



Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Challenge Fund Final Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://iwt.challengefund.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes.

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 30 th June 2021
Project Leader’s 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, July 2021

The blue highlights denote sections for redaction when the reports are published, due to sensitivity or confidentiality.

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) was the primary project partner from the outset. 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 seizures and court cases). GDCE have not been involved much in project M&E, or reporting, as they do not see this as their role. Rather, we engage with GDCE to discuss and plan project activities, which we have done through technical meetings and briefings (see SD2-5 for a selection of meeting photos and briefings shared from Y1-Y3). GDCE has demonstrated their willingness to engage in most project activities, including training courses, workshops, and more recently we have begun sharing translated United for Wildlife Transport Task Force alerts with them, which they have shared with all of their offices throughout the country to raise awareness of their officers of wildlife trafficking methods and typologies and improve detection (see SD6a-f for examples of EN and KH translated task force alerts shared and a list of recipient offices). A notable achievement with this partner is our first collaboration on a case of lion bone trafficking in March 2020; WCS's assistance resulted in genetic sampling of the seizure and confirmation of species identification in support of legal proceedings against the suspect, which would not have happened without our intervention and was achieved with facilitation from our Customs champion (see section 3.1, output 2 for more information, SD3).

Not all opportunities with GDCE have resulted in progress however. Although we reported the issuance of a Notification on restrictions in ivory trade in March 2019, and a new Decision by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF – which GDCE is a part of) in October 2019, (see SD7 and section 3.1, output 2 for more information) as positive changes because they raised awareness and clarified government responsibility for stockpile management, the project has not yet succeeded in persuading GDCE to develop the regulations and SOPs that would be required for effective stockpile management. We will continue to support GDCE on cases where possible, to share transport task force alerts, and to share the results of the legal analysis and court case analyses through a workshop with enforcement agencies (planned under this project but postponed due to COVID-19), but we will not proceed with pursuing establishing an effective stockpile management system, unless there is a change in the enabling environment (e.g. pressure from within the government, or CITES).

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. Following a slow start within FA in Year 1 (Y1), after the development of a Project Agreement with WCS and the assignment of an FA focal point to the project, collaboration was more efficient. FA were more heavily involved in project planning, proactively requesting opportunities that would meet their NIAP obligations, including for cybercrime training in 2020 (see section 9.2 below) and support to develop stockpile management regulations, following several briefings we provided to FA on this issue (see SD8-10 for examples of briefings shared with FA). We requested that FA ensure collaboration with GDCE on development of stockpile management regulations, and despite several negotiations, this prerequisite was refused. FA contribute bi-annual reports for the project, forming a part of annual reports to IWT CF. We will continue to partner with FA on key initiatives including legislative reform to strengthen the legal deterrent to wildlife trafficking, NIAP implementation, and we have just begun monitoring illegal wildlife trade on online platforms, to provide FA with actionable intelligence for enforcement.

The partnership with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has been a key achievement of this project. The focal department demonstrates a keen commitment to collaborate with us to strengthen the judicial response to wildlife trafficking in Cambodia. MOJ has led two workshops under output 2 in March 2019 and February 2021 (SD11,12) and a third was postponed due to COVID-19. In Y2 with support from the project MOJ gathered case files of 14 ivory and rhino horn trafficking court cases from throughout Cambodia, the analysis of which forms our monitoring of progress towards achieving the project outcome, and has informed several other project interventions, (see SD1 for case summaries). The final report of the case analysis has been approved by the Minister (pending some formatting changes) and will shortly be prepared for printing and distribution to all provincial courts in Cambodia (SD13). Based on this success, MOJ requested project support to gather court case files relating to illegal trade of other wildlife; more than 80 cases have been gathered and are currently being analysed with co-financing. The analysis of ivory and rhino horn trade related court cases have highlighted several challenges with investigation and adjudication of wildlife trafficking cases, and the first report provides 12 recommendations for improvement. We will work with MOJ on the implementation of these recommendations over the coming years with other funds. Additionally, MOJ also asked us to support them to develop a social media campaign to raise awareness of wildlife trafficking, which we began work on in November 2019, supported with funds from GIZ, and was implemented in early 2021 after COVID-19 delays (see SD14). MOJ have been key partners in the implementation of most of the project activities, however they do not have time or resources to participate in project reporting or M&E.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

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

From a baseline of agencies not fully understanding or adhering to the mandates and jurisdictions of other agencies on wildlife trafficking cases, we have demonstrated considerable progress towards achieving this this output, measured by the following indicators:

Indicator 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

In total we produced and shared 11 briefings for different government partners, including with FA (5: examples in SD8-10), GDCE (3: examples in SD2-5), multi-agencies (1), and MOJ (2) on issues related to ivory and rhino horn trafficking, NIAP implementation, and on the mandates of government agencies to CWT. A combination of these briefings and other project-related initiatives such as provision of long-term support to Cambodia's NIAP (e.g. SD10), and external pressures (e.g. from CITES), resulted in progress towards this output, 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 (SD16). 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. Although inter-ministerial activities have been impacted by COVID-19, the

working group has improved NIAP reporting by including information from other ministries, reached out to international partners to receive capacity building in line with their mission, and have provided training to government agencies on CITES issues and CWT in October 2020 (SD17). This is a good start to improve inter-agency coordination, but it is too early to examine how effective the Working Group (rather than individual agencies) might be at increasing detection of and convictions for trafficking cases.

Secondly, responding 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' as mentioned above (SD7). 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). For the first time, this Decision clarifies which Ministry is responsible for the management of seized ivory and rhino horn (after court rulings). The working group has a very clear mandate but is not yet active, in part due to the COVID-19 outbreak, which has restricted the activities of government agencies, including GDCE to essential duties in the response to the pandemic (i.e. heightened border controls). We have had a number of meetings with GDCE over the last two years on this issue, and provided several briefings and detailed best practice guidance (SD2,4,5), outlining possible next steps including provision of international expert support and partnership with FA. We planned to support an inter-agency workshop hosted by FA on CITES obligation and compliance regarding elephant ivory and rhino horn issues in March 2020 to raise awareness and discuss possible mechanisms to improve inter-agency coordination and stockpile management, but the workshop was cancelled due to a local community outbreak of COVID-19 (see SD18 for workshop preparations). After the most recent briefing in early 2021, GDCE would not commit to develop stockpile management regulations; suggesting inter-agency coordination cannot presently be improved on this issue.

