



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

IWT Challenge Fund Project Information

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

1. Project summary

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 >90% of the seizures of focal species since 2012 (see supporting document [SD]1, summary of cases). recent progress by GDCE on CWT issues is evidenced by the Decision issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF – which GDCE is a part of) in October 2019, which established an inter-ministerial working group for transferring ivory, rhino horn and wildlife parts to be stored at a warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia (see SD 2). We interpret this Decision with optimism that procedures may be put in place to secure ivory and rhino horn stockpiles. A notable achievement is our first collaboration on a case, We will continue to build on these recent successes, initially by sharing results of our information gathering in relation to the lion bone case (Act. 1.3), and following up on the briefing on stockpile management that we shared with Customs in March 2020 (see Act 2.1). Customs will also be a key agency involved in a technical workshop on inter-agency coordination issues, multi-agency capacity building workshops and as champions, and in bi-lateral exchanges.

The Forestry Administration (FA) remains a key partner in combating wildlife trafficking, as the de facto agency for implementation of Cambodia's National Ivory Action Plan, and the specialised wildlife enforcement agency. an FA Project Coordinator was assigned in February to lead implementation of this project and the NIAP internally. Following an earlier briefing provided (see Act. 2.1, SD10) and signing of the project agreement, we had a meeting with FA in February to review outstanding NIAP activities and agree priorities for implementation in 2020 (SD16). In March we supported FA to draft their NIAP progress report ahead of CoP19; providing a significant number of recommendations which have largely been accounted for in

the most recent draft. At the request of FA we also supported the translation into Khmer of several key CITES documents to support planned project activities, including a technical workshop on stockpile management which was planned for March but postponed due to COVID-19 (see SD5 for translated documents). FA are key partners for activities 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.2 and 5.3.

The partnership with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) is progressing well and they demonstrate a keen commitment to collaborate with us to strengthen the judicial response to wildlife trafficking in Cambodia. Demonstrating this partnership further, with leveraged funds from INL we hired an international legal consultant to develop a basic 3-day curriculum for in-service prosecutors and judges, on 'An introduction to wildlife trafficking and wildlife crime - adjudicating wildlife trafficking cases'. The MOJ conducted a full review of the curriculum and provided feedback (SD7) which will be incorporated after the first pilot curriculum implementation scheduled for April, but now postponed due to COVID-19. Finally, MOJ also asked us to support them to develop a communications campaign to raise awareness of wildlife trafficking, which we began work on in November, supported by co-financing from GIZ, but progress has been postponed due to COVID-19 (see SD8 for the communications strategy). MOJ are key partners in the implementation of activities 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3.

We also have regular CWT coordination meetings with Wildlife Alliance and FFI.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Customs, checkpoint officers, police and prosecutors at key ports have a detailed understanding of ivory, rhino horn, lion bone and pangolin trafficking networks
Activities towards this output are on track, with key achievements detailed below.

Output 2. Law enforcement officers and the judiciary demonstrate improved coordination on wildlife trafficking cases.

Activity 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

In Year 2 we have shared a total of five briefings with law enforcement agencies related to cases/investigations, or agency mandates and jurisdictions. These include:

One briefing shared with FA in July 2019 regarding ivory stockpile management, focused around CITES obligations and current compliance issues for Cambodia (SD10). The briefing was shared in a small technical meeting and stimulated discussion regarding the lack of recent progress implementing Cambodia's NIAP. We agreed to hold a joint workshop to discuss key issues in early 2020, hosted by FA and participated in by all relevant agencies. The workshop was scheduled for late March but was postponed in early March due to COVID-19 (SD11).

Two briefings were shared with Customs on a case of "wildlife bones", that were seized at Phnom Penh Airport in late December, which we suspected (and were later confirmed to be) lion bones. Two Vietnamese nationals were arrested at the time of the seizure in connection with this >280kg shipment. The first briefing was prepared in January, shared in February to a senior Customs official (a champion) to inform about the significance and dynamics of lion bone trade, to make recommendations for follow-up enquiries related to this case, and to offer technical assistance from WCS if required (SD12). Customs requested development of a more detailed second briefing proposing recommended follow-up enquiries and technical support we could provide, which the senior official arranged for us to discuss in person with Customs officials from Phnom Penh Airport (PPIA) and other relevant agencies (SD13). As a result, Customs and the judiciary permitted samples to be taken from the bones to confirm species level identification, which was conducted under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Administration with forensic analysis provided by UNODC and TRACE in late March (SD14). UNODC reported in late March that the results confirmed the bones sampled were lion. This case demonstrates there is will for inter-agency collaboration on wildlife cases and also highlights the need for provision of technical assistance to government agencies. We believe that no progress would otherwise have been made on this case without follow-up and assistance from WCS.

One additional briefing relating to ivory stockpile management, was shared with FA in February 2020 on NIAP implementation status, the CITES Secretariat evaluation of Cambodia's progress

on NIAP implementation, and WCS's recommended priorities for implementation in the coming year. As a result of this meeting, key NIAP activities were agreed with FA which we will progress in the coming months, ensuring wherever possible, coordination between FA, Customs and other relevant agencies related to stockpile management (SD16).

Activity 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.

