still valid, and that enhanced knowledge and capacity of government agencies, together with increased political will and established collaborative relationships, will likely help to sustain the project's results in the long term.

14. IWT Challenge Fund Identity

The project has publicised the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors through consistent use of the sponsorship logos and acknowledging funding from the IWT Challenge Fund at project events, including a workshop with the Ministry of Justice and representatives from all provincial courts (act. 2.1), and a technical cross-border meeting with national and provincial representatives of Customs and Police from Vietnam and Cambodia (act 5.2). We have also acknowledged support from the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors at consultation meetings with project partners GDCE, FA, the Ministry of Justice and with the UK and US embassies in Phnom Penh. We will continue to publicise the IWT Challenge Fund and its UK Government sponsors on project technical reports and other documents and future project events as appropriate.

Two WCS Cambodia Facebook posts of project activities (as below) have specifically cited the IWT Challenge Fund resulting in the following, evidence of these metrics is provided in annex 4:

1. Cross-border meeting in Vietnam (act 5.2): 155 engagements and a reach of 1,828
2. Ministry of Justice workshop (act. 2.1): 436 engagements and a reach of 2,815

15. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total actual IWT Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
	(£)	(£)		
Staff Costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead costs				
Travel & Subsistence				
Operating costs				
Capital Equipment				
Other costs				
End of project audit fee				
Total				

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

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

N/A, achievements are covered elsewhere.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Enhanced rule of law disrupts and degrades illegal supply chains of African elephant ivory and rhino horn flowing through Cambodia reducing pressure on wild populations and improving the governance environment</p>		<p>The project has demonstrated an improvement in the rule of law and governance environment through enhanced enforcement and judicial action, as a result of an additional conviction of an ivory trafficker and another seizure of ivory in December 2018. The project has also evidenced enhanced commitment to combat wildlife trafficking from the Cambodian government, and strengthened capacity of law enforcement officers to contribute to active wildlife trafficking cases.</p>	
<p>Outcome Enhanced capacity and commitment to combat ivory and rhino horn trafficking by key enforcement agencies leads to greater rates of detection and convictions for cases at key smuggling ports</p>	<p>0.1 By 2021 the number of ivory and rhino horn seizures resulting in prosecution and conviction has increased by 50% from the baseline (baseline = 3 convictions/21 seizures since 2012 as of January 2018)</p>	<p>0.1 Measured to include baseline seizures and judicial action. One additional conviction in February 2018 and one seizure in December 2018 result in a rate of 4 convictions/22 seizures (18%), representing a 29% increase from the baseline.</p>	<p>0.1 Continue to monitor pending court cases, judgements and seizures with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary.</p>
<p>Output 2. Law enforcement officers and the judiciary follow clear SOPs for wildlife trafficking cases from seizure to prosecution</p>	<p>2.1 By 2021 SOPs for law enforcement agencies on how to handle wildlife trafficking cases from seizure to prosecution have been developed, distributed and are being implemented</p>	<p>We have identified lack of inter-agency coordination as a major barrier to conducting thorough investigations and achieving prosecutions and convictions on wildlife trafficking cases and this is also impeding development of SOPs. We therefore propose changing the output to: Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary demonstrate improved coordination on wildlife trafficking cases</p>	