More recently in February 2021 we shared the relevant components of an analysis of Cambodia's legal framework with regards to CWT which we had commissioned earlier in the project with co-financing (Act 2.2, SD19) at a workshop for prosecutors and judges (SD12). The component shared focused on the jurisdiction and investigative powers of enforcement agencies to combat wildlife trafficking in Cambodia, recommending legislative changes to strengthen powers and improve clarity, and highlighted the important role of the prosecutors/investigating judges in coordinating investigations of wildlife trafficking cases. We had planned to share this at a second workshop in late February 2021 for enforcement agencies (SD20), but the workshop was cancelled due to a local community outbreak of COVID-19 which is still ongoing. Consequently, we subsequently shared the analysis in detail with FA for their consideration of its recommendations, and it is undergoing a detailed internal review (SD21).

Unfortunately, we were unable to share the results of the CWT legal framework analysis with the National Assembly 'Commission on planning investment, agriculture, rural development, environment and water resources'. as we had planned, as the commission has not met since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. We anticipated this commission could be the most significant opportunity to influence legislative reform or policy, because it is above the level of any single agency, and could therefore influence policy on inter-agency coordination and investigative mandates on CWT. However, this intention has been negatively impacted by COVID-19.

Indicator 2.2: By 2021 40% of cases demonstrate inter-agency coordination

Indicator 2.2 has been achieved in the last year contributing to at least partial achievement of the output. Since the baseline was established, there have been two transnational wildlife trafficking seizures: one seizure of >3 tonnes of ivory at Phnom Penh Port managed by Customs, CamControl and DHSI and the aforementioned inter-agency lion bone seizure at Phnom Penh International Airport (see SD1 for seizure details). Thus the current condition of the indicator for the lifetime of the project is 100% of cases demonstrate inter-agency coordination.

Following the seizure of "wildlife bones" by the CCC, Police and Customs, which we suspected were lion, we submitted a briefing to our Customs champion on lion bone trafficking, to request WCS provide assistance to this case. 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), Police, FA and the judiciary. 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 2020. UNODC

confirmed that 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 provide the briefings, photos, and attendance list as evidence (SD3).

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

As measured below, we rate this output as partially achieved; enforcement agencies and prosecutors still require significant capacity building (and commitment) to enable effective investigations, gathering of evidence and development of strong cases for prosecution. This is evidenced by the analysis of court cases, which although reflects enforcement and judicial action taken largely before the project was initiated, the results are probably still largely representative of the current situation with some improvements noted. However, we note that there is an increased understanding and willingness of the need to conduct genetic sampling of seized wildlife products to confidently identify products to species level and in support of investigations. Furthermore, we note the success of our approach of working with champions who institute change, from facilitating inter-agency coordination on cases (SD3), to conducting potentially sensitive but critically important research into the enforcement and judicial response to such cases, with a view to improving how cases are handled in the future (SD13).

Indicator 3.1: By 2020 at least 30% of trainees apply the relevant knowledge and skills to active wildlife trafficking cases.

From a baseline of trainings not usually monitored by training providers, in year 1 following and inter-agency practical 4-day training for 25 officials (SD22), post-training surveys of 80% of the trainees suggested that only 16% had been able to apply the skills they learned from the training to an active wildlife trafficking case four months after the training. Cases trainees had supported notably included an 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.

In Year 2, an additional trainee was involved in a case of lion bone trafficking which WCS also assisted (SD3), raising the overall project achievement to 21% of trainees under the project. Further progress against this indicator was not possible however so it remains unachieved. Multi-agency capacity building courses were planned for mid-late 2020 but these could not be conducted due to COVID-19 restrictions on travel preventing WCS from bringing in the international expertise to design and deliver specialist trainings. Consequently, through a change request, training courses were replaced with two workshops to share the results of the legal and court case analyses; therefore, this indicator was not appropriate for the replacement activity.

Indicator 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

From a baseline of very little information sharing between agencies and each agency has its own different procedures, this indicator has been achieved. Through project activities we have identified four champions, one in FA, Customs, Police and MOJ. Our champion in Customs took action to support inter-agency cooperation/investigation of the lion bone case, resulting in successful genetic sampling and confirmation to species level (SD3). Our champion in MOJ has led the collection of court case files from throughout Cambodia and analysis of how court cases have been handled by enforcement and judicial agencies, providing the project and WCS with a unique insight into the challenges in securing meaningful penalties for wildlife trafficking related crimes (SD13). As a result of his proactivity he was also nominated as the MOJ representative on the inter-ministerial working group (SD16, see indicator 2.1) and we are now working with MOJ to outline a plan to implement the recommendations that have been formed following this first court case analysis (SD13). Our champion in FA has improved inter-agency coordination on NIAP reporting and implementation and other CITES issues; unfortunately, the CITES workshop she championed had to be cancelled (SD18). Our champion in the Police (Interpol National Central Bureau), who attended the Cambodia-Vietnam bi-lateral meeting supported by the project in 2019, has been a strong advocate for strengthened inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases, serving as a resource person in trainings and workshops helping to make FA, Customs and the judiciary more aware of the support the NCB can provide on cases with an international element (SD12).

Indicator 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

From a baseline of female enforcement officers are usually absent or in junior positions, typically making up less than ¼ of training participants, there has not been any improvement. Despite requesting a higher proportion of female participants on the training course in Y1, only 16% (4/25) were female, one of which had been to two previous trainings, demonstrating that there is a very limited pool of female enforcement officers to attend such events. However, one of the female officers that attended was able to use her skills on a wildlife trafficking case, resulting in seizure of 20 live pangolins and turtles being trafficked from Siem Reap to Thailand.

Outside of trainings, at our small technical meetings with FA one third of participants were female but on assistance to the lion bone case in March 2020 only 1 female enforcement officer was present compared to 12 men (8%). In Y3 the workshop with prosecutors and judges was participated in by 51 prosecutors, judges and MOJ officers, only 6 of which were female (12%).

This indicator has therefore not been met by requesting greater female participation, because we are, understandably, unable to impact the hiring policies of government agencies. With hindsight and greater knowledge of the male: female ratio of enforcement officers, this indicator target is not achievable.

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 have made significant progress towards this output, demonstrated by achievement of the two indicators below. However, we rate that this output has not yet been fully achieved, because journalists are still merely reporting the situation and not yet advocating for effective enforcement and judicial responses.

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.

This output has been partially achieved. The commitment of Cambodian government agencies to address wildlife trafficking has been enhanced, demonstrated through the participation of the Deputy Prime Minister in the London Conference on IWT (SD26), and several decisions (SD7,16) which clarify the mandates of government agencies on specific issues. However, although there have been improvements in commitment and policy, this is yet to be translated into significant meaningful change on the ground. Implementation is still reliant on the commitment and capability of individuals to address wildlife trafficking, rather than being driven by government institutional priorities. Opportunities for bi-lateral exchange with Vietnam and China have been severely impacted by COVID-19 following the first visit in March 2019; a planned visit in Y3 had to be cancelled as regional travel is not possible.