In August, with co-financing we commissioned an independent legal consultant to conduct an analysis of Cambodia's wildlife related legislation. The review was completed in September and provides a comprehensive analysis of the protections for species against trafficking, penalties, and the investigative powers and legal jurisdiction of law enforcement agencies. The analysis highlights discrepancies related to protections and penalties, gaps in the existing legislation, identifies overlaps in jurisdictions between agencies that may cause confusion on cases, the lack of investigative powers provided to law enforcement agencies in enforcing these laws, and that none of the laws provide any jurisdiction across State borders (with exception of the Law on Customs which provides for information sharing and cross-border cooperation). It concludes with recommendations; including specific proposed amendments to each of the laws to provide a stronger legal deterrent to wildlife traffickers, for a coordination mechanism between agencies to be developed/clarified to facilitate cooperation on wildlife cases, and for special investigative techniques to be provided within the laws for wildlife enforcement agencies (SD17). This analysis has been translated into Khmer.

Activity 2.3. Hold a technical workshop with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to discuss and find solutions to inter-agency coordination issues

No significant progress to date. We had planned an initial technical workshop to share the results of the above-mentioned analysis with government agencies in December 2019, however it had to be postponed due to the availability of the consultant who is based in Kenya. Since then, we have been considering several options, including two new opportunities, through which to share the results of the above analysis more widely. These are discussed in more detail under section 3.2, output 2 and a decision will be made in the coming weeks based on the most effective strategy, and the possibilities in light of the COVID-19 outbreak.

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.

Activities under this output are progressing well, multi-agency workshops were planned for mid-2020. Champions have been identified and are facilitating a number of actions to strengthen the enforcement and judicial response to wildlife trafficking.

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

We are preparing for the planned multi-agency training workshops for enforcement and judicial officers in mid-2020. These trainings will bring together agencies to share experiences and challenges related to investigating and prosecuting wildlife crimes, based around specific cases if possible. We expect this format to be more productive, aiming to bridge the gaps between agencies and promote information sharing and coordination, rather than on traditional classroom-based trainings. We plan to hold three workshops; in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville if possible, once COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted.

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

We remain in regular contact with one champion from the Ministry of Justice, with whom we are collaborating on the development of a communications campaign with co-financing (see section 2 and Act. 2.2, SD5, SD8). Within FA, following the signing of a Project Agreement (SD3) we will be working more closely with a young, female department deputy director. We anticipate she will be a champion in progressing stockpile management issues and inter-agency coordination.

Activity 3.3. Champions facilitate inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases

One Champion, a senior official in Customs, advised WCS how to proceed with providing technical support to Customs, CCC, FA and the Phnom Penh Court of First Instance on the suspected lion bones (“wildlife bones”) case (SD19, see section 3.1, activity 2.1). This intervention resulted in the facilitation of information sharing on this case from the CCC and Customs, to Forestry Administration and a request for technical assistance from FA and WCS in support of the case (SD12-15). This case is still ongoing and we will continue to follow up with government partners, to share any relevant information with them that we obtain, and to advocate for appropriate further investigation and/or criminal charges.

Output 4. A network of Cambodian journalists are advocating for effective law enforcement and judicial responses by government agencies against ivory and rhino horn trafficking.

CCJ suggested to organize an introductory workshop, which was conducted on 23rd July. Entitled ‘The Role of the Media in Responding to Wildlife Trafficking’, the aim was to increase the interest of journalists and ultimately the coverage of wildlife trafficking issues in the Cambodian media. Seventy-nine Cambodian journalists participated (SD20) and national media (print, online and tv) covered the event, although WCS was misquoted in one article (SD21). At the event, we shared one brief with media participants about the purpose of the workshop and the significance of wildlife trafficking (SD22). This one-day workshop identified that most Cambodian journalists lack knowledge of the relevant wildlife laws and how to investigate these crimes, a series of challenges for journalists, and recommendations were made as to how WCS could support greater coverage of this issue (SD23). A follow-on basic training was agreed in November 2019, which was led by the CCJ with support from WCS (SD24).

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

We continue scanning media articles in Khmer and English related to wildlife crime. Within the last year we have documented 49 articles published in online traditional media (excluding social media), focusing on a range of issues related to illegal wildlife trade. Furthermore, 4 articles have been published in regional media that relate to Cambodia. A brief analysis of coverage is provided under output 4 and a summary of articles in SD25.

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 5.1. Hold regular meetings with and provide dossiers to diplomatic missions and aid agencies in Cambodia, Vietnam and China, and key source countries, to encourage these agencies to advocate for stronger action by Cambodian agencies on wildlife trafficking cases

In November 2019 we met with the Global Environmental Institute (GEI), a Chinese NGO on a visit to Phnom Penh, to discuss the CWT response in Cambodia. GEI has since developed a scoping review which outlines the wildlife trade situation in Cambodia, and makes recommendations for the development of China-Cambodia cooperation in this field. WCS provided additional recommendations for cooperation, which are currently being considered by the GEI team. The review will be a reference document for Chinese authorities and will help GEI to facilitate policy and enforcement cooperation between the two countries. This work is supported by the EU-financed External Action ‘Partners Against Wildlife Crime’. We will provide evidence of this in the next report, once it has been finalized.

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

No bi-lateral meetings or exchange visits have taken place this year. We delayed this activity to year 3. Based on our regional experiences in supporting bi-lateral CWT meetings, we plan to focus the next meeting around one or more specific cases between Cambodia and another country, in order to ensure the meeting is focused and of practical relevance to government partners, thus increasing the likelihood of a useful outcome and achievement of this output.

Activity 5.3. Follow up with law enforcement agencies and the 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

Following the bi-lateral meeting in Vietnam in early 2019, there has not been any bi-lateral dialogue between participants from the two countries to the best of our knowledge. As mentioned above, through the support of one champion within Customs (Act. 3.3) who attended the bi-lateral meeting in March 2019, we were able to provide recommendations to Customs regarding follow-up enquiries into a case of lion bone trafficking. The two individuals arrested in connection with this case are Vietnamese nationals. Following a technical meeting in March 2020, Customs shared information with WCS and partners on the case.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 2. Law enforcement officers and the judiciary demonstrate improved coordination on wildlife trafficking cases.