	<p>(baseline = agencies all have different procedures not specific to wildlife cases)</p>	<p>We also propose changing the indicators to:</p> <p>Indicator 2.1: Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary have a clear understanding of the mandates and jurisdictions of each agency on wildlife trafficking cases</p> <p>(baseline = agencies do not fully understand or respect the mandates and jurisdictions of other agencies on wildlife trafficking cases)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Proportion of cases demonstrating inter-agency coordination</p> <p>(baseline = In 2016/2017 all 3 large-scale ivory seizures were managed predominantly by Customs with little to no involvement of other relevant agencies)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1 Host a series of consultations with the judiciary and enforcement agencies to develop a set of SOPs for airports and ports, clarifying judicial processes from seizure to prosecution, and reducing the likelihood of cases being rejected due to flaws in their development by enforcement agencies</p>		<p>2.1 Consultation meetings with FA and GDCE. Briefing shared with FA on current issues with management of seizures and stockpiles and recommendations for development of SOPs. Workshop held with 60 members of the judiciary to raise the profile of wildlife trafficking, discuss and make recommendations on the current management of investigations, seizures and stockpiles.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Hold an inter-agency workshop for the adoption of SOPs</p>		<p>In Year 2: We propose a change in activities to:</p> <p>2.1 Share briefings on issues with management of seizures, investigations and stockpiles with law enforcement agencies & hold consultation meetings to discuss briefings, issues and recommendations</p> <p>2.2 Together with the Ministry of Justice, perform an analysis of legal mandates and jurisdictions of law enforcement agencies with regards to wildlife trafficking cases.</p> <p>2.3 Hold a technical workshop with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to discuss and find solutions to inter-agency coordination issues</p>
<p>Output 3. Customs, FA, checkpoint officers and police in Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap have the capacity to conduct investigations following seizures, gather evidence and to develop strong cases for prosecution by working closely with the prosecutors.</p>	<p>3.1 By 2020 at least 30% of trainees apply the relevant knowledge and skills to active wildlife trafficking cases</p> <p>(baseline = not usually monitored by training providers)</p> <p>3.2 By 2020 4 training courses identify at least 3 'champions' (i.e. trustworthy officers who take actions, actively participate and are cooperative) within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, and Phnom Penh</p> <p>(baseline = very little information sharing between agencies and each</p>	<p>Output 3 is on track with practical skills-based training provided to 25 officers from 4 agencies and identification of champions and follow-up to determine whether trainees are applying skills and knowledge learned. Project implementation thus far suggests achievement of our target for indicator 3.3 will be challenging. Evidence is provided in section 3.1 and 3.2 and in annex 4.</p> <p>3.1 Sixteen percent of trainees from the CWT course in December 2018 report that they have used the knowledge and skills on active wildlife trafficking cases, resulting in three seizures and one arrest</p> <p>3.2 Project activities and training courses have identified 5 champions (2 police, 2 Customs, 1 Judge) based in trafficking hotspots, we will assess their willingness to take action and share information between agencies in year 2.</p> <p>3.3 Women formed 16% and 17% of participants of the skills-based training and</p>

	<p>agency has its own different procedures)</p> <p>3.3 At least 33% of trainees are female, and by 2021 female government officers that have participated in the project are actively contributing to or leading wildlife trafficking cases</p> <p>(baseline = female enforcement officers are usually absent or in junior positions, typically making up less than ¼ of training participants)</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice workshop respectively. One of three trainees that reported they used skills gained from capacity building in active wildlife trafficking cases, was female.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1 Provide practical skills-based training for approximately 100 law enforcement officers in detecting wildlife shipments, conducting intelligence-led investigations, and building strong cases for prosecution and conviction of wildlife traffickers (e.g. best practices in judicial procedures, requirements for evidence, and case processing)</p>		<p>Four-day skills-based training course provided for 25 government officials (4 women) from 4 law enforcement agencies provided on investigating wildlife crimes.</p> <p>Year 2: One more joint-agency training for circa 25 government officials based at key trafficking locations.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2 Identify ‘champions’ within law enforcement agencies through trainings, provide technical support to champions and help facilitate information sharing between agencies</p>		<p>Two champions in Customs and two in Police identified through trainings (act 3.1) and meetings (act. 5.2). One female champion within the judiciary identified.</p> <p>Year 2: provide technical support to champions on cases and identify further champions as required to facilitate information sharing and enhance the project outcome.</p>
<p>Activity 3.3 Champions promote the adoption and implementation of SOPs for airports and ports within their agencies</p>		<p>No progress to date.</p> <p>Year 2: We propose a change in this activity to: Champions facilitate inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases</p>
<p>Output 4. A network of Cambodian journalists are advocating for effective law enforcement action and judicial responses by government agencies against ivory and rhino trafficking</p>	<p>4.1 By 2019 the coverage of wildlife trafficking and the judicial response to wildlife trafficking/international wildlife crime in domestic traditional and online media increases by 50% compared to the project baseline</p> <p>(baseline = 3 per month but focused only on seizures)</p> <p>4.2 By 2020 the number of online engagements in articles (measured by Facebook metrics) covering wildlife trafficking/international wildlife crime posted on relevant social media pages</p>	<p>Output 4 is behind schedule due to lack of a Communications Officer but activities will be progressed during next period.</p> <p>4.1 Coverage of wildlife trafficking has improved in number from the baseline very slightly (average 3.2 articles per month) and diversified away from focusing only on seizures (47%) to also focusing on government policy (28%), international issues (9%) and wildlife status (13%), which represents a key change in how this issue is reported. Evidence of media records is presented in annex 4.</p> <p>4.2 Two Facebook posts related to project-funded events resulted in a total of 591 engagements, reach of 4,643, demonstrating that this target has already been achieved. Evidence of Facebook metrics associated with these posts is provided in annex 4. We will increase our media monitoring and engagements in Year 2</p>