Indicator 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

This indicator has not seen much change from the baseline of 2 meetings at subnational level between Vietnam and Cambodia in 2016/2017 and no information shared on cases. In 2019 the project supported a bi-lateral meeting in Vietnam in March 2019 resulting in agreement to develop a secure mechanism, for sharing information on investigations (SD32). However, this meeting could not be followed up with another (planned for Y3) due to the COVID-19 pandemic and closing of regional travel.

Indicator 5.3: By 2021 legislative and policy gaps and opportunities to influence Cambodian policies, laws and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption in Cambodia identified.

This indicator and activity was added in December 2020 in response to changes to activities as a result of COVID-19 impacts (SD37). A desk report identifying legislative and policy gaps and opportunities to influence policies, laws and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption, is under development which will be completed with leveraged funds and will be followed by the development of a position statement, policy brief and a strategy for dissemination to policy-makers and influencers (SD33).

3.2 Outcome

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.

Progress towards the outcome is measured by indicator: 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 of 3 convictions/21 seizures from 2012-January 2018).

To date there have been 23 transnational seizures in Cambodia (an increase of 1 ivory seizure in 2018 and 1 lion bone seizure in 2019) related to ivory, rhino horn, pangolins and lion bones that the project is monitoring.

Despite not achieving the project outcome, the achievement of output 1 and partial achievement of outputs 2-5, demonstrate progress towards the outcome.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Monitoring of assumptions and enabling conditions was carried out throughout the project; some changes in assumptions occurred during project implementation and we adapted the project in response.

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 was reduced in the first 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 noted successes (SD13, SD3), and as mentioned above a workshop co-hosted by MOJ and WCS, to discuss a sensitive topic of case analyses, was participated in by 51 judges and prosecutors from all provinces (SD12).

The second assumption was impossible to meet and does not appear to 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 influenced by this project. Female participation in project activities has been mixed, but typically lower than 33%. We tried to mitigate this risk by specifically asking agencies to nominate a significant proportion of women to attend project events, but where agencies do not have a gender balance internally, it is not possible for them to meet these participation targets.

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 still partially holds true with journalists interested in wildlife trafficking/crime, demonstrated by an improvement from the baseline in the diversification of topics covered by media articles, focusing not only on seizures but also on government policy, action and international CWT issues (SD25). However, we have not seen improvement regarding "well researched articles to encourage action".

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 (SD32) and a follow up official meeting by both countries' Customs agencies in late 2019. However, we reported in Y2 that 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 planned to 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, as demonstrated by good collaboration with Chinese enforcement agencies in dealing with other types of crimes perpetrated by Chinese nationals in Cambodia (SD35), so this was not perceived to be a risk in achieving this output. Further bi-lateral cooperation was planned in Year 2/3 but this was rendered impossible due to COVID-19 and the effective shuttering of cross-border travel between countries in the region thus the assumptions of willingness to cooperate with other countries were not able to be fully tested.

3.4 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 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 (SD3). Since the project was initiated, there has been increased international attention and focus on Cambodia as a transit country for African ivory and resultant pressure on Cambodian agencies to address wildlife trafficking, as demonstrated by the achievement of the end-of-project target for indicator 5.1. Together with our briefings and technical advice (SD10,16), this has helped to leverage a greater awareness within government agencies and some improvement in inter-agency coordination to address ivory trafficking issues, as evidenced by recent decisions (SD7,16). However, there remains much more progress to be made, before we could claim that supply chains of African elephant ivory and rhino horn flowing through Cambodia had been disrupted or degraded.

The project's ability to contribute a higher-level impact has been significantly affected by COVID-19 over the last 18 months, with restrictions on travel, government shutdowns, government agencies focusing on the COVID-19 response, resulting in cancelled or altered activities and less opportunity for influence.

For comments on impact on human development and wellbeing (poverty alleviation) see section 6.

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

The project has contributed to theme 3 of the London Declaration, Action B of the Hanoi and Kasane Statements, ensuring effective legal frameworks and deterrents, through an initial workshop in Y1 and partnership with the Ministry of Justice that 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) (SD11). In Y2 we took an opportunity to propose amendments to legislation that if adopted, would strengthen penalties for trafficking related offences against endangered aquatic species (SD36), contributing to declaration X and XI, but completion of legislative reform has been delayed due to COVID-19. With co-financing, we 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 (SD19). 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 (declaration X and XI). The analysis was shared with MOJ in Y2, elements of it (investigative powers and jurisdictions) were shared at a workshop of prosecutors and judges in Year 3 (SD12), and the full analysis was translated and shared with FA in Year 3 and is currently under detailed consideration by this agency (SD21). We have made progress towards strengthening the ability to achieve successful prosecutions and deterrent sanctions, contributing to action B declaration XI (SD13). 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) (SD22); although there is currently no precedent in Cambodia for prosecuting cases under anything other than wildlife legislation.

Our capacity building efforts in Y1 (SD22) also contributed 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. (XVI) (SD15), and developing analyses and briefings promoting a clear understanding of agency mandates and jurisdictions related to key CWT issues (XIV) (SD3,4,5,8,9) has also contributed to this theme. 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 (SD32). Our capacity building work and bi-lateral dialogue planned for year 3 would have further contributed to this action but was cancelled due to COVID-19 (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 further illegal trade (II, III, V) (SD4,5,7,8,9).

5. Impact on species in focus

In our proposal, we stated that the project would benefit the species by significantly improving effective enforcement and judicial capacity in Cambodia to investigate, prosecute, and convict wildlife traffickers, resulting in reduced volumes of these species being trafficked through the country, alleviating pressure on wild populations and strengthening governance within Cambodia.

Whilst we have seen a reduction in seizures of the project species and this may reflect reduced volumes being trafficked through Cambodia, we suspect this change is more attributable to COVID-19 impacts on trafficking routes and operations, than as a result of more successful enforcement.

Due to COVID-19 constraints we have not been able to conduct most of the planned capacity building activities for enforcement agencies (or for judicial agencies which was to be conducted with co-financing). However, our project has demonstrated progress towards the above scenario, including improved coordination on wildlife trafficking cases (see section 3.1, indicator 2.2), the success of the approach of working with champions within agencies to institute change (see section 3.1, indicator 3.2), and new policies/regulations issued have clarified mandates of agencies involved in countering wildlife trafficking (SD7,16). These contributions result in improved governance and enable a more efficient response to wildlife trafficking cases. However, a greater level of commitment is still required to elevate wildlife trafficking to be considered as a serious crime, and to mandate thorough investigations and ensure strong cases are built for prosecution.