From a baseline of 0, followed by two briefings in Year 1, we have produced four briefings shared to four agencies in Year 2, which related specifically to the mandates and jurisdictions of agencies for wildlife trafficking cases (SD10,15,16,17). We believe a combination of these briefings and other project-related initiatives such as provision of long-term support to Cambodia's NIAP (SD10,11,16), and external pressures (e.g. CITES), have resulted in progress towards output 2 and indicator 2.1, specifically in an improvement of awareness of the Cambodian government with regards to the need for a more organized approach to handling ivory trafficking issues in country. This is evidenced firstly, by the establishment of a 'Working Group for Researching, Investigating, Preventing, and Crackdown the Illegal Commerce of Ivory' by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in August 2019 (SD19). The working group is chaired by FA and participated in by MOJ, Ministry of Interior (MOI), Customs, Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Gendarmerie. The FA is the appropriate lead for this as the specialist wildlife agency but required a mechanism to improve inter-agency coordination.

Secondly, responding we believe to increased attention to this issue, the Ministry of Economy and Finance (of which Customs is a part) issued a Decision in October 2019 to establish an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to refer ivory, rhino horn and other confiscated wildlife parts to be stored at a secure warehouse of the National Bank of Cambodia and to take samples for scientific and educational purposes'. This group is chaired by the DG of Customs and participated in by MoE, National Bank of Cambodia, MAFF, Customs, MOJ, Ministry of Culture and Fine Art, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) (SD2).

In September 2019 with co-financing we commissioned an analysis of Cambodia's legal framework with regards to CWT (Act 2.2), and had planned to hold a workshop for all relevant agencies hosted by MOJ in December 2019. However, this activity had to be postponed due to the availability of the legal consultant, and we were since also aware of better opportunities through which we may be able to have greater influence: 2) with co-financing we are supporting GEI to develop opportunities for China-Cambodia cooperation to combat illegal wildlife trade; if Chinese government agencies were to support policy change initiatives on this issue in Cambodia, this would provide greater leverage for change than other existing opportunities. Thus, sharing the results of the legal analysis is on hold to allow us to take advantage of the best opportunity with the best likelihood of influence. We anticipate achievement of this output by the end of the project, as long as COVID-19 restrictions do not continue to prevent implementation of activities.

Regardless of the delay in activity 2.3, indicator 2.2 has been achieved in the last year, with demonstrated inter-agency coordination following an inter-agency seizure of lion bones in late 2019. We attribute the successful coordination of bone sampling and technical support to our intervention and provide the briefings, photos, attendance list as evidence (SD12-14). Since the baseline was established, there have been two wildlife cases; one of >3 tonnes of ivory managed by Customs, and the aforementioned lion bone seizure. Thus the current condition of the indicator is 50% of cases demonstrate inter-agency coordination.

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.

We have not conducted any training programs in Year 2 thus there is no change to indicator 3.1 since Year 1, apart from one former trainee who actively participated in the lion bone case. A number of organizations are now supporting CWT trainings in Cambodia, including UNODC. In order to avoid overlap with other initiatives and also taking into account feedback from government partners that training programs are not required, we are currently planning a new format for multi-agency capacity building activities, to be based around experience-sharing and/or case-based workshops, as mentioned above (Act 3.1). At present, the multi-agency trainings are anticipated for mid-2020 (July/August), leaving us enough time to gather data on indicator 3.1 and 3.3 after these workshops, which will be measured via pre and post training assessments and follow-up evaluations. We anticipate that it will be challenging to meet the target of 30% of trainees apply skills to active wildlife trafficking cases, simply because there appear to be less seizures taking place, however this may change following COVID-19 with the possibility of increased government control of illicit wildlife trade.

In this period two of our four champions have taken actions within law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, and with the improved collaboration with FA, we believe we are on track to achieve indicator 3.2 by the end of the project. As reported above one champion in Customs identified from earlier project activities, has taken action to support inter-agency cooperation and to facilitate investigation of the lion bone seizure. This is evidenced briefings, meeting photos and confidential follow-up research documents (SD12-14).

Progress towards indicator 3.3 is largely measured through trainings which have been postponed to Year 3; in Year 2 our proportion of women at trainings was 16%, which was consistent with the baseline of a maximum of 25%. At our meetings with FA the gender ratio is typically half or a third females which is an improvement, but when providing assistance to the lion bone case in March the gender ratio of officials present was 1 woman (a Customs officer) to 12 men (8%). It is unlikely we will be able to achieve this indicator by project end.

Output 4. A network of Cambodian journalists are advocating for effective law enforcement action and judicial responses by government agencies against ivory and rhino horn trafficking.

We measure progress towards the first indicator through surveying articles in domestic online media and evaluating coverage, key information is recorded in our media monitoring database, evidenced in SD25. In Year 2, coverage of wildlife trafficking in traditional media has increased from a baseline of 3 articles per month, focused on seizures, to a total of 49 articles, which equates to 4.1 articles per month on average (a 37% increase from the baseline). Furthermore, articles in domestic media are much more diverse since the baseline was established where virtually all articles focused on seizures or enforcement action. In Year 2, 20 of the articles (41%) were reporting on a seizure or enforcement action but many of which included mention of judicial action (suspects sent to court). Approximately 16% of articles focused on policy interventions or the government's response to wildlife crime, 8% on international policies related to wildlife crime, 24% were related to poaching and the government's response, and a smaller number of articles focused on wildlife crime more generally. Three articles reported on the project's training for journalists on investigating wildlife crime (SD25a).