	<p>increases by 100% compared to baseline established at the start of the project</p> <p>(baseline = approx. 1000 reactions, comments and shares)</p>	and anticipate making further progress compared to the baseline.
Activity 4.3 Regular monitoring of content related to wildlife trafficking in local media sources		<p>Regular monitoring of media documented 32 articles related to wildlife trafficking in this period.</p> <p>Year 2: continue and expand media monitoring, particularly in Khmer and with social media.</p>
<p>Output 5. International pressure on Cambodian agencies and bi-lateral collaboration between Cambodian law enforcement officers and their counterparts in Vietnam, China and relevant source countries on specific cases, enhances the commitment and capability of Cambodian government agencies to address wildlife trafficking</p>	<p>5.1</p> <p>5.2 By 2021 Cambodian agencies have participated in bi-lateral dialogues (e.g. through trainings, informal or formal meetings, exchange visits) with at least two source or destination countries and shared information on cases</p> <p>(baseline = 2 meetings at subnational level between Vietnam and Cambodia in 2016/2017, no information shared on cases)</p>	<p>5.2 Cambodian Customs and Police participated in a technical meeting with Vietnam to strengthen cross-border collaboration on combating wildlife trafficking, representing an increase from the baseline from 2 meetings in 2016/2017 at subnational level and no information shared on cases, to 1 meeting at national and subnational level and agreement reached on the need to develop a mechanism to share intelligence on cases. Evidence of the meeting is provided in annex 4.</p>
Activity 5.2 Together with our programmes in Cambodia, Vietnam, China and other relevant countries, organize a series of small bi-lateral meetings or exchange visits between law enforcement agencies in Cambodia and key source or destination countries to promote information-sharing on wildlife trafficking cases		<p>One technical cross-border meeting between Vietnam and Cambodia with Customs and Police held in Danang, Vietnam.</p> <p>Year 2: Follow-up meeting or exchange visit between Vietnam and Cambodia.</p>
Activity 5.3 Follow up with law enforcement agencies and they judiciary following bi-lateral dialogues to facilitate ongoing information sharing on wildlife trafficking cases and to monitor progress of cases in source, transit and destination countries		<p>We maintain regular contact with champions and officials involved in cross-border dialogues.</p> <p>Year 2: Follow up with Police, Customs and FA to agree on follow-up actions to facilitate information sharing on investigations and cases.</p>

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Enhanced rule of law disrupts and degrades illegal supply chains of African elephant ivory and rhino horn flowing through Cambodia reducing pressure on wild populations and improving the governance environment			
Outcome: Enhanced capacity and commitment to combat ivory and rhino horn trafficking by key enforcement agencies leads to greater rates of detection and convictions for cases at key smuggling ports	0.1 By 2021 the number of ivory and rhino horn seizures resulting in prosecution and conviction has increased by 50% from the baseline (baseline = 3 convictions/21 seizures since 2012 as of January 2018)	0.1 Records of ivory and rhino horn seizures and arrests made by law enforcement agencies nationwide, aggregated by locality to measure differences in where investments are being made 0.2 Court records of prosecutions, convictions and penalties applied	Law enforcement and judiciary partners continue to make records available to WCS
Output 2 Law enforcement officers and the judiciary follow clear SOPs for wildlife trafficking cases from seizure to prosecution	2.1 By 2021 SOPs for law enforcement agencies on how to handle wildlife trafficking cases from seizure to prosecution have been developed, distributed and are being implemented (baseline = agencies all have different procedures not specific to wildlife cases)	2.1 SOPs for law enforcement agencies on dealing with wildlife trafficking from seizure to prosecution, produced and disseminated to relevant agencies	Inter-agency agreements can be reached on SOPs and endorsed by central agencies
Output 3 Customs, FA, checkpoint officers and police in Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap have the capacity to conduct investigations following seizures,	3.1 By 2020 at least 30% of trainees apply the relevant knowledge and skills to active wildlife trafficking cases	3.1 Pre- and post-training assessments, attendance lists, training materials, stratified by gender	Customs, police and prosecutors continue to collaborate with WCS and maintain an interest in capacity building activities

<p>gather evidence and to develop strong cases for prosecution by working closely with the prosecutors.</p>	<p>(baseline = not usually monitored by training providers)</p> <p>3.2 By 2020 4 training courses identify at least 3 'champions' (i.e. trustworthy officers who take actions, actively participate and are cooperative) within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, and Phnom Penh</p> <p>(baseline = very little information sharing between agencies and each agency has its own different procedures)</p> <p>3.3 At least 33% of trainees are female, and by 2021 female government officers that have participated in the project are actively contributing to or leading wildlife trafficking cases</p> <p>(baseline = female enforcement officers are usually absent or in junior positions, typically making up less than ¼ of training participants)</p>	<p>3.2 'Champions' are sharing information between agencies and, facilitating implementation of SOPs</p> <p>3.3 Meeting notes and attendance lists, pre- and post- training assessments, case files, court records</p>	<p>Government agencies and individuals are committed to addressing the gender imbalance</p>
<p>Output 5 International pressure on Cambodian agencies and bi-lateral collaboration between Cambodian law enforcement officers and their counterparts in Vietnam, China and relevant source countries on specific cases, enhances the commitment and capability of Cambodian government agencies to address</p>	<p>(baseline = 2 actions in 2016/2017)</p> <p>5.2 By 2021 Cambodian agencies have participated in bi-lateral dialogues (e.g. through trainings, informal or formal meetings, exchange visits) with at least two</p>	<p>5.2 Bi-lateral meeting reports,</p>	<p>Cambodia continues to have productive bi-lateral relationships with Vietnam and China on enforcement matters</p>