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 aimed 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. 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.

Cambodians living near to locations where the project worked were intended to benefit through improvements in local governance, by having more responsive and capable law enforcement agencies and removal of criminal networks from these communities. Impacts of the project on poverty alleviation are thus measured indirectly through monitoring changes in the enforcement and judicial response to wildlife trafficking cases, which is anticipated to disrupt the activities of poachers and traffickers and bring about greater rule of law and strengthened governance.

Although we are not confident yet that our project has had a disrupting impact on the activities of poachers and traffickers (see section 5), 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 (SD22) 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 project has also demonstrated improvements in governance in Cambodia measured through progress on output indicator 2.1 and 2.2 and reported in section 3.1, and increased commitment from national government agencies to address counter wildlife trafficking (SD7,16), as a result of project interventions and raised awareness through external pressures (e.g. CITES, London Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade 2018, actions by the UK and US embassies). Improvements in governance are also demonstrated by the two most recent seizures that took place during the project lifetime, both of which involved inter-agency collaboration (SD1). We note in section 3.4, the opportunity to generate longer-term impacts through governance improvements as a result of our partnership with MOJ, particularly on the analyses of court cases and associated recommendations which have been approved by the Minister, one of the most influential outputs and an important legacy of this project.

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. We aimed to address gender inequality within government agencies, by ensuring proportional representation 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.

We have not been able to achieve our gender-specific target of 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 (see section 3.1, indicator 3.3 for more details), despite requesting equal gender representation in trainings and workshops. We have seen the same female officers attending all events because government agencies don't have policies in place to ensure equal representation on hiring. We have however had some significant successes in supporting female government personnel.

One notable achievement in Y1 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. We planned to continue to work with her as a champion within the judiciary, with a view to her becoming recognized as a specialist in this area, but our plans for judicial capacity building (through co-financing) which would have involved her, have been significantly delayed due to COVID-19 constraints. With support of an expert (female) international consultant, we developed a basic curriculum (2.5 days) for judges and prosecutors on investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife crimes, but we have been unable to bring the expert trainer from Kenya to Cambodia since April 2020.

Another notable achievement is that of the three trainees from the December 2019 training course that reported being involved in active wildlife trafficking cases since, one was a female Customs officer from Siem Reap. She reported that the course helped her to identify and take action against a wildlife trafficker who had concealed 20 live pangolins and turtles which were being trafficked from Siem Reap to Thailand by road, resulting in a seizure and arrest.

In Y2 the project was assigned a young female champion from FA as focal point. Since then she facilitated negotiation of the Project Agreement (SD3), is the focal point for NIAP and with technical support from WCS has strengthened inter-agency coordination around NIAP reporting, was leading organization of the CITES workshop within FA which was unfortunately cancelled due to COVID-19 (SD11) and has taken an active part in project briefings (SD16). She has been a strong advocate within FA for increasing interventions to combat illegal trade and our project has helped to ensure she is recognized and respected as a CITES and IWT expert within FA.

8. Sustainability and legacy

The project's profile has been promoted through the implementation of events and activities, and through technical meetings with government partners.

Prior to the project the Ministry of Justice was unaware of the issue of wildlife trafficking/wildlife crime but as a result of this project are now our most proactive government partner: facilitating several inter-agency workshops around key issues (SD11,12), with co-financing supporting the development (and eventual roll-out when COVID-19 allows) of a basic curriculum which will provide prosecutors and judges with basic knowledge and skills for handling wildlife trafficking cases, to requesting support for implementation of a social media awareness raising campaign (with co-financing) (SD14). We consider this positive engagement of MOJ to be one of the project's biggest successes and we will continue to support them to implement the recommended actions to strengthen the legal deterrent to wildlife trafficking. FA's interest and commitment has also increased evidenced through briefings, meetings, strengthened NIAP implementation, requests for project support and a Decision (SD8,9,10, 16), and we also refer to the provision of support to GDCE on a lion bone trafficking case as evidence of positive change with this partner (SD3), although progress has been slower than we would have liked. The project has also resulted in engaging Police in dialogue around wildlife crime for the first time, including through the project's first bi-lateral meeting with Vietnam in 2019 (SD32).

The project has demonstrated some impact on policy at the ministerial-inter-agency level (SD7,17), but implementation is still lacking. Most recently, we have hired a team of consultants to complete a policy

review, and an analysis of the opportunities within the government to influence laws policies and commitments to end the trade of wild birds and mammals for human consumption in Cambodia, and reduce the public health and economic risks associated with wildlife trade and consumption. A desk review is underway, and this work will be continued with leveraged funds (SD33).

These successes demonstrate that our exit strategy is still valid; the project forms a part of WCS's program to counter wildlife trafficking in Cambodia, with co-financing the project staff will continue to build on the initiatives and achievements made under this project. Based on the successes we have had working with Ministry of Justice at the national level, we are also keen to explore in the program's next phase, how we can integrate these approaches into our landscape-based conservation programs to provide a greater deterrent to crimes committed inside protected areas.

9. Lessons learnt

This project has demonstrated that progress and achievement can hinge so much on individuals, both internally and within government partner agencies. Internally, implementation of the project considerably improved under the direction of a new WCS Project Leader in late 2018, who critically brought with him opportunities for meaningful technical partnerships with additional government agencies, in particular the Ministry of Justice, a partnership which has been perhaps the most productive and proactive in the implementation of this project. Externally, the project illustrates the importance of the approach focusing on champions within government agencies; building individual relationships, and providing them with support to progress CWT issues (see section 3.1, indicator 3.2). Champions are often quiet, hard-working individuals that are well connected and respected due to their diligence and commitment, and as a result may have opportunities to motivate change or progress within their own agencies above the level of their position.

In a rapidly changing and complex environment, it is also important that projects set realistic targets and achievements, and we believe that it is important to share lessons learned, including failures, just as much as successes. M&E is therefore a critical element for complex projects such as this one. In 2019 WCS developed a process called a 'grant health check' to help track implementation of our CWT grants throughout Asia, in terms of activity implementation, outputs/outcomes, impact and expenditure. This process is typically done at least every 6 months, to assess whether the project is on track and identify any needs for change. We have found this process to be extremely useful, providing robust participatory monitoring and evaluation, and facilitating efficient adaptive project management.

Output 4, working with journalists, was more challenging than anticipated during project design.