We monitor progress towards the second indicator through monitoring the reach, and the reactions, comments and shares, of posts on our Facebook page related to our project or co-financed initiatives. To date it has not been possible to gather similar data from our partners. Communications outputs have been hampered by the sensitive nature of our work not being suitable for publication, delays to project events (e.g. Act. 2.1, 3.1), and the delay in hiring a new Communications Officer. In Year 2 five posts by WCS have generated 478 reactions, comments and shares, and a reach of 11,926 in year 2, an increase from Year 1 (208 reactions, comments and shares, reach of 4,643) (SD25b). We will significantly increase our communications outputs in 2020 and expect to achieve this indicator by the end of the project. With co-financing from the GIZ commissioned by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the request of the MOJ, we are supporting the development of a behaviour change social media campaign on combating wildlife trafficking, which will encompass two short videos and sixteen social media posts. ii) raise awareness about wildlife trafficking, and iv) send a clear message that involvement in wildlife trafficking is illegal. We anticipate this campaign will achieve indicator 4.2 and output 4. To date we have developed a strategy and agreed on a script for the two short films (SD8), but production and content development for social media

posts is on hold due to the COVID-19 outbreak. We are hopeful the campaign will be implemented and its impact monitored before 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.

To date, Cambodian agencies have participated in one bi-lateral dialogue with Vietnam supported by the project, as reported in Year 1. There is no change from the baseline in this period. One formal meeting was held at national level between Vietnam and Cambodia Customs in 2019 but wildlife trafficking was not a priority topic. We are not aware of any information shared by Cambodian authorities on cases with any country, but in our continuing support to the lion bone case we are hopeful we may be able to facilitate case-based dialogue and cross-border information sharing before the end of the project. We recommended collaboration with Vietnamese agencies in our briefings and meetings with Customs, the CCC and the investigating judge in March (SD12-14) and will follow-up on this In March 2020 Cambodia and Vietnam signed the Law Adoption of Treaty of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Kingdom of Cambodia and Social Republic of Vietnam, which will likely make it easier for bi-lateral collaboration to take place. The clear involvement of Vietnamese nationals in a number of seizures in Cambodia, is why we have prioritised collaboration with this country at present. Politically and logistically it is also easier to facilitate than with any of the source countries in Africa. Several international meetings have been organized to bring together source, transit and destination countries since the project was designed, including Interpol meetings in April and June 2019 but we are not aware of any significant progress as a result.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

To date there have been 23 transnational seizures in Cambodia (an increase of 1 seizure in Year 2) related to ivory, rhino horn, pangolins and lion bones that the project is monitoring.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

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 has been reduced this last year through the negotiation of a project level agreement with FA, resulting in improved collaboration with that agency. We have also strengthened our collaboration with champions in MOJ and Customs as demonstrated by recent successes with these agencies mentioned in section 1 and 2.

The second assumption remains challenging to meet and may not hold true. It 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. Female participation in project activities is mixed. We will continue our mitigation strategy to work closely with government agencies to identify female officials for the upcoming multi-agency workshops and events, and to build closer relationships with individuals to enhance the likelihood of them contributing to wildlife trafficking cases. However, we believe it is unlikely we will meet the target for indicator 3.3 by the end of the project.

Output 4 assumptions: Journalists will be interested in wildlife trafficking and wildlife crime issues and develop well researched articles to encourage action; & wildlife trafficking cases and media articles on these issues are not politically sensitive and continue to be relatively free from government censorship.

The first assumption holds true, demonstrated by an improvement from the baseline in the number of media articles per month on wildlife trafficking since project inception, and a diversification of topics covered by media articles, focusing not only on seizures but also on government policy, action and international CWT issues.

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 in theory, as evidenced by the 2019 cross-border technical meeting with Vietnam and a follow up official meeting by both countries' Customs agencies in late 2019. However, it remains challenging to leverage meaningful collaboration with Vietnam on wildlife trafficking issues, due to this issue not being seen as a priority by either country. We will mitigate this risk in the latter part of the project, if permitted by government partners, by implementing an adapted approach to bi-lateral meetings based around specific cases involving both countries, an approach that has proved successful several times elsewhere in this region. Cambodia's relationship with China is good thus this is not a risk to achieving this output. Our work with GEI to identify potential areas of cooperation for Cambodia-China on combating illegal trade, will hopefully help to progress China-Cambodia cooperation on enforcement in the coming months.

3.5 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 the technical assistance WCS provided to the government on the lion bone trafficking case in early 2020, which due to our intervention resulted in an inter-agency collaboration on approval from the investigating judge (SD13,14). This case is currently still under investigation by the court and the two suspects are in custody; we will continue to monitor its progress and share intelligence as appropriate.

Since the project was initiated, there has been increased international attention and focus on Cambodia as a transit country for ivory and resultant pressure on Cambodian agencies, as demonstrated by the achievement of the end-of-project target for indicator 5.1. Together with our briefings and technical advice particularly on stockpile management issues (SD10,16), we believe this has helped to leverage a greater political commitment and improvement in inter-agency coordination to address ivory trafficking issues, including more effective stockpile management, as evidenced by recent decisions (SD2,18). Furthermore, Cambodian media have increased and diversified coverage away from seizures to include the policy, enforcement and judicial response, as evidenced by indicator 4.1, analysis of media coverage. For comments on impact on human development and wellbeing (poverty alleviation) see section 7.