wildlife trafficking	<p>source or destination countries and shared information on cases</p> <p>(baseline = 2 meetings at subnational level between Vietnam and Cambodia in 2016/2017, no information shared on cases)</p>	<p>training reports, actionable intelligence products shared with source or destination countries</p>	<p>Cambodian agencies are willing to cooperate with other countries and diplomatic missions/aid agencies are willing to leverage their influence on this issue.</p>
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

2.1 Host a series of consultations with the judiciary and enforcement agencies to develop a set of SOPs for airports and ports, clarifying judicial processes from seizure to prosecution, and reducing the likelihood of cases being rejected due to flaws in their development by enforcement agencies

2.2 Hold an inter-agency workshop for the adoption of SOPs

3.1 Provide practical skills-based training for approximately 100 law enforcement officers in detecting wildlife shipments, conducting intelligence-led investigations, and building strong cases for prosecution and conviction of wildlife traffickers (e.g. best practices in judicial procedures, requirements for evidence, and case processing)

3.2 Identify ‘champions’ within law enforcement agencies through trainings, provide technical support to champions and help facilitate information sharing between agencies

3.3 Champions promote the adoption and implementation of SOPs for airports and ports within their agencies

4.3. Regular monitoring of content related to wildlife trafficking in local media sources

5.2 Together with our programmes in Cambodia, Vietnam, China and other relevant countries, organize a series of small bi-lateral meetings or exchange visits between law enforcement agencies in Cambodia and key source or destination countries to promote information-sharing on wildlife trafficking cases

5.3 Follow up with law enforcement agencies and they judiciary following bi-lateral dialogues to facilitate ongoing information sharing on wildlife trafficking cases and to monitor progress of cases in source, transit and destination countries

Annex 3 Standard Measures

N/A

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

All supplementary materials detailed below are submitted as separate files.

Item #	Category	Page #	Section	Document Type	Description	Additional Notes
1	Photo	2	2	JPEG	Photo of meeting with DG and senior staff of GDCE	
2	Document	3	2	PDF	GDCE guidelines on strengthening the prevention and suppression of ivory and rhino horn trafficking	
3.	Briefing Docs	3	2 & 3.1, output 2	PDF (2 documents)	Management of ivory and rhino horn stockpiles: recommendations for the Forestry Administration & identification of possible SOPs	
4	Workshop	5	3.1, output 2	PDF	Ministry of Justice Workshop Agenda	
5	Workshop	5	3.1, output 2	PDF	Ministry of Justice Workshop Attendance List	
6	Briefing	5	3.1, output 2	PDF		
7	Photo	5	3.1, output 2	JPEG	Photo of workshop participants	
8	Report	5	3.1, output 2	PDF	Draft Recommendations prepared for MoJ by WCS as a result of the workshop	
9	Training Agenda	5	3.1, output 3	Word	CWT Training Agenda	
10	Attendance List	5	3.1, output 3	PDF	Training Attendance List	
11	Presentation	5	3.1, output 3	Ppt		
12	Presentation	5	3.1, output 3	Ppt		
13	Course Evaluation	5	3.1, output 3	Word document	Standard Capacity Building Course Evaluation (blank)	
14	Course Evaluation Results	5	3.1, output 3	Excel	Results of capacity building course evaluation	
15	Photo	5	3.1, output 3	JPEG	Photo of Trainees and trainers	

16	Summary of media articles	6	3.1, output 4	Excel	Results of media scanning, summary of articles in Cambodian media on illegal wildlife trade	
17	Media Article	6	3.1, output 4	Pdf	Article on London Conference on Illegal trade	Cambodia commitments
18	Media Article	6	3.1, output 5	Pdf	Article on seizure including involvement of US agencies	
19	Agenda	6	3.1, output 5	Word	Agenda of technical meeting on strengthening cross-border collaboration	
20	Photos	6	3.1, output 5	JPEG	3x Photos of technical cross-border meeting	
21	Brief report	6	3.1, output 5	pdf		
22	Summary of ivory and rhino horn seizures and judicial action	9	3.3	Excel	Summary of ivory and rhino horn seizures and judicial action	
23	Facebook metrics	16	14	Word	Facebook metrics on social media posts related to project events	

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@itsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	No
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.	Yes
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.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	No
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	