9.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The project has been through two major design changes. Firstly, in May 2019 we requested a change to output 2, which was originally "Law enforcement officers and the judiciary follow clear SOPs for wildlife trafficking cases from seizure to prosecution". After nearly 12 months, we were not able to make progress on development of SOPs with enforcement partners; we determined that prior to SOPs, the project needed to address the challenges of limited inter-agency coordination and collaboration on wildlife trafficking cases"; a change in which, would put in place an enabling environment to develop SOPs and a possible inter-agency agreement in the future. The output was subsequently changed to "law enforcement agencies and the judiciary demonstrate improved coordination on wildlife trafficking cases". We have demonstrated significant progress towards achieving this modified output (see section 3.1). The second major change in project design was necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic, local community outbreaks in Cambodia and associated restrictions, which we discuss in section 11.

The M&E system has been extremely useful in facilitating adaptive project management. WCS conducts an annual work planning process, a semi-annual progress review, and weekly project planning and management meetings. We also introduced a new grant 'health check' system which forms the core of our M&E. The health check is based on gathering of qualitative and quantitative information or evidence directly related to the outputs and activities of the project, and also of relevance to the outcome, impact and assumptions, which is conducted by in-country WCS staff at least every 6 months, in collaboration with government partners where possible. Utilizing this evidence, we evaluate progress of planned activities and outputs, against project indicators. Our six-monthly assessment is recorded in a colour-coded traffic light system for easy reference (green = on track; yellow = slightly behind schedule; orange = significantly behind schedule; red = no progress/serious challenges). Work plans are then adapted and updated as needed to reflect any changes. An assessment of grant expenditure is also part of the health

check to determine whether the project is on track or whether any changes might be needed (the grant health check is also briefly discussed in see section 9). Taken together, these approaches, as well as comprehensive documentation and secure storage of the means of verification and other relevant information, now forms the basis for monitoring and evaluation of all of our CWT efforts in Cambodia.

The findings of project M&E are largely kept internal; necessitated by the confidential nature of some of the activities.

We have not commissioned an evaluation of the project, however following completion of this project and reduced ivory and rhino horn seizures (which may or may not reflect reduced trafficking through Cambodia), we will hold an internal review of our CWT approaches and achievements over the last three to five years, and conduct a political economy analysis to inform our future priorities and approaches.

9.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Our Y1 annual review recommended that we provide further information on how China fits into the cross-border negotiations. We explained in our later change request that we believed it would be more effective to focus bi-lateral meetings (and therefore delay them from Y2 to Y3) around one or more specific cases, to increase the likelihood of achieving output 5, not only participating in dialogues but sharing information on cases. Only two of the cases at the time (SD1) directly related to China, which were two rhino horn trafficking cases from 2016. Thus we knew it would be challenging to establish meaningful dialogue with China, initiated by WCS, until a more direct substantial link was detected. We also anticipated that China-Cambodia cooperation might be initiated by China, which we anticipated 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 collaboration has been significantly impacted by COVID-19 however, and similarly our plans to hold the bi-lateral meeting in Y3 had to be cancelled due to regional travel restrictions (see SD38).

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 Y1 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 was satisfied. In Y1 we provided 23 means of verification; in Y2 we 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.

Our Y2 annual review made several outstanding recommendations. Firstly, to consider some training elements being conducted in an online environment as part of its approach to managing COVID-19. In our change request submitted in November 2020, we explained that following a request from FA.

The second annual review also recommended that the project take a more proactive approach to encourage and empower host-country partners to take greater ownership/control of some aspects, and to consider more detailed accounts of which parties are involved in the M&E process (discussed more in section 9.1), how decisions are made and how these are recorded. We have involved partners to the best of our ability.

10. 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 workshops (SD11), a technical cross-border meeting with national and provincial representatives of Customs and Police from Vietnam and Cambodia in March 2019 (SD32), a workshop and training with the Club of Cambodian journalists (SD34). Several outputs produced are of a confidential or sensitive nature and do not display any logos (SD1,15). In the case of briefings (SD3,4,5,8,9,10) 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 (SD36) which was shared with all development partners engaged in the revisions, and we acknowledge funding support in the report of the analysis of ivory and rhino horn trafficking related court cases (SD13), which is currently being prepared for publication and will be distributed to judicial officials only.

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. 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; FA in particular is very familiar with the IWT Challenge Fund through this project and also as the Director General is a recipient of a former Chevening scholarship for his PhD received from the University of Cambridge.

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, and on our Facebook page. We anticipated a greater amount of articles and other posts in Year 3, but events have been affected by COVID-19. <https://cambodia.wcs.org/counter-wildlife-trafficking.aspx>.

The project has formed a part of a larger program in Cambodia, with leveraged funds from INL, GIZ and EU, CAMPAS and private donors.

11. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

COVID-19 has had significant and wide-ranging impacts on this project and our work since March 2020, when WCS closed its office and initiated a work-from-home protocol in response to the country's first significant local outbreak. Cambodia has since had a number of local outbreaks, including in the second quarter of 2020, October 2020, November 2020 and most recently in February 2021. The Cambodian government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been to prevent and rapidly control outbreaks, restrict national travel, ban or restrict in-person meetings to small numbers of people, and in some cases closed government ministries except for essential workers.

WCS responded to all of these outbreaks by following government guidance and implementing stricter measures on a precautionary basis (banning all non-essential meetings, events and travel, and instituting a work from home policy) until each outbreak was contained and to maintain safety of WCS staff and our partners. We were able to resume 'normal' activities (e.g. meetings and workshops with government partners, national travel, working from the office) for short periods between outbreaks when there were no community cases, including from June-September 2020 and in January-early February 2021. The most recent outbreak on 20th February 2021 is the most serious for the country so far, with more than 60,000 cases confirmed, with outbreaks in all provinces (in July 2021) including Phnom Penh. This outbreak saw the country's first deaths, now standing at >1,000. This outbreak of the alpha variant has not been contained and the government has since rolled out an impressive vaccination campaign with >90% of Phnom Penh adults already fully vaccinated and efforts underway in all provinces. For activities that could take place between local community outbreaks, we followed strict social distancing measures, including hiring larger venues for meetings to allow participants to be spaced at least 1.5m apart, limiting the number of participants, wearing masks and following good hygiene practices.

Cambodia has limited international entrants to the country. In the fourth quarter of 2020, a mandatory minimum 14-day state-facility quarantine (replacing a 2-day quarantine followed by a 12-day isolation at home following a negative test on arrival) for all entrants to Cambodia was imposed in response to the November outbreak. An additional 14-days in quarantine is mandatory should any of the travellers on a flight test positive for COVID-19 on the 13th day since arrival in country. Some arrivals have been quarantined for six weeks as a result. Since the beginning of the pandemic, for any entrants that test positive to COVID-19 on arrival or in quarantine facilities, there is mandatory treatment within government medical facilities that are widely accepted as being unsatisfactory. Furthermore, travellers arriving in country are required to deposit \$ to cover quarantine costs and medical treatment, only some of which is refunded after quarantine if hospitalization was not required. The project has been considerably impacted by these international travel related restrictions, including the cancellation of the bi-lateral meeting (activity 5.2, 5.3), and changing of the format of activities (i.e. from capacity building training courses to workshops under output 3), due to our inability to bring in external international consultants to provide specialist capacity building trainings for enforcement agencies (output 3, act. 3.2) because unfortunately, relevant capacity does not exist within country at present.