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

In Year 2 the project has contributed to theme 2 of the 2014 London Declaration, strengthening law enforcement, through providing technical support and guidance to enforcement agencies to investigate a lion bone trafficking case (XV) (SD13,14), and by developing analyses and briefings promoting a clear understanding of agency mandates and jurisdictions related to key CWT issues (XIV) (SD10,12,13,15,16). Our capacity building work and bi-lateral dialogue planned for year 3 will also contribute to this action (XIII, XVI). The project has also contributed to action A, eradicating the market for illegal wildlife products, through encouraging government agencies to adopt improved, transparent internationally recognised standard practices for the management of ivory and rhino horn stockpiles, that would increase CITES compliance and reduce the risk of leakage; this work is still under development (II, III, V) (SD10,15,16).

In contribution to action B of the London Declaration, ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents, declaration VIII, we have also taken the opportunity to propose amendments to legislation that if adopted, would strengthen penalties for trafficking related offences against endangered aquatic species (SD29), and with co-financing, completed an analysis of the country's legislation related to wildlife trafficking with recommendations for improvement to address the gaps and overlaps in current legislation that are weakening the ability of

enforcement and judicial agencies to prosecute wildlife trafficking cases (SD17). The analysis also covers investigative powers and jurisdictions of enforcement agencies and makes recommendations to clarify and strengthen this, to facilitate a more coordinated and thorough investigative and enforcement response (SD17). The analysis was shared with MOJ in this period and will be shared more widely in year 3. Through our partnership with the MOJ we aim to strengthen the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions, contributing to action B declaration XI,

5. Impact on species in focus

by the end of Year 2 we have demonstrated either significant or substantial progress towards achieving all five outputs. We have also made progress towards indicator 2.2, an enhanced understanding of agency jurisdictions on wildlife cases, as a result of briefings and analyses shared with government partners (SD10,15,16) (indicator 2.1), evidenced by recent policy decisions regarding agency jurisdictions (SD2,18) and a notable achievement of demonstrated recent inter-agency collaboration on a lion bone trafficking case we assisted (SD13,14) (indicator 2.2), which was facilitated by a champion of the project (indicator 3.2). Other champions are also coordinating actions that will contribute towards this and other outputs and enabling monitoring of progress towards the project outcome (SD5,6).

This progress is a necessary precursor for intelligence-led enforcement and judicial action, either in Cambodia or in other relevant countries such as China or Vietnam, which we anticipate will lead to benefits to our target species, as well as other species affected by trafficking, through alleviating pressure on wild populations. The aforementioned progress also demonstrates that there is commitment from some individuals and agencies, particularly champions, to address CWT issues and thus provides support for this approach.

6. 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 demonstrated improvement in governance in Cambodia (measured through progress on output indicator 2.2 and reported in section 3.3), and increased commitment from national government agencies to address counter wildlife trafficking, as a result of project interventions and raised awareness (indicator 2.2) as reported under sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5.

Cambodians living near to primary project locations, including Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Sihanoukville, are anticipated to benefit from this project through improvements in local governance, by having more responsive, informed and capable local law enforcement agencies. Improvements in governance are demonstrated by the recent seizure of lion bones in December 2019 and the inter-agency collaboration to identify the seizure of bones as a result of project interventions (SD12-14).

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

This project has endeavoured to offer equal opportunities to persons of different genders, while implementing 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 achievement this year has been the inclusion of a young female champion from FA, the project's focal point. She facilitated negotiation of the Project Agreement (SD3), is the focal point for NIAP, was leading organization of the CITES workshop within FA (SD11) and has taken part in briefings (SD16). She is likely to continue to be a champion for this project. The female Judge identified as a champion in Year 1 will support a co-financed judicial capacity building program in Year 3.

Progress towards indicator 3.3 is largely measured through trainings which have been postponed to Year 3; in Year 2 our proportion of women at trainings was 16%, which was consistent with the baseline of a maximum of 25%. At our small technical meetings with FA the gender ratio is typically 50% or 33% females which is an improvement. However, when providing assistance to the lion bone case we have no power to request proportional representation and in March the gender ratio of officials present was 1 woman to 12 men (8%). It is therefore unlikely we will be able to achieve our gender related target (indicator 3.3) by project end, largely because the project is not able to address recruitment and promotional policies within government agencies. We will continue to do what we can 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 3.5 details the achievement of the project so far, and we anticipate further progress in enhancing the rule of law and improving governance in Year 3 to have an indirect impact on the communities described in section 6, 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.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

WCS conducts an annual work planning process, a semi-annual progress review, and twice-monthly project planning and management meetings. In the last quarter we have also introduced a new grant 'health check' system which evaluates progress of planned activities, against project indicators, and of grant expenditure. These health-checks are implemented on a quarterly basis to inform adaptive project management. Together this forms the basis for monitoring and evaluation of all of our CWT efforts. Project M&E is based on gathering of qualitative and quantitative information or evidence directly related to the outputs and activities of the project, conducted by in-country WCS staff in collaboration with government partners.

For example, under outcome 1 the number of ivory, rhino horn, pangolin and lion bone seizures has been recorded in our database, 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 'champions', together with policy actions, we monitor the extent of inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking issues.

Output 3: The impact of capacity building activities will be monitored through course evaluations and through following up with all trainees 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, although it is also influenced by agencies' commitment to or priority for tackling wildlife trafficking.