We responded to these challenges by considering alternative formats for activities (e.g. online events, case-based workshops), which were rejected by government partners (see section 9.2), and by adjusting activities from trainings to workshops which can be conducted without external support still providing meaningful opportunities for contributions to the outputs. More detail of mitigation measures considered are in our project change requests submitted as evidence of COVID-19 impacts and mitigation (SD38). Whilst government partners have rejected virtual meetings, WCS staff have found remote working and internal online meetings less challenging, although still not as effective as in-person interactions.

The most recent change request included a new indicator and activity to contribute to output 5, which was the hiring of a team of national consultants to conduct a desk review of legislative and policy gaps, and identify opportunities to influence Cambodian policies, laws and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption. This work was also delayed by COVID-19 (closure of universities and institutions of the consultant team), and as such is still under development. The aims of this work are to reduce the risks of future pandemics by strengthening regulation of wildlife trade and consumption.

12. Finance and administration

Please accept our apologies that the financial reporting sections have not yet been completed, the financial report is still in a queue for approval by our HQ in New York. I will re-submit the report with these sections completed, expected on Tuesday 3rd August.

12.1 Project expenditure

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

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
TOTAL	

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

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)

TOTAL	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Bureau of Narcotics and International Affairs (INL)	
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

WCS' procurement policy ensures that quality goods and services are purchased at competitive, economical prices. Obtaining and documenting prices from multiple sources is one of the most effective ways to determine that the cost is reasonable and provides good value for money. All purchases have been made using responsible vendors who have prior experience of providing services successfully. Vendor integrity, past performance, financial and technical resources are considered in selecting vendors, ensuring quality of deliverables. The project demonstrates effectiveness and efficiency, with significant progress being made towards the outcome, through the achievement or partial achievement of all of the project outputs, despite COVID-19 having significant impacts on the project. Additionally, the project benefitted from leveraged funds which have complimented project activities adding to the scope of outputs 1,2, and 3, helping to maximise the achievements of the project, and allowing elements of the project to continue in partnership with government.

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

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

None of our achievements can be published publicly.

Annex 1 Project's original (or most recently approved) logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: 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 records of prosecutions, convictions and penalties applied	Law enforcement and judiciary partners continue to make records available to WCS
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 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) 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	2.1 Briefings and analyses produced, dissemination lists, meeting minutes including recommendations from consultation meetings, workshop attendance lists, and solutions to inter-agency coordination issues identified in workshop report 2.2 Law enforcement agencies' case files, court records of judgements	The Ministry of Justice will retain the ability to convene law enforcement agencies and the courts on these issues

	no involvement of other relevant agencies)		
<p>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>(baseline = female enforcement officers are usually absent or in junior positions, typically making up less than ¼ of training participants)</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 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>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>
<p>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</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</p>	<p>5.2 Bi-lateral meeting reports, training reports, actionable intelligence products</p>	<p>Cambodia continues to have productive bi-lateral relationships with Vietnam and China on enforcement matters</p>

<p>Cambodian government agencies to address wildlife trafficking</p>	<p>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>5.3 By 2021 legislative and policy gaps and opportunities to influence Cambodian policies, laws and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption in Cambodia identified</p>	<p>shared with source or destination countries</p> <p>5.3 Desk review report</p>	<p>Cambodian agencies are willing to cooperate with other countries</p> <p>Significant opportunities to influence policies, laws and commitments on wildlife trade and consumption can be identified</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 Share briefings on issues with management of seizures, investigations and stockpiles with law enforcement agencies & hold consultation meetings to discuss briefings, issues and recommendations

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.

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

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 facilitate inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases

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 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

5.4 Conduct a desk-based review and interviews with key experts, to identify legislative and policy gaps to reduce the potential public health and economic risks of future zoonotic disease spillovers from wildlife, review post COVID-19 policy responses in ASEAN+3 nations related to wildlife trade and assess their relevance to Cambodia, and identify and analyse opportunities to influence laws, policies and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption in Cambodia.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements
<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 contributed to an improvement in the rule of law and governance environment, demonstrated by strengthened inter-agency coordination on recent cases (SD1,3) and enhanced policies which clarify the mandates of government agencies regarding ivory trafficking (SD7,16). There is a greater awareness within government agencies of the need to address wildlife trafficking, especially ivory, as a result of the project and other linked interventions. However, more progress is required before we can demonstrate that supply chains of African elephant ivory and rhino horn flowing through Cambodia have been disrupted or degraded.</p>
<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</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</p>	<p>2.1: This indicator is appropriate, significant progress has been made towards this indicator. Two inter-agency coordination mechanisms were established in Y2 at the ministerial level that help clarify some of the relevant roles and jurisdictions of agencies (evidenced in SD7,17). The mechanism established by FA/MAFF has resulted in improved reporting to CITES on NIAP implementation.</p> <p>Following the workshop in February 2021, prosecutors and investigating judges recognise the importance of their role in coordinating investigations but also noted their lack of resources and institutional capacity to do so. This is evidenced in SD12.</p> <p>2.2: Since the project began there have been two transnational seizures; one of >3 tonnes of ivory in December 2018, and one of >280kg of lion bone in December 2019. The first case was handled entirely by Customs, CamControl and DHSI and the second by a combination of a Police unit, Customs and FA.</p> <p>The indicator has therefore been achieved at 100% of cases demonstrate inter-agency coordination. Evidence provided in SD1 of both, and SD3 for the lion bone case.</p>

	no involvement of other relevant agencies)	
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		Completed. A total of eleven briefings have been shared with government partners on management of seizures, investigations and stockpiles, including 5 with FA, 3 with GDCE, 2 with MOJ and 1 with multiple agencies in relation to the lion bone seizure. Briefings were followed up by technical meetings with government partners to discuss recommendations and next steps under the project. The numbers above include the legislative analysis which was shared with MOJ in Y2 and more recently with FA. More information in section 3.1, and evidence is provided in SD 2-5,8-10,19.
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.		Completed. An analysis was developed and translated into Khmer and shared informally with MOJ in 2019. More recently we shared and discussed the analysis of legal mandates of enforcement and judicial agencies at a workshop for prosecutors and judges in February 2021 (evidenced in SD12). Sharing of the analysis with enforcement agencies was planned in later February 2021 but the workshop was cancelled due to a local COVID-19 outbreak. We subsequently shared a hard copy of the analysis with FA for their review and consideration (SD21).
Activity 2.3 Hold a technical workshop with law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to discuss and find solutions to inter-agency coordination issues		Partially completed. A workshop for prosecutors and judges was held in February 2021 by MOJ with support from WCS. We presented and discussed in plenary the results of the analysis of agency mandates and jurisdictions to investigate wildlife trafficking related crimes, and the importance of the role of the prosecutor & investigating judge in coordinating investigations was well recognised, see workshop report, agenda and participant list in SD12. This workshop also discussed the results of our analysis of how ivory and rhino horn trafficking related cases were handled by enforcement and judicial agencies (SD13). We had organized a second workshop with a very similar agenda for enforcement agencies a week later but it had to be cancelled due to a local community outbreak of COVID-19 which is still ongoing.
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.	3.1 By 2020 at least 30% of trainees apply the relevant knowledge and skills to active wildlife trafficking cases (baseline = not usually monitored by training providers) 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	Indicator 3.1 is appropriate for the first year of the project only, following a practical skills based training provided to 25 officers from 4 agencies in December 2018. From a baseline of no data, sixteen percent of trainees from this course reported that they used the knowledge and skills on wildlife trafficking cases, resulting in three seizures and one arrest (see SD22 for evidence). Subsequent capacity building courses were planned for mid-2020 but were impacted by global travel restrictions associated with the pandemic which prevented us bringing in international experts to lead trainings. Furthermore, our attempts to focus workshops on case examples were deemed too sensitive by our government partners. Consequently, we planned two workshops, one with prosecutors and judges and one with enforcement officers. The former was

	<p>judiciary in Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, and Phnom Penh (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 (baseline = female enforcement officers are usually absent or in junior positions, typically making up less than ¼ of training participants)</p>	<p>completed (SD12) but the latter was cancelled due to a COVID-19 local community outbreak. Due to the changed format of the workshop for prosecutors and judges, it was not relevant to monitor this indicator so this indicator has not been met.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 was achieved. The first training course and subsequent meetings and events with government partners resulted in the identification of 4 champions, one from FA, Customs, Police and MOJ. From a baseline of very little information sharing between agencies, one of our champions facilitated WCS support to the multi-agency lion bone case (as detailed in section 3), one champion has lead the analysis of court cases to determine how ivory and rhino horn trafficking cases have been handled by enforcement and judicial agencies and is leading efforts to address challenges identified (SD13), and our champion in FA has greatly improved communication and coordination between FA and other agencies, particularly on NIAP implementation and reporting. Our champion in the Police has been a resource person for the prosecutors and judges workshop</p> <p>Indicator 3.3 has not been met despite our efforts to encourage female attendance, we attribute this to our inability to impact agency hiring practices. Female attendance at the training in year 1 was 16% and the MOJ workshop in 2019 was 17%. One of the three female trainees reported that she used the skills gained from the training on an active wildlife case, which resulted in an arrest and a seizure of a live pangolin. Female representation at the workshop for prosecutors and judges in February 2021 was 6/45 (13%). However, representation in small technical meetings with FA is usually higher (33%).</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>Partially completed. Practical skills based training was provided for 25 officers from 4 agencies in December 2018. Subsequent training courses (anticipated for 2020) were not possible due to COVID-19 preventing us from bringing in external trainers.</p> <p>Fifty-one judges and prosecutors attended the legal analysis and case analysis workshop (SD12).</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>Completed – we identified 4 champions, one from each of FA, MOJ, Customs and Police. We engaged regularly with these champions in the course of project implementation and three have helped facilitate information sharing between agencies. Specifically the FA champion has strengthened NIAP implementation and reporting and assisted the inter-ministerial technical working group on ivory (SD17); the Customs champion facilitated WCS providing support to a multi-agency team on the lion bone case and facilitated meetings with the DG on a number of issues (SD2,3); the MOJ champion lead the collection of court case files and analysis of how they were handled by the enforcement agencies and</p>

		judiciary (SD13), the results of which (including recommendations for improvement) will be shared with all provincial courts in the coming months.
Activity 3.3 Champions facilitate inter-agency coordination on wildlife trafficking cases		Completed – Customs champion facilitated inter-agency coordination on the lion bone case, and the other champions have facilitated improved inter-agency coordination on other issues, see section 3.1 for more details.
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>4.2 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>	Indicator 4.2 has been achieved through the implementation of a co-financed social media awareness raising campaign, led by MOJ and supported by WCS. The campaign was delayed due to COVID—19 but finally implemented in early 2021. From a baseline of 1,000 engagements on relevant social media pages, the total number of people reached through the Facebook campaign was 1.6 million unique users, which is high for such a short (6-week) campaign. The majority of the audience reached were aged 18-34 (>70%) and >70% of the audience was men. Engagement in the posts achieved 160,000 people with an average rate of engagement per post of 10%. This rate of engagement is high compared to the average engagement rate for Facebook in Cambodia, of 4.2%. The two videos developed for the campaign achieved over half a million views (230,182 and 292,216), a reach of 629,310 and 525,618, and total engagement of 53,902 and 62,697 people respectively. Evidence is provided in SD14.
Activity 4.3. Regular monitoring of content related to wildlife trafficking in local media sources		Completed. Monitoring of media articles is completed every month to track public discourse on wildlife trafficking issues. We have identified >130 articles related to wildlife trade and analysed coverage to monitor progress towards output 4. See SD 15 for evidence and section 3.1 for more information.
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>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>Some progress was made towards indicator 5.2 in year 1 through one project-supported bi-lateral meeting with Vietnam (SD32). Subsequent bi-lateral exchanges have not been possible due to the COVID-19 pandemic and thus no information has been shared on cases to our knowledge.</p> <p>Progress has been made towards indicator 5.3 through the development of a review of legislation and policy and identification of gaps and opportunities to influence Cambodian policies, laws and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption in Cambodia. This report is in development and will be completed with leveraged funds, COVID-19 impacts have delayed the report's completion.</p>