Output 4: Media activities are monitored through bi-weekly scanning of news outlets in Khmer and English for wildlife trafficking coverage. A set of commonly used tools and metrics are used to monitor the performance and outreach of our social media page. This work will be scaled up in the coming months with the implementation of a co-financed communications campaign, which will itself be monitored,

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.

9. Lessons learnt

this year has also demonstrated the importance of maintaining relationships with all relevant government partners, which in a politically complex environment where priorities and focus can shift rapidly, is important for providing opportunities for progress. The project now has a champion within each of the three key agencies (FA, Customs and MOJ), each of which have contributed significantly to project achievements in Year 2. Although some key activities have needed to be postponed to Year 3, we believe we have established a solid foundation for future progress that we anticipate will in the end lead to more meaningful results.

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

Our Year 1 annual review recommended that we provide further information on how China fits into the cross-border negotiations. We explained in our October change request that we believe it will be more effective to focus bi-lateral meetings around one or more specific cases, to increase the likelihood of them achieving output 5, not only participating in dialogues but sharing information on cases. To date, only two of the cases (SD1) directly relate to China, which are two rhino horn trafficking cases from 2016. Thus we believe it will be challenging to establish meaningful dialogue with China we are also hopeful that China-Cambodia cooperation may be initiated by China, which we anticipate would be more productive (i.e. not driven by an NGO), through our collaboration with GEI on the EU-financed external action, and their partnership with Chinese government agencies. This will depend however, on COVID-19 restrictions in Year 3.

The second recommendation that we revise assumptions for revised output 2 and make sure that changes to the log frame are approved via a change request, was completed in May 2019 after the year 1 annual report. The third request, to provide more evidence to substantiate activities and progress, and consider tagging activities in the log frame that align with London Declaration commitments has been satisfied. In year 1 we provided 23 means of verification; in year 2 we have increased this significantly, We also provided more information on the involvement of project partners, updated the WCS website and provided recognition for the IWT Challenge Fund where possible in our means of verification.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The only risk anticipated to the project at present is the risk that planned activities will be disrupted due to ongoing COVID-19 impacts and restrictions. At the time of writing, there have only been 122 cases of COVID-19 confirmed in Cambodia and no new cases since 11th April (<http://cdcmoh.gov.kh/resource-documents/daily-surveillance-reports>). The statistics are widely appreciated as accurate and the government response appears to have been enough to prevent a larger outbreak at this time. The next few weeks will be particularly important, following widespread travel during Khmer New Year, and the 70,000 returning migrant workers from Thailand a few weeks ago, which may both result in new cases. If there is no impending increase in cases, the office may re-open in May but we are unsure when we will be able to hold planned trainings and workshops, which will depend both on government restrictions and WCS's policy. Activities with an international element (e.g. cross-border dialogues and sourcing international trainers) may be particularly delayed. We will monitor the situation closely and make alternative plans where required, to enable us to achieve project outputs.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project's profile has been promoted through the implementation of events and activities, and through technical meetings with government partners. In Year 3 we plan to promote the project's work more widely through social and traditional media and our website.

In Year 2 we have experienced an increased interest in the project and in CWT issues, evidenced through the new Project Agreement with FA (SD3), policy mechanisms to enhance inter-agency coordination and strengthened commitment on these issues (SD2,18), support provided to Customs on the lion bone case (SD12-15) and the proactive nature of our work with MOJ (annex 4). Year 3 will provide the greatest opportunity to determine whether there is increased capacity resulting from the project. These successes demonstrate that the project's exit strategy is still valid, and that enhanced knowledge, commitment 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. The only changes that might be necessary, are changes to planned project activities as a result of COVID-19 restrictions, which should be clearer in the coming weeks as explained in section 11.

13. 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 (SD20) and training with the Club of Cambodian journalists (SD24). In the case of briefings (SD10,12,13,15,16) we do not include donor logos to avoid potential misinterpretation (so that WCS is responsible for the information and advice contained within the briefing). We acknowledged project support in the recommended revisions to the Law on Fisheries (SD29) which was shared with all development partners engaged in the revisions.

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 (see SD 4 for evidence of acknowledgement with FA). 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. This is anticipated to include, training and workshop reports. Our government partners are well aware that the UK, the US and the EU are the most significant donors for CWT in Cambodia at present; some are very familiar with the IWT Challenge Fund as recipients of former Chevening scholarships.

We also acknowledge funding from all of our donors on the WCS Cambodia CWT web page, which provides links to recent project news and publications supported by the IWT Challenge Fund, among others. We anticipate a greater amount of articles and other communications (e.g. Facebook posts) in Year 3. <https://cambodia.wcs.org/counter-wildlife-trafficking.aspx>

14. Safeguarding

WCS's policies and procedures are framed by the organization's Code of Conduct, a revised and updated version of which was formally adopted in February 2019. This provides explicit guidance as to how WCS personnel must comport themselves during their work, and applies to all staff at WCS as well as those that act on behalf of WCS. The Code of Conduct covers diverse issues such as conflicts of interest, safeguarding human rights, combatting human trafficking, sexual harassment, protection of whistleblowers and many others. Under the Code of Conduct WCS, personnel are accountable for their actions and the actions of others under their management authority, and for ensuring compliance with the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct prohibits bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse, and child abuse as well as documents WCS's organizational commitment to comply with human rights standards and human subjects' protections as it undertakes its conservation work. WCS follows established national and global standards for safeguarding human rights including the World Bank Social Framework, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Belmont Report that outlines the ethical principles and guidelines for the protection of human subjects of research. WCS has also established a Global Grievance Redress Mechanism to ensure that we respond in a consistent and timely way across the organization to investigate, document and take appropriate action to address complaints of alleged human rights abuses by WCS staff, partners, consultants or anyone working on our behalf.