	5.3 By 2021 legislative and policy gaps and opportunities to influence Cambodian policies, laws and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption in Cambodia identified	
		<p><i>Activity 5.2</i> 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>Partially achieved. Cambodian Customs and Police participated in a technical meeting with Vietnam in March 2019 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 SD32.</p> <p>Subsequent 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 were meant to inform dialogues. However, bi-lateral meetings have not been possible since the COVID-19 outbreak with regional travel almost completely shut down since early 2020.</p>
<p><i>Activity 5.3</i> 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>Partially achieved - we maintain regular contact with champions and officials who participated in bi-lateral dialogues. However, information sharing on wildlife trafficking cases has not taken place.</p>	
<p><i>Activity 5.4</i> Conduct a desk-based review and interviews with key experts, to identify legislative and policy gaps to reduce the potential public health and economic risks of future zoonotic disease spillovers from wildlife, review post COVID-19 policy responses in ASEAN+3 nations related to wildlife trade and assess their relevance to Cambodia, and identify and analyse opportunities to influence laws, policies and commitments to end wildlife trade and consumption in Cambodia.</p>	<p>In progress - we hired a team of national consultants with expertise in the wildlife, veterinary and public health sectors in April 2021 to conduct this work. The report is under development and will be completed with leveraged funds.</p> <p>This report will be followed up by the development of a position statement, a policy brief in Khmer and English and a strategy for dissemination of the research outputs to policy-makers and influencers.</p>	

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1: Project reporting against IWT Challenge Fund Standard Measures

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
Sustainable livelihoods and economic development measures							
1A	Number of individuals who received training in sustainable livelihood skills						
1B	Number of households who received training in sustainable livelihood skills						
1C	Number of individuals benefitting from training (i.e. broader HH of individual directly trained)						
1D	Number of training weeks provided						
2A	Number of cooperatives established						
2B	% cooperatives established that are functioning at project end (at least a year after establishment)						
3A	Number of credit and savings groups established						
3B	Number of loans provided to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)						
3C	Total value (£) of loans provided						
4A	Number of sustainable livelihoods enterprises established						
4B	Number of existing enterprises receiving						

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
	capacity building support						
5A	Number of households that have experienced an increase in household income as a result of involvement						
5B	Average percentage increase per household against baseline						
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training						
6B	Number of training weeks provided						
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country						
Law enforcement and legal framework measures							
8	Number of illegal wildlife trade management plans, action plans, or strategies produced for use by Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0					
9	Number of field guides/manuals produced to assist work related to IWT product identification, classification and recording	0					
10A	Number of customs officials trained	10	Cambodia	3F, 7M	Counter Wildlife Trafficking		

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
					– Crime Scene Investigation		
10B	Number of prosecutors/judges trained	1	Cambodian	1F	As above		
10C	Number of police officers trained	15	Cambodian	1F, 14M	As above		Police, FA, CamControl
10D	Number of trainers trained	2	Cambodian	1F, 1M	As above		
10E	Number of individuals who attended refresher training						
10F	Number of other specialist services trained (e.g. dog units, rangers, forensic services).						
11A							
11B	Number of illegal wildlife shipments detected						
12	Duration or frequency of patrols by law enforcement rangers supported through the project						
13A	Number of arrests (linked to wildlife crime) facilitated by the project						
13B	Value of illegal wildlife products seized through law enforcement action facilitated by the project						
13C	Number of wildlife crime cases submitted for prosecution						

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
13D	Number of individuals charged for wildlife crime						
13E	Number of individuals successfully prosecuted for wildlife crime cases, charges brought for wildlife crime offences using non-wildlife crime specific legislation – e.g. money laundering						
13F	Number of actioned cases handed to/received from another agency						
14	Value of assets seized through money laundering or proceeds of crime legislation						
15A	Number of intelligence reports fed into management decisions on species protection						
15B	Number of intelligence or information reports exchanged with INTERPOL or the World Customs Organization	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	Different to INTERPOL or WCO but similar to international enforcement partner
15C	Number of amendments to national laws and regulations in project countries						
16A	Number of databases established in project countries						
16B	Number of databases established that are operational in project countries						

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
16C	Number of databases established that are used for law enforcement						
17A	Number of people who received other forms of education/training (which does not fall into the above category)						
17B	Number of training weeks provided	1	Cambodia	Male and Female (as above)	CWT – Crime Scene Investigation	EN with KH translation	
Behaviour change for demand reduction measures							
18A	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour pre-intervention (baseline)						
18B	Number of individuals surveyed on relevant IWT behaviour post-intervention						
18C	Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials produced / Number and type of IWT behaviour change materials distributed						
18D	Number of communication channels carrying campaign message						
18E	Number of champions/key influencers speaking on behalf of the demand reduction campaign						
18F	Number of appropriate partners with direct influence on target audience						

Project Ref and Title:							
Cod e	Description	Tota l	Nationalit y (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Languag e (if relevant)	Comments
	that have distributed campaign message(s)						
18G	Number of people reached with behaviour change messaging (i.e. audience)						
19	Number of individuals that have had their relevant IWT behaviour changed						
20	Number of stakeholders/key influencers that have actively discouraged the purchase/use of IWT products e.g. pledges signed						
Cross cutting measures							
21A	Number of papers published in peer reviewed journals						
21B	Number of papers submitted to peer reviewed journals						
21C	Number of other publications produced						
22A	Amount of match funding secured (£) for delivery of project during the period of the IWT Challenge Fund grant (<i>please note that the figure provided here should align with financial information provided in section 12.2</i>)						
22B	Funding leveraged (£) for work after the IWT Challenge Fund grant ends (<i>please note that the figure provided here should align with financial</i>						

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
	<i>information provided in section 11.2)</i>						
23	Estimated value (£) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)						
24A	Number of Bachelor qualifications (BSc) obtained						
24B	Number of Masters qualifications (MSc/MPhil etc) obtained						
24C	Number of other qualifications obtained						
25A	Number of undergraduate students who received training						
25B	Number of training weeks provided	1	As above				
25C	Number of postgraduate students who received training						
25D	Number of training weeks provided						
26A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops organised to present/disseminate findings	3			Two workshops with MOJ, one bilateral workshop/meeting		
26B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from IWT project work will be presented/ disseminated	2			Two workshops with MOJ (one with prosecutors and judges and one with		

Project Ref and Title:							
Code	Description	Total	Nationality (if relevant)	Gender (if relevant)	Title or Focus (if relevant)	Language (if relevant)	Comments
					enforcement agencies)		
26C	Number of individual media articles featuring the project						

Publications

Table 2: Details of project publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. web link, contact address etc)

Annex 4 IWT Contacts

Ref No	IWT053
Project Title	Combatting transnational ivory and rhino horn trafficking networks in Cambodia
Project Leader Details	
Name	Yi Yuth Virak
Role within IWT Project	Legal Specialist
Address	WCS Cambodia
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Project Technical Advisor	
Name	Sarah Brook
Organisation	WCS
Role within IWT Project	Technical and project management advice
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner	
Name	Thi Sothearen
Organisation	Forestry Administration
Role within IWT Project	FA Project Coordinator
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with IWT-Fund@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the subject line.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)?	N/A
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you need 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.	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	