15. Project expenditure

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

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

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

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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>We report an improvement in the rule of law and governance in Cambodia through the successful seizure and inter-agency collaboration on the lion bone trafficking case which is ongoing. The project has also helped to leverage increased political commitment to address ivory trafficking issues, including more effective stockpile management.</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>		
		1.1.	
<p>Output 2. Law enforcement officers and the judiciary demonstrate improved coordination on wildlife trafficking cases</p>	<p>2.1 By 2021 Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary have a clear understanding of the mandates and jurisdictions of each agency on wildlife trafficking cases (baseline = agencies do not fully understand or adhere to the mandates and jurisdictions of other agencies on wildlife trafficking cases)</p>	<p>2.1 Significant progress has been made towards achieving this indicator, with four briefings shared related to agency mandates and jurisdictions. Two inter-agency coordination mechanisms have been established at the ministerial level that help clarify roles and jurisdictions in Year 2. We anticipate further progress in year 3 following the inter-agency workshop. Evidence is provided in annex 4 (briefings: SD10,15,16,17, coordination mechanisms: SD2,18).</p> <p>2.2 Since the project began there have been two seizures; one of >3 tonnes of ivory, and one of >280kg of lion bone. The first case has been handled entirely by Customs, and the second by a combination of a Police unit, Customs and FA.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>2.2: By 2021 40% of cases demonstrate inter-agency coordination (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>The indicator status in year 2 is therefore 50% of cases demonstrate inter-agency coordination. Evidence provided in SD9 of both, and SD12-14 for the lion bone case.</p> <p>These indicators are appropriate for the output.</p>	
<p>Activity 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><i>Contributes to London Declaration Action C XV, strengthen enforcement by sharing technical expertise and advice, clarifying the mandates of enforcement agencies and CITES obligations, and advocating for a stronger enforcement response on wildlife cases. Also contributes to Action A II, III and V, eradicating the market by encouraging the government to manage its stockpiles responsibly and transparently, in accordance with international standards and CITES obligations.</i></p>		<p>Five briefings shared with law enforcement agencies on ivory stockpile management, CITES obligations including Cambodia's NIAP and on lion bone trafficking. Consultation meetings with FA, Customs and a multi-agency meeting for the lion bone case held (SD10, 12,13,15,16). Agreement to support a workshop on stockpile management issues (SD11).</p>	<p>Hold the workshop on stockpile management issues which was organized for 23rd March, when COVID-19 restrictions are lifted, and if FA still see the workshop as a good approach.</p>
<p>Activity 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><i>Contributes to London Declaration Action C XV, strengthen enforcement and VIII ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents, by assessing the legal jurisdictions of enforcement agencies, raising awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crimes, and making recommendations to improve inter-agency coordination and legislative provisions to strengthen the enforcement and judicial response.</i></p>		<p>Analysis of Cambodia's legislation and the legal mandates and jurisdictions of enforcement agencies related to wildlife trafficking, produced and shared with MOJ (SD17).</p>	<p>None, this activity is complete.</p>
<p>Activity 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><i>Will contribute to London Declaration Action C XV, strengthen enforcement and VIII ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents, by raising awareness of the legal jurisdictions of enforcement agencies, and developing recommendations to improve inter-agency coordination on wildlife cases.</i></p>		<p>No progress to date, workshop postponed from December 2019.</p>	<p>Determine with partners the most appropriate strategy for making effective use of the analysis – likely through a multi-agency workshop</p>
<p>Output 3. Customs, FA, checkpoint officers and police in Sihanoukville, Phnom Penh and Siem Reap have the capacity to conduct investigations</p>	<p>3.1 By 2020 at least 30% of trainees apply the relevant knowledge and skills to active wildlife trafficking cases</p>	<p>3.1 No progress made towards achieving this indicator since Year 1, due to capacity building workshops being planned for mid-2020 (year 3).</p> <p>3.2 This indicator has been met with at least 4 champions having been identified in Customs, FA, MOJ and the Police and are actively supporting CWT cases or</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>following seizures, 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>progress on issues and activities. Evidence provided in section 3.2, annex 4 (SD4-7, 12-16, 19).</p> <p>3.3 Attendance at previous trainings in year 1 and at other events with partners suggest this indicator is not likely to be met by the end of the project, despite our efforts to ensure female attendance, due to the lack of project influence over agency hiring practices and gender equality policies.</p> <p>The indicators are appropriate for the output.</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><i>Will contribute to London Declaration action C, strengthen enforcement XIII by investing in capacity building to effectively investigate and prosecute wildlife crimes.</i></p>		<p>No further progress in year 2. Multi-agency capacity building workshops planned for mid-2020</p>	<p>Complete the desk review of court cases to inform capacity building workshops.</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>One champion in MOJ is conducting the desk review of court cases (SD6) and a member of an inter-agency working group on ivory (SD18). One champion in Customs facilitated inter-</p>	<p>Support MOJ to complete the desk review of court cases.</p> <p>Maintain communication contact with champions.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<i>Contributes to London Declaration action C, strengthen enforcement XIII and XIV by investing in capacity building and providing support for effective investigations and prosecutions of wildlife crimes</i>		agency cooperation on a case of lion bone trafficking (SD12-14, 19). We maintain in contact with one champion in Police through telegram, and we have recently identified one champion in FA who is coordinating this project within FA and leading NIAP implementation (SD3,4).	Work closely with the FA champion in the implementation of this project, encouraging stronger NIAP implementation.
Activity 3.3 Champions facilitate inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases <i>Contributes to London Declaration action C, strengthen enforcement XIII, XIV and XV by investing in capacity building, providing support for effective investigations and prosecutions and national inter-agency coordination for actions against wildlife crimes.</i>		As above	Share resulting intelligence on the lion bone trafficking case with relevant agencies to facilitate further investigation and inter-agency cooperation.
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>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 6) 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 increases by 100% compared to baseline established at the start of the project</p> <p>(baseline = approx. 1000 reactions, comments and shares)</p>	<p>4.1 Progress towards this indicator has increased from a baseline of 3 articles per month to 4.1 on average, and our analysis demonstrates a diversification of media coverage (evidence provided in section 3.2 and annex 4 (SD25a)). We anticipate the indicator will be achieved by the end of the project through additional communications around project events and the implementation of a co-financed communications campaign on CWT.</p> <p>4.2 Similar to the above, progress has been demonstrated (evidence is provided in section 3.2, annex 4 SD25b) but we anticipate to achieve this indicator by the end of the project</p> <p>Both indicators are appropriate for the output.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 4.3 Regular monitoring of content related to wildlife trafficking in local media sources</p>		<p>Monitoring of media articles has continued each month. We have identified 49 articles related to illegal wildlife trade and analysed coverage to monitor progress towards output 4.</p>	<p>Continue regular media monitoring.</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>5.2 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 No progress made since year 1 in relation to this indicator. This will be progressed in the final year of the project.</p>	
<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> <p><i>Contributes to London Declaration Action C, XV and XVI, through facilitating cross-border collaboration on CWT issues.</i></p>		<p>No progress this year. Bi-lateral dialogues were postponed to Year 3 to allow us to focus meetings around specific cases, and to complete the desk review of court cases which will inform dialogues.</p>	<p>Conduct a strategic bi-lateral dialogue event when the desk review of court cases has been completed, and when COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted.</p>
<p>Activity 5.3 Follow up with law enforcement agencies and the 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> <p><i>Contributes to London Declaration Action C, XV and XVI, through facilitating cross-border collaboration on CWT issues.</i></p>		<p>We maintain contact with champions and participants of the bi-lateral meeting in March 2019. We are not aware of any bi-lateral information sharing on wildlife trafficking cases, but one participant of the 2019 bi-lateral meeting facilitated WCS to provide</p>	<p>As above (5.2), and make a plan with MOJ to follow up on the 3 ivory cases that are pending prosecution, and the lion bone trafficking case (at least 3 of which are linked to Vietnam).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
		<p>technical support on a lion bone trafficking case.</p> <p>We are monitoring progress of cases through our cooperation with MOJ.</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 demonstrate improved coordination on wildlife trafficking cases	2.1 By 2021 Law enforcement agencies and the judiciary have a clear understanding of the mandates and	2.1 Briefings and analyses produced, dissemination lists, meeting minutes including recommendations from consultation meetings, workshop attendance lists, and solutions to inter-	The Ministry of Justice will retain the ability to convene law enforcement agencies and the courts on these issues

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>jurisdictions of each agency on wildlife trafficking cases</p> <p>(baseline = agencies do not fully understand or adhere to the mandates and jurisdictions of other agencies on wildlife trafficking cases)</p> <p>2.2: By 2021 40% of cases demonstrate 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>agency coordination issues identified in workshop report</p> <p>2.2 Law enforcement agencies' case files, court records of judgements</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 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>3.1 Pre- and post-training assessments, attendance lists, training materials, stratified by gender</p> <p>3.2 'Champions' are sharing information between agencies</p> <p>3.3 Meeting notes and attendance lists, pre- and post- training assessments, case files, court records</p>	<p>Customs, police and prosecutors continue to collaborate with WCS and maintain an interest in capacity building activities</p> <p>Government agencies and individuals are committed to addressing the gender imbalance</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	(baseline = female enforcement officers are usually absent or in junior positions, typically making up less than ¼ of training participants)		
<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 increases by 100% compared to baseline established at the start of the project</p> <p>(baseline = approx. 1000 reactions, comments and shares)</p>	<p>4.1 Number of media articles per month on wildlife trafficking/international wildlife crime</p> <p>4.2 Facebook metrics - number of online engagements in articles covering wildlife trafficking on relevant social media pages</p>	<p>Journalists will be interested in wildlife trafficking and wildlife crime issues and develop well researched articles to encourage action.</p> <p>Wildlife trafficking cases and media articles on these issues are not politically sensitive and continue to be relatively free from government censorship.</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>5.2 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>5.1 Official statements, media scanning reports, meetings and event reports</p>	<p>Cambodia continues to have productive bi-lateral relationships with Vietnam and China on enforcement matters</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
		5.2 Bi-lateral meeting reports, training reports, actionable intelligence products shared with source or destination countries	Cambodian agencies are willing to cooperate with other countries and diplomatic missions/aid agencies are willing to leverage their influence on this issue.
<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>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>3.2 Identify 'champions' within law enforcement agencies through trainings, provide technical support to champions and help facilitate information sharing between agencies</p> <p>3.3 Champions facilitate inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases</p> <p>4.3. Regular monitoring of content related to wildlife trafficking in local media sources</p> <p>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> <p>5.3 Follow up with law enforcement agencies and the 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>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

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

Supplementary documents (SD) are clearly labelled, referenced throughout the document and submitted as separate files. All supplementary documents should not be shared publicly, files of a particularly sensitive nature are marked CONFIDENTIAL.

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.	Y
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.	N (supplementary materials only)
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.	Y
